

# American Baptist Foreign Mission Society 1925

## ONE-HUNDRED-ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Presented by the Board of Managers  
at the Annual Meeting held in  
Seattle, Wash., June 30—July 5, 1925

Foreign Mission Headquarters  
276 Fifth Avenue  
New York

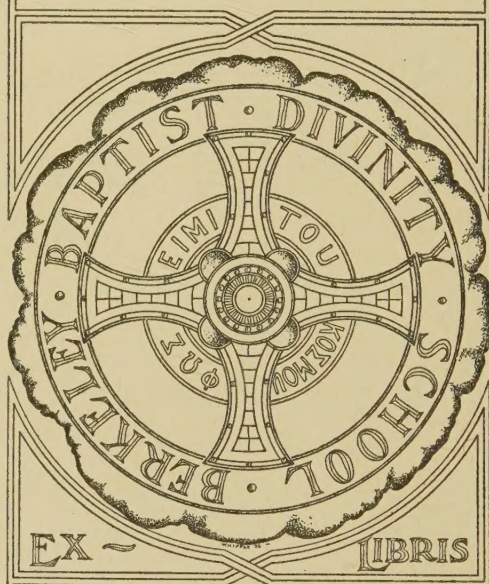
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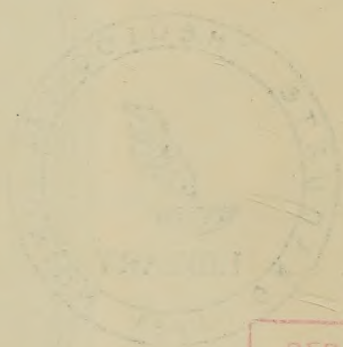
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## PREFACE

IN the early part of the 19th century the position of Baptists in America was not one of great prominence. With little organization, they were widely scattered and without facilities in those days for easy communication among themselves. The formation of the English Baptist Missionary Society, which had taken place in 1792, and the early efforts of the pioneer missionaries in India had, however, aroused a deep interest in this country, so that considerable money was raised and sent to their aid. The interest thus awakened and fostered was accentuated also by the reading of letters from Dr. William Carey, which appeared from time to time in the *Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Magazine*. When early in 1812 a company of five young men was set apart for service in foreign lands, and sailed from our shores, a deep impression was made upon Baptists, although the volunteers were of another denomination.

One of these young men, Adoniram Judson, read his New Testament with great thoroughness during his voyage to India, and as a result accepted the Baptist view of baptism and wrote a letter which was received in Boston, January 19, 1813, in which he said: "Should there be formed a Baptist Society for the support of missions in these parts, I should be ready to consider myself their missionary." This challenge profoundly stirred the Baptists, so that they began at once to make plans to undertake this work. Luther Rice, another of the young men, having experienced a like change in belief, returned to America to plead the cause of missions among the Baptists, the direct result of his efforts being the organization at Philadelphia, May 21, 1814, of "The General Missionary Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States of America for Foreign Missions," popularly known as the Triennial Convention. The delegates assembled on May 18, a fact which has led to the erroneous statement frequently made, that the Convention was organized on that date.

It is significant that the call to engage in foreign mission work was the first thing that led to organization and unity among Baptists in this country. In 1845 the Southern Baptists withdrew because of a difference of opinion growing out of the slavery question, and in 1846 the name of the Society was changed to The American Baptist Missionary Union. The name was again altered in 1910, becoming American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. The headquarters were established at Boston, Mass., in 1826, and in 1920 were removed to New York. At the annual meeting in 1908, the Society became a cooperating society of the Northern Baptist Convention.





## BY-LAWS

As Adopted at Annual Meeting, 1910, and  
Subsequently Amended

### AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY

#### PREAMBLE

This corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the states of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York, for the purpose of diffusing the knowledge of the religion of Jesus Christ by means of missions throughout the world, has, pursuant to the power bestowed on it by the several states of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York, adopted the following by-laws:

#### ARTICLE I

##### MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. The membership of the Society shall be composed as follows:

- (a) Of all persons who are now life members or honorary life members.
  - (b) Of annual members appointed by Baptist churches. Any church may appoint one delegate, and one additional delegate for every 100 members, but no church shall be entitled to appoint more than ten delegates.
  - (c) Of all missionaries of the Society during their terms of service.
  - (d) Of all accredited delegates to each annual meeting of the Northern Baptist Convention.
  - (e) Of the officers of the Society and the members of its Board of Managers.
- SEC. 2. No member shall be entitled to more than one vote.

#### ARTICLE II

##### OFFICERS

SEC. 1. The officers of the Society shall be a President, a First Vice-president, a Second Vice-president, a Treasurer, a Recording Secretary, and one or more administrative Secretaries. The President, the Vice-presidents, the Recording Secretary and the Treasurer shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting. The administrative Secretary or Secretaries shall be elected by the Board of Managers.

SEC. 2. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society; in the case of his absence or inability to serve, his duties shall be performed by the Vice-president in attendance who is first in numerical order.

SEC. 3. The Treasurer, the Secretaries and such officers as the Board of Managers may appoint, shall be subject to the direction of the Board, and shall discharge such duties as may be defined by its regulations and rules of order.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer shall give such security for the faithful performance of his duties as the Board of Managers may direct.

SEC. 5. Each officer elected at the annual meeting shall serve from the close of the annual meeting at which he is elected, to the close of the next annual meeting, and until his successor is elected.

#### ARTICLE III

##### BOARD OF MANAGERS

SEC. 1. The Board of Managers shall consist of the President of the Society and twenty-seven persons elected by ballot at an annual meeting. At the meeting at which these by-laws shall be adopted, one-third of the managers shall be elected for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years, to the end that thereafter, as nearly as practicable, one-third of the whole number of managers shall be elected at each subsequent annual meeting to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of terms of office. As many more shall be elected also, as shall be necessary to fill any vacancies in unexpired terms.

SEC. 2. The Board of Managers shall meet at the principal office of the Society to organize as soon as practicable after the annual meeting.

SEC. 3. The Board of Managers shall have the management of the affairs of the Society; shall have the power to elect its own Chairman and Recording Secretary and to appoint or elect one or more administrative Secretaries of the Society and such additional officers and agents, and such committees as to it may seem proper, and to define the powers and duties of each; to appoint its own meetings; to adopt such regulations and rules as to it may seem proper, including those for the control and disposition of the real and personal property of the Society, the sale, leasing or mortgaging thereof, provided they are not inconsistent with its Act of Incorporation or its by-laws; to fill all vacancies in the Board of Managers and in any office of the Society until the next meeting of the Society; to establish such agencies and to appoint and remove such agents and missionaries as to it may seem proper by a three-fifths vote of all members present and voting at the meeting when said vote is taken; it being understood, however, that in case of missionaries of the Society, an absolute majority of the Board shall be necessary for suspension and a two-thirds majority of the whole Board for dismissal; to fix the compensation of officers, agents and missionaries; to direct and instruct them concerning their respective duties; to make all appropriations of money; and at the annual meeting of the Society, and at the first session of each annual meeting of the Northern Baptist Convention, to present a printed or written full and detailed report of the proceedings of the Society and of its work during the year.

SEC. 4. The Board of Managers shall appoint annually one of its members, whose term does not expire with the current year, to act as an additional member of the Committee on Nominations, without the right to vote.

## ARTICLE IV

### ELIGIBILITY TO APPOINTMENT

All officers, all members of the Board of Managers and all missionaries must be members of Baptist churches.

## ARTICLE V

### ANNUAL AND OTHER MEETINGS

The Society shall meet annually on the third Wednesday in May, unless for some special reason another time shall be fixed by the Board of Managers in conference with the Executive Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention and with representatives of its other cooperating organizations. The meeting shall be held where the annual meeting of the Northern Baptist Convention shall be held. Special meetings may be held at any time and place upon the call of the Board of Managers.

## ARTICLE VI

### RELATIONS WITH NORTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

SEC. 1. With a view to unification in general denominational matters, the Northern Baptist Convention at each election may present nominations for officers and for the Board of Managers.

SEC. 2. The persons elected each year as the Committee on Nominations of the Northern Baptist Convention, shall be for that year the Committee of this Society on Nominations for its officers and members of its Board of Managers to be then elected.

SEC. 3. The Annual Report of this Society, as soon as it shall be prepared, shall be forwarded to the officer or committee of the Northern Baptist Convention authorized to receive it.

## ARTICLE VII

### BALLOTS AND VOTES BY STATES

SEC. 1. On all ballots for officers and for members of the Board of Managers there shall be reserved a space after the name of the nominee for each office, and after the names of the nominees for the Board of Managers, in which spaces may be inserted the name or names of any other person or persons to be voted for, as the case may be.

SEC. 2. (a) When any motion is pending before the Society, its consideration may be temporarily suspended by a motion that a vote on the subject shall be taken by the delegations from the States, and such a motion shall be deemed carried when supported by one-fifth of the delegates voting; and upon the report of the result by States, a motion to concur shall be in order; and in case it shall be decided in the affirmative, the matter shall be deemed settled, but if the Society votes not to concur, the matter shall be dismissed from further consideration at that meeting of the Society.



(b) On a vote by States, each State shall be entitled to as many votes as it has State Conventions and an additional vote for every ten thousand members of Baptist churches within each State Convention in affiliation with the Northern Baptist Convention.

If in any State there be no State Convention in affiliation with the Northern Baptist Convention, but there be in such State twenty-five Baptist churches which contribute money for said Society, said State shall be entitled to one vote and an additional vote for every ten thousand members of such contributing churches.

(c) The vote of each delegation from a State shall be determined by the majority of its delegates voting.

(d) A motion to vote by States shall be in order at any time while a motion is pending, shall not be debatable, and shall not close debate on the original motion.

(e) The statement of the number of votes to which each State shall be entitled, prepared by the Statistical Secretary of the Convention and approved by the Executive Committee thereof, shall be authoritative for this Society.

## ARTICLE VIII

### AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting at any annual meeting of the Society, provided written notice of the proposed amendment shall have been given at the preceding annual meeting of the Society, or such amendment shall be recommended by the Board of Managers.

### RESOLUTION GOVERNING PROCEDURE IN A VOTE BY STATES

*Resolved*, Whenever a vote by States is ordered, as provided in the by-laws, either of two undebatable motions shall be in order:

(1) That the debate now close, that the Society recess for fifteen minutes to allow the delegates from the territory of each State Convention to meet in their designated places on the floor of the Society to take the vote, and that at the close of the recess the vote be reported to the Secretary, recorded, and announced, or

(2) That the vote by States be reported, recorded, and announced at a certain hour at some future session of the Society, that the delegates from the territory of each State Convention meet at the close of this session of the Society, in their designated places on the floor, and either then and there take their votes, or provide for further discussion within the delegations at their convenience at some other time and place, before the hour of reporting the vote as above provided.

In case the second of these motions should prevail, debate on the main question may continue at the pleasure of the Society, but a motion to close the debate shall be in order at any time.

When the vote by States has been reported, recorded, and announced, the motion to concur, provided for in the by-laws, shall follow immediately without the intervention of any other business and without discussion.





## OFFICERS

### PRESIDENT

C. E. MILLIKEN, LL. D.  
Maine

### SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

T. J. DAVIS  
Montana

### FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

C. A. BROOKS, D. D.  
Illinois

### RECORDING SECRETARY

WILLIAM B. LIPPHARD  
New York

### TREASURER

GEORGE B. HUNTINGTON

---

### HOME SECRETARY

P. H. J. LERRIGO, D. D., M. D.

### FOREIGN SECRETARY

JAMES H. FRANKLIN, D. D., LL. D.

### ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

WILLIAM B. LIPPHARD

### FOREIGN SECRETARY

JOSEPH C. ROBBINS, D. D.

### FIELD SECRETARY

A. W. RIDER, D. D.

### CANDIDATE SECRETARY

P. H. J. LERRIGO, D. D., M. D.

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## BOARD OF MANAGERS

Chairman, Prof. Frederick L. Anderson, D. D. Vice-Chairman, Herbert J. White, D. D.  
Recording Secretary, William B. Lippard.

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C. E. Milliken, LL. D., President of the Society, Portland, Maine.

### CLASS I. TERM EXPIRES 1926

W. S. Abernethy, D. D., Washington, D. C.  
A. C. Baldwin, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.  
† Henry Bond, Brattleboro, Vt.  
G. A. Hagstrom, D. D., St. Paul, Minn.  
G. E. Huggins, Montclair, N. J.

Pres. E. W. Hunt, D. D., LL. D., Lewis-  
burg, Pa.  
O. R. Judd, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
T. Otto, Syracuse, N. Y.  
C. J. Pope, D. D., Lincoln, Neb.

### CLASS II. TERM EXPIRES 1927

Prof. F. L. Anderson, D. D., Newton  
Center, Mass.  
Charles H. Button, Frankford, Pa.  
Carey W. Chamberlin, D. D., Beverly,  
Mass.  
S. W. Cummings, D. D., Redlands, Calif.

D. B. MacQueen, D. D., Rochester, N. Y.  
T. H. Stacy, D. D., Center Sandwich,  
N. H.  
F. H. White, Ridgewood, N. J.  
H. J. White, D. D., Hartford, Conn.  
Mornay Williams, Englewood, N. J.

### CLASS III. TERM EXPIRES 1928

\* F. T. Field, Boston, Mass.  
H. M. Fillebrown, Pawtucket, R. I.  
J. A. Francis, D. D., Los Angeles, Calif.  
W. A. Jameson, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
T. Raymond St. John, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Prof. H. B. Robins, Ph. D., Rochester,  
N. Y.  
W. T. Sheppard, Lowell, Mass.  
F. E. Taylor, D. D., Indianapolis, Ind.  
M. J. Twomey, D. D., Newark, N. J.

† Died August 9, 1925.

\* Resigned July 27, 1925.

## GENERAL AGENT

Board of Missionary Cooperation of the Northern Baptist Convention, 276 Fifth Ave.,  
New York City. W. H. Bowler, D. D., Executive Secretary.

---

## STATE PROMOTION DIRECTORS

- Arizona—Rev. H. Q. Morton, 216 Home Builders Bldg., Phoenix.  
California, North—C. W. Brinstad, D. D., 1213 Humboldt Savings Bank Bldg., 783  
Market St., San Francisco.  
California, South—Rev. W. F. Harper, 501 Columbia Bldg., Los Angeles.  
Colorado—F. B. Palmer, D. D., 317-318 Colorado Bldg., 16th & California Sts., Denver.  
Connecticut—Rev. H. B. Sloat, 720 Main Street, Hartford.  
Delaware—W. G. Russell, D. D., 1701 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
District of Columbia—H. W. O. Millington, D. D., Woodward Building, Room 320,  
Washington, D. C.  
Idaho—Rev. W. A. Shanks, 601 Empire Bldg., Boise.  
Illinois—Rev. A. E. Peterson, 2328 So. Michigan Blvd., Chicago.  
Indiana—C. M. Dinsmore, D. D., 1729 N. Illinois Street, Indianapolis.  
Iowa—G. P. Mitchell, D. D., 406 Valley National Bank Bldg., Des Moines.  
Kansas—J. T. Crawford, D. D., 918 Kansas Ave., Topeka.  
Maine—E. C. Whittemore, D. D., Waterville.  
Massachusetts—H. A. Heath, D. D., 702 Ford Bldg., Boston.  
Michigan—John E. Smith, D. D., 364-368 Capital National Bank Bldg., Lansing.  
Minnesota—Rev. E. H. Rasmussen, Office Equipment Bldg., Room 700, 529 Second  
Ave., South, Minneapolis.  
Frank Peterson, D. D., Special Representative, Room 700, 529 Second  
Ave., South, Minneapolis.  
Missouri—Rev. M. D. Eubank, M. D., 1107 McGee St., Kansas City.  
Montana—Rev. E. C. Curry, Box 604, Helena.  
Nebraska—Rev. F. W. Ainslie, Hedde Bldg., Grand Island.  
Nevada—(See Utah).  
New Hampshire—Rev. D. S. Jenks, 922 Elm St., Manchester.  
New Jersey—C. E. Goodall, D. D., 158 Washington Street, Newark.  
New York—R. E. Farrier, D. D., 487 South Salina Street, Syracuse.  
New York City—C. H. Sears, D. D., 276 Fifth Ave., New York.  
Edward C. Kunkle, D. D., 276 Fifth Ave., New York.  
North Dakota—Rev. Fred E. Stockton, 405 First National Bank Bldg., Grand Forks.  
Ohio—T. F. Chambers, D. D., Granville.  
Oregon—O. C. Wright, D. D., 505 Odd Fellows Bldg., Portland.  
Pennsylvania—W. G. Russell, D. D., 1701 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.  
Rhode Island—William Reid, Ph. D., 304 Lauderdale Bldg., Providence.  
South Dakota—Rev. John L. Barton, Hub Bldg., 10th and Phillips Sts., Sioux Falls.  
Utah—Rev. Lester T. Randolph, 318 Dooley Block, Salt Lake City.  
Vermont—W. A. Davison, D. D., Burlington.  
Washington, East—Rev. A. H. Bailey, 516 Empire State Bldg., Spokane.  
Washington, West—J. F. Watson, D. D., 431 Burke Bldg., Seattle.  
West Virginia—Rev. A. S. Kelley, 213½ Fourth St., Parkersburg.  
Wisconsin—A. LeGrand, D. D., 1717 Wells St., Milwaukee.  
Wyoming—J. P. Jacobs, D. D., Box 1545, Casper.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR  
1924-1925





## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR

FOR one hundred and eleven years American Baptists have been engaged in an enterprise across the seas commonly known as Foreign Missions. Beginning with the heroic service of Adoniram Judson in 1814, the work has grown until there are today 803 missionaries in service, while the work itself covers nine different fields in Asia, one in Africa, and includes cooperative relationship with Baptists in eleven countries of Europe. In recording the work of another year the Board of Managers makes grateful acknowledgment to God for manifold divine blessings that have rested upon the work of the missionaries. A record year in evangelism is again reported, a total of 19,786 converts (not including Europe) having been baptized on profession of faith in Jesus Christ. *This is the largest total ever reported in a single year in the history of the Society.* Thus the missionaries of today and their associates on the fields are following faithfully in the footsteps of the pioneers in bringing to multitudes a saving knowledge of Him whom to know is life eternal. Notwithstanding the social unrest and the political turmoil still prevalent in various sections of the earth, Christ is increasingly being proclaimed as the hope of nations, the Saviour of men and the world's Redeemer.

### Evangelistic Achievements on British India Fields

On the British India fields the year has been one of great encouragement in evangelistic work. The South India Mission reports a record year in evangelistic results. The total number of baptisms is 5,725—the largest in the history of the Mission with the exception of the great ingathering in 1878, under the ministry of Dr. John E. Clough. In the last three years, nearly 14,000 have been added by baptism to the Baptist churches of South India.

Conditions have varied throughout the fields. As one missionary has expressed it,

There are times of plowing, times of sowing, times of cultivating, times of rain, times of drought, times of waiting, times of harvest.

Rev. G. H. Brock, of Kanigiri, reports that the year opened delightfully with the baptism of 52 students from the mission schools on the compound. The baptisms in his field during the year total 252. Baptisms in the Vinukonda field were above the average in number, 194 being added during the year. Rev. John Dussman says that there are now Christians in every village in that taluk. Rev. John Newcomb, of Cumbum, reports 118 baptisms and only one non-Christian Madiga village left on his field. He says,

The caste people, the bulk of whom are Sudras, are drawing nearer, and as reported last year a number of them are regular attendants of the Sunday services over the field.

The evangelistic campaign in the Jangaon field was conducted mainly by the Indian preachers and teachers. Baptisms on the field numbered 98. To the Nellore field was added an area of 500 square miles where there had never been any converts. The first people baptized were two leather workers and two weavers, and it is probably without precedent that representatives of two outcaste groups should come together as the initial move toward Christ in a region.

Rev. E. E. Silliman reports 591 baptized in Narsaravupett. The new members live in 50 different villages, seven of them new villages. Mr. Silliman says that after his experience of 40 years he can not recall another touring season in which the work was more uniformly prosperous than it was during the closing months of 1924. In the Allur field, 224 were baptized from 37 different hamlets and villages. Rev. W. S. Davis says that 50 per cent. of the present Christian population of 1,500 have been baptized during the last five years. In the Madira field, 183 were baptized. In one village 28 miles from the station, the converts were severely persecuted, but they remained true to the faith and finally built a large school-chapel without any outside help.

Rev. E. O. Schugren baptized 500 in the Gurzalla field during the year. He says:

While it is always true that God has given us an open door to this Telugu people, it seems very real at this time. God's gracious calling is not confined among us to one caste or two, but seems extended to a variety of castes. If we have ever been working, praying, and expecting for a time to come when the caste people would accept our Lord, we now can render our thanks to him that such a time has come. With what



eagerness they listen to our message of salvation! But they not only listen and show us kind friendliness; they accept our Saviour, take up his cross and follow him.

In the great native state of Manipur, Rev. William Pettigrew reports that 625 were baptized during the first ten months of the year—and this in spite of the fact that a severe epidemic of cholera practically stopped all evangelistic work for five months. The church-members there now number 3,076. From the Garo Hills, with Tura at the mission center, comes word of 876 baptisms. The 243 baptisms in the Kohima field establish a record in the history of that field. Rev. J. E. Tanquist says that in 1922, in 1923, and in 1924 a higher mark in the number of baptisms has been reached each year. Rev. John Firth writes of 156 baptisms in the North Lakhimpur and Darrang fields. In the Darrang Association the first preacher has been ordained, a Garo, who has already led many to Christ. Among the Lhota Nagas near Furkating 140 have been baptized. While Rev. R. B. Longwell is acting as Mission Secretary, this work is in charge of native Christians, and practically all the new converts were baptized by an ordained native who spends most of his time on evangelistic trips through his tribe. Dr. J. R. Bailey reports that 492 Ao Nagas and 45 Sema Nagas were baptized in the Impur field. In Sibsagor, where the native Association controls and administers the entire field, 250 have been baptized.

The Indian work at Kharagpur, Bengal-Orissa, is carried on by an experienced Indian pastor. Twenty new members have come into the Indian church during the past year and 14 are waiting for baptism. With a capable Telugu and Hindustani preacher there is a possibility of a harvest of 200 during the coming year. Rev. J. A. Howard reports the baptism of 18 on the Contai field and a receptive attitude on the part of many of the student class. Numerous conversions of persons influential in villages have been witnessed.

Evangelistic campaigns, conducted by Dr. W. F. Thomas, Rev. V. W. Dyer, and Karen and Burman pastors and evangelists, have resulted in a goodly number of baptisms among both Karen and Burman students. The campaigns conducted by Mr. Dyer with his student evangelistic bands have aroused much interest. Through them more than 400 have indicated a desire to become

Christians. About 100 have already been baptized. Aside from the number of converts that have been made, the enlistment in Christian service of 30 or more young men, most of them college and university students, is an event of significance in its bearing upon the training of Christian leaders. Statistics from nearly 200 churches in the Sgaw Karen Mission show 844 baptisms for the year. Rev. C. L. Conrad of the Pwo Karen field in Bassein reports a great awakening among the Christian people, manifested by a new interest and enthusiasm in winning souls for Christ through personal testimony.

Across the border of China, the pioneer missionary, Rev. W. M. Young, says the phrase "rich harvests and ominous clouds" truly represents the present situation in his field of Mong Lem. Persecutions have been severe in some sections, and Mr. Young's life and those of his two sons have been threatened several times. Mr. Young and one son recently returned from a 70-day tour during which they were attacked but made a miraculous escape. On that tour 3,754 were baptized. This makes 5,800 baptisms in the Mong Lem field within the last thirteen months. In a little over three years 10,434 have been baptized, and there are prospects for much larger ingatherings in the near future.

One of the missionaries writes:

God is abroad in India and moving mightily. Christ was never so much the desire of India as he is today. Vast numbers welcome his message and long to follow him but the old life holds with a firm grasp as yet. The great day, however, is coming. It is nearing in its approach. Christ will yet have India and India will yet have Christ.

### Conditions in British India

The fourth year of the Reforms in British India has proved to be another year of turmoil and testing. In Burma, the growing spirit of Nationalism manifesting itself not only in a desire to restore national customs and Burman rule but also to preserve the national religion—Buddhism; in Manipur, a severe epidemic of cholera resulting in thousands of deaths; in the Nizam's Dominion, an epidemic of plague, from which the Mission seems to have been preserved in a signal way; unrest in various sections and provinces at times threatening serious results; open opposition to the Reforms and to the British Government generally in the Legislative

Assembly and Provincial Councils; recognition of the breaking down of the oft-emphasized unity between Hindus and Mohammedans, and the gradual waning of the influence of Gandhi—these are events marking a year more than usually eventful.

In spite of these disturbing elements, however, one is aware that underneath the surface other currents are moving. The process of decentralization is going on gradually. The distance dividing the individual citizen from the administrative machine is being lessened. Municipal elections have begun to excite the keenest interest. At the second general election the number of voters appearing at the polls was everywhere much greater than had been the case in the first. Proportions of forty per cent. and fifty per cent. were not uncommon. Mention should be made also of the Unity Conference at Delhi, when Hindus, Mohammedans, and Christians considered steps to end the racial hatred which has so often of late resulted in deadly feuds between members of the Hindus and Mohammedan communities.

There have been two outstanding tendencies or attitudes toward the Reforms among Indian leaders, one advocating tolerance of the system at present existing, and the other condemning Dyarchy as a failure and coming out on the side of opposition. A Committee of Enquiry, consisting of three British officials and six Indians, appointed during the year under review, has brought in a divided report as to the progress of the Reforms and the possibility of their proving a success. The minority report, signed by four Indian members, brands the Reforms as a failure and sees no remedy save a new and radically different Constitution, while the majority report, signed by the three British and two Indian members, though far from satisfied with the progress made, emphasizes the necessity of trying out the Reforms under reasonable men and in a reasonable spirit. When the Reforms were put into operation it was for a period of ten years, and conservative Indian opinion agrees with the British view that the system of Dyarchy must be given a fair trial for the remaining six years, with a view to finding its value as a means of educating the Indian people in democratic government. Friends of democracy the world over are, therefore, watching with keen and sympathetic interest the situation in India which is everywhere recognized as one of tremendous moment.



### Christian Education in the British India Field

A wide-spread system of education is recognized more and more to be one of India's greatest needs. Out of the 315 million inhabitants of the Indian Empire, less than four per cent. are under instruction. The prevalence of illiteracy is a serious problem, complicated as it is by factors peculiar to India.

Under the Reform Scheme, education is one of the subjects transferred to Indian Ministers who are responsible to the Legislative Councils. The establishment of a system of compulsory education as a means of combating illiteracy is an achievement which will require time. But local governments in general are now occupied in investigating the best means of translating the theory into practise. The policy of introducing the compulsory principle in certain suitable areas has been attended by very satisfactory results in increasing the number of pupils in primary schools.

Meanwhile high tribute is paid to the work the Christian missionary societies have done along educational lines. The American Baptist Foreign Mission Society now has 2,421 schools in Burma, Assam, South India, and Bengal-Orissa, giving instruction to 76,054 pupils. In the 2,295 primary schools of the British India Missions, 60,032 are enrolled. One of the missionaries describes these little village schools as the vanguard of the King's army, the trench lines where missionaries dig in and hold on until ready for a further advance. In the Garo Hills of Assam, for example, there are about 70 village schools with an enrolment of 1,380 boys and 675 girls. Rev. W. A. Phillips, in charge of these schools, says :

We are afforded ample opportunity for training our young Christians as well as for teaching the message of Christ to those who do not yet know him. The teachers for the most part are the leaders in the villages. They open school each day with chapel exercises and hold church services on Sundays, and usually once during the week. Thus opportunity is afforded the teacher to preach the gospel to all in the village. All the pupils, both Christian and non-Christian, usually attend the services. Non-Christian parents often accompany their children. The parents who do not come get the teaching indirectly through the children. A very large percentage of our converts each year are pupils studying in the schools.

So the little village school becomes the center for the spread of the gospel message.

Other missionaries have established night-schools for those who have to work all day. Rev. F. W. Stait of Udayagiri, South India, who established a system of night-schools two years ago, thus describes the boys at work:

These groups of eager young men in the night-schools, struggling over their books by the light of a smoky lantern, after a hard day's work in the field, learning to read their Bibles and to sing from the hymn-book and to pray to God—these are our crown of rejoicing and our hope for the future. What a joy to gather these little ones in from the darkness and degradation and despair of heathen life! Surely there is no more hopeful and promising work than this—to sow this good seed in the heart of a little child.

Between these little jungle schools and the college and seminary are many intermediate stages, each representing an essential training in Christian character and leadership. In Judson College, the only Christian College in Burma, the enrolment increased last year from 262 to more than 300. Staff and accommodations are worked to the limit, but it is hoped that building operations can soon begin on the new University site. Judson students are carrying on evangelistic work in outlying parts of the city and are taking part in evangelistic campaigns in other sections of the mission. Most of the non-Christian students in the Agricultural School at Pyinmana have already asked for baptism. Three of the new students were sent by chiefs of the Shan States. Rev. B. C. Case, in charge of the school, writes that he expects a good number who are growing up in the school will become strong Christian leaders of rural life in the near future.

Bishopville, in Madras, South India, celebrated its eighteenth anniversary early in the year. Dr. W. L. Ferguson writes:

The "Old Boys" of the family are increasing in numbers and importance. They are now becoming leaders among the people, and one comes across them in all sorts of responsible positions—in Government offices, in hospitals, in the engineering department, in education, in business, and many other places. The farther on we get, the more the work of years is justifying itself.

During the summer the new King hostel in Madras celebrated its first anniversary. This beautiful building, erected on the mission compound near Doctor Ferguson's bungalow and the Day Memorial Church, is the gift of Mr. Charles King and family of

Johnstown and Gloversville, N. Y. Students began to move in immediately on its completion, and soon every room was occupied. So great was the demand for accommodation that three buildings of similar capacity could have been filled if Doctor Ferguson had accepted all who applied.

The Ramapatnam Theological Seminary celebrated its Golden Jubilee in 1924. The number of students in attendance has increased so that there has been a maximum enrolment of 114 as contrasted with 105 the preceding year. It is a matter of keen disappointment that the union in theological education with the Canadian Baptist Mission has been dissolved and the proposed plan for removing the seminary to Bezwada has been abandoned.

### **Attack on Missionaries Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Gleason**

Judson College suffered the loss of two of its staff through the return to America of Mr. and Mrs. Gleason. They were compelled to come home because of their physical condition resulting from an attack upon them which, but for the timely arrival of assistance, might have ended most disastrously. A Buddhist priest who had repeatedly been guilty of inciting sedition, was on trial in Rangoon. Numbers of his sympathizers, also wearing the garb of priests, resented the prosecution by Government and especially the sentence of three years' imprisonment which they deemed excessive. A meeting of protest was held in the public square, contrary to the special orders prohibiting such a gathering. The crowd refused to disperse even at the command of the District Magistrate, and finally yielded only when the police drove them away. A body of some 300 sympathizers of the convicted man vowed vengeance upon foreigners. Mr. and Mrs. Gleason on the evening after the sentence had started walking down-town. Suddenly they were attacked by a gang of eight or ten persons in the garb of priests, armed with clubs and knives. Both missionaries received serious injuries. Since an Anglo-Indian, a soldier, and two policemen suffered assault about the same time the Gleasons did, the prevailing opinion is that the Gleasons were attacked, not because they were missionaries or Americans but because they were foreigners. The President of the Rangoon Burmese District Sanga Council and the Secretary of the General Council of all Burmese Associations forwarded resolutions expressing regret for the attack, con-



denning it as an "outrage" and asserting that "any act of violence is fundamentally opposed to the Buddhist religion." The resolutions also repudiate the idea that "the people of Burma have any animus against Americans or their religion."

### Increasing Self-support in British India Fields

From all the British India fields come reports of very real and gratifying progress in the assumption of responsibility by the local churches. Conditions vary greatly on the different fields, but gradually the theory of self-support is being transformed into actual practise.

In Burma an event of outstanding importance was the action looking toward the transfer of responsibility for the Myingyan field to the Burma Evangelical Society. A committee of eight Burman Christians brought this proposal to the mission conference, and it was accepted by the conference and recommended to the Board. This transfer will mark a new day in the progress of the Kingdom on the Burma field.

In the Sgaw Karen field of Moulmein three of the older churches have completed substantial brick and timber structures without any financial assistance from America. In one of the villages non-Christians dragged the timber and gave about half the labor necessary to erect the church and school building. The Kachins of Myitkyina are beginning to realize that the expansion of the work as well as its support depends on them. One of the early pupils has given 360 rupees for the support of a pastor in the north. Most of the churches have made substantial contributions for the work. The Kachins in Bhamo district have been paying the entire salaries of their own preachers for nearly three years. Rev. A. E. Seagrave, who is in charge of the Karen field in Rangoon, reports that foreign mission work is being carried on by the native association in two sections of Siam. The Home Mission Society in that field employs 13 men and ten Bible-women. The Sagaing church set a new standard in giving last year when preachers, teachers, and laymen pledged half or a month's salary each in order to pay the expenses of entertaining the Aungbinle Association which is made up of the Burmese churches of Upper Burma from Pinyinana to Bhamo.

The native association controls and administers the entire work

of the Sibsagor field in Assam. All the funds are administered by their Standing Committee and all workers are under their control. During the first nine months of the current association year the churches contributed more money than they did during the entire preceding year. Eight different evangelistic bands have been sent out by the churches on their own initiative, and 250 have been baptized by the Indian brethren. The church in Jorhat has established what it calls "The Good Samaritan Fund," for the help of people who have just come out from Hinduism and need a little assistance until they can readjust themselves.

Dr. W. L. Ferguson, in making a survey of the field, the forces, and the financial resources of the South India Mission, brings out the interesting fact that three-fifths of the money expended in the whole mission comes from America and two-fifths from India, including the Government grants. Contributions in the Udayagiri field increased 23 per cent. during the year. In the Kurnool field Dr. W. A. Stanton reports a still further advance in self-support. The whole force of field workers, consisting of ten pastors, three evangelists, and 76 school teachers, has been maintained entirely by funds raised on the field. The people gave more than 1,000 rupees in excess of the previous year which was a record one. Doctor Stanton writes that, considering the poverty of the people, this is indeed a notable achievement and that nothing but the grace of God could produce such a powerful impulse in the hearts of the people. Fifteen new churches have been organized in the South India Mission during the past year. The number of organized churches now totals 214. Of these, 62 are self-supporting, and the majority of the others are nearly self-supporting.

### **Evangelistic Achievements in the Far East**

In the Far East the outstanding evangelistic results achieved during the year have been in the Philippine Mission. Here the hearts of the people seem to have been particularly open to the gospel. While the number of missionaries at work has been limited, Filipino leaders have come forward to render especially valuable service in cooperation with the missionaries. In the Island of Negros large numbers have been baptized, the total finally reaching 1,233, the work there being for the year under the direction of a single missionary, W. O. Valentine. The very

success of the work, however, creates its own problem. How will the present force of workers be able to lead these new converts into the fulness of the Christian life?

In Japan a retarding influence has come upon all the work through the legislation of Congress concerning Japanese immigration. A proud and sensitive people, wounded as they feel by a nation thought to be friendly, have had this added reason for being cool to the claim of Christianity when presented by Americans, while the hearts of the missionaries have been saddened by their appreciation of the harm done. Nevertheless, the Japanese people have, on the whole, carried themselves with remarkable self-control. The new year begins with hope, for the actual number of baptisms reported is considerably larger than for the preceding year.

In China a different, but old cause has tended to hinder the work at different times in different sections. The great war lords have continued to battle for supremacy. Mission stations have at times become the places of refuge for hundreds of poor people fleeing from pillage and massacre. While this has sometimes for limited periods held up the proclamation of the gospel in the usual ways, it has afforded some opportunity for reaching the soldiers. From various centers come reports of wounded soldiers accepting Christ in the hospitals to go on their way in a few days, perhaps to a life of witnessing. Who can tell? What is done for such transients as these can seldom be tabulated in lists of converts baptized.

From the North Church in Shanghai comes this report of one day when the results of the work were seen:

We have just baptized seven young men and two young women. . . Of the nine new members, six are students in our English evening-school. So you see our night-school is a good feeder of our church.

From Shaohsing comes a somewhat similarly encouraging report:

We are in the midst of the week of evangelism and are having splendid opportunities. About 30 people from the three churches in the city are spending the mornings in Bible study and afternoons in street, chapel, and house to house preaching. The people listen with deep interest, and there is no evidence of the anti-christian propaganda having affected them unfavorably.

There is a ring of optimism in the yearly report from Swatow Christian Institute:

It is with thanksgiving to God that we record the past year the best year in connection with the Swatow Christian Institute. Our every night gospel meetings were well attended. Over 120,000 persons attended these meetings during the year. . . . Several hundred men and women are closer connected with our Christian work than ever before, and about 40 persons have been baptized.

The reader can catch some impression of what is being done in West China from the report of the West China Mission. The Chinese Home Mission Society is at work there among the Miao aborigines, an example of Chinese serving the people of their own land. Excellent work is being done by the Chinese pastors of the churches. Brief reference to two missionary doctors, one a dentist, will give some indication of the purpose which animates the workers. One speaks of the number of patients treated in the wards of a hospital, and adds that he is anxious to see 700 men awakening to the knowledge of a loving heavenly Father, who would not have any of them perish, but is offering them a way of salvation. The other speaks of the students and writes that first and foremost in all the varied activities stands out the main purpose of his being there as an ambassador of Christ to win to him the life service of these fine students.

Where men of such spirit work the Kingdom spreads. Not all the fruit of their effort appears in lists of baptisms reported. Only the Master whom they serve can see in full what they have this year done for him.

### **Political Conditions in the Far East**

The year 1924 was one of political unrest throughout the greater part of the Far East, and in the Philippine Islands there were fresh manifestations of the desire of the people for independence. While most of the thoughtful Filipinos appear to feel that the masses of the population are not yet prepared for complete independence, Secretary Franklin was convinced from his numerous conversations in connection with his visit to the Philippine Islands in March that there is an almost universal desire for such independence in time, and that much harm is being done by statements of certain Americans in the Philippine Islands who



insist that the Filipinos will at no time in the near future be capable of self-government. Secretary Franklin is of the opinion that, although the moment is not propitious for granting complete independence, America should take the necessary steps to assure the Filipinos of the real purpose of the United States Government.

In China political conditions have been so disturbed that it is exceedingly difficult for foreigners, even those residing in China, to interpret accurately the great tides of life moving in the vast population in that country. Civil war has prevailed in several sections of the land, and the central government has been so impotent that it could do little to control the situation. Military governors in various provinces became despots, gathered armies of their own which were supported by taxes imposed as the armies moved from city to city, or from province to province. So far as can be ascertained the civil strife in China recently has been primarily to attempt to determine which of several military governors shall become virtually the dictator of the country. There appears to be no real principle at stake in the contest between the several military leaders who have developed their own armies.

On several fields the effect of this civil war on the work has been severe, and the security of missionary families in remote stations has been involved. Happily, all have been protected from harm. Most of our own schools were able to open on schedule time last September, which was not true of all missionary institutions. Shanghai was the principal center of the disturbance, but even there the College opened with a record attendance.

In Japan political conditions have been made all the more acute by the passage of the new immigration law by the Congress of the United States in May, 1924. Although the Japanese were not specifically named in the immigration act, it was generally recognized that the bill itself was drawn with a view to the total exclusion of the Japanese with whom the Government was cooperating on the immigration question under the terms of what has been known as The Gentlemen's Agreement. The sudden abrogation of that agreement and the unwillingness of the American Congress to give the President even an opportunity to go into conference with the Japanese on the principal issues involved, left a very bad impression with reference to America, both in Japan and elsewhere.

## The Menace of Race Prejudice

Thoughtful students of world conditions do not hesitate to say that perhaps the most ominous sign on the world horizon is the apparent growth of race prejudice. That there is a more acute racial antagonism is not to be denied. At the same time, such increased conflict has been well-nigh unavoidable. Science and invention are rapidly making the world a single community or neighborhood. Rapid transit is bringing almost every part of the globe within easy reach of every other part. While there are some sections which are not conscious of the world's movements in general, there are no longer any ends of the earth. Tokyo, Yokohama, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay are as truly on the highways of the world's thought-life as are Washington and the capitals of Europe. The world-wide circulation of literature, the rapid development of newspapers in every country, the telegraph and the radio, are enabling the leaders of thought in any one nation to "listen in" on almost every other nation. In a real sense the world today is rapidly becoming one neighborhood, and since races and nations which were widely separated a few decades ago are now living in the same intellectual, commercial, and political community, conflict is almost inevitable, except as they are able also to enjoy a higher spiritual life. At this moment the outlook seems dark indeed, to those who leave the spiritual elements out of the account. Christian missionaries, however, refuse to believe that racial prejudice cannot be overcome, for they go as messengers of Him who broke down the wall of partition between Jew and Greek, barbarian and Scythian, bondmen and freemen. In the political and racial conflicts of this age possibly no one is able to render a nobler service than that which is being rendered by Christian missionaries. These messengers of the Cross are ambassadors of good-will to men of all races and deserve the heartiest support which can be accorded them.

## Anti-foreign and Anti-Christian Movements in the Far East

Throughout the Orient strong nationalistic movements are easily discernible, and it is significant that to a very great extent such movements have originated among *the intelligentsia*. Such

movements are commonly spoken of as anti-foreign, but it may be questioned whether they are not prompted by what people in the West would call patriotic motives if conditions were reversed. The educated leaders of the Orient have studied the history of Western nations and have learned much of the white man's domination of the greater part of the earth's surface. They have reached the conclusion, too, that Western nations are interested in securing all possible privileges and opportunities in the Orient, while by legislation and general attitude they fail to recognize the equality of races. They believe that the interest of the West in the East is largely selfish, and the anti-foreign sentiment which is evident is a natural expression of resentment. This question is too large for treatment in the annual report of a missionary society, but the Society's constituency will do well to give attention to it if they are to understand at all the background for many of the acute problems which are emerging and which must receive most serious consideration on the part of boards and missionaries.

Inasmuch as the missionary enterprise in the Orient is supported almost entirely by organizations in Western lands, the Christian movements are frequently identified by Orientals with the life of the nations whose attitude they resent. It is very natural therefore that what would be called a patriotic motive if conditions were reversed fails to differentiate between the political and commercial ambitions of Western powers and the altruistic purposes of the Christian churches in the West which are supporting the missionary enterprise. Thoughtful leaders in the Orient are saying plainly that Christianity did not originate in the West and therefore must not be identified with Western politics and commercialism; that historically Christianity originated in the Orient. At the same time Christian movements as supported at present are regarded as largely foreign and for that reason are being criticised. Thus opposition to Christianity is due chiefly to the fact that in the eyes of the people it has been made to appear as a foreign religion. The meaning of the present situation is clear, but it remains to be seen whether the churches in Western lands will be found ready to deal successfully with the problems.

At the present time the anti-foreign feeling threatens to affect the missionary program of Christian education perhaps more

seriously in China than elsewhere, and especially in connection with educational institutions. The claim is being made that these schools were established either for religious propaganda or political aggression, and that education in itself is a supplementary matter. It is claimed also that students educated in mission schools are in danger of losing their spirit of national independence and patriotism; that each nation has its own educational ideals, and that for foreigners to establish schools for foreign education is an infringement of China's national rights. Some go so far as to propose that the schools already established be made to conform to government standards and abandon compulsory study of religious subjects. This is a topic too large for thorough discussion in an annual report. However, agencies on both sides of the Atlantic as well as the missionaries on the field are thoroughly aware of the serious questions which are being raised. Already in New York City a conference to discuss the problems involved has been held in which about 150 representatives of nearly all of the missionary agencies in North America and Great Britain with work in China were represented.

### **Exclusion of Japanese Immigrants**

The United States Immigration Law now in effect appears to have had a very bad influence on American missionary work in Japan. While several missionaries report that during the days of agitation they experienced a still deeper fellowship with Japanese Christians, the annual reports of others speak of the embarrassment which has been caused them. One missionary writes that after the Immigration Bill was signed 30 young men who constituted his English Bible class gave it up. These young men were preparing to be English teachers in government schools. Happily two of them recently came back and asked for baptism, thus proving that they were able to discriminate between the gospel of Christ and a political blunder. One of the best-known missionaries in Japan sends this pathetic message:

At the beginning, just following America's hearty response to the needs of stricken Tokyo, we had splendid demonstrations of the students' appreciation of our work. But as the attitude of Congress toward the Japanese became evident, we began to lose much of what we had gained. It became difficult to interest new students in our work, though the old members



stayed by us with a loyalty that some of us can never forget. Many a time I have walked the streets alone to save our loyal friends the embarrassment of being seen with an American.

In the far northern part of Japan another missionary mentions the unfavorable effect of the Immigration Law, and the Captain of the Gospel Ship writes of strong resentment on the part of the people in the Inland Sea region. A missionary engaged in educational work writes of the larger emphasis being placed by the government on military training in the high schools. All high schools in Japan must conform to government regulation if they are to receive recognition, and the larger emphasis on military training is not helpful to the development of the spiritual life of institutions which are trying to emphasize the teachings of Christ.

The Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, held early in the year 1922, had made a very favorable impression in Japan. Clouds which had been gathering over the Pacific seemed to have disappeared, and the United States Ambassador to Japan asked to be allowed to retire for the reason that no problems of significance between Japan and America were on the horizon. A new era of friendship seemed to have been brought in.

After the earthquake in Japan in the autumn of 1923, America's response was so prompt and generous that the moral effect on the Japanese people was very significant. It evoked the warmest expressions of gratitude and friendship, and by some was interpreted as an exhibition of Christian spirit. Some observers went so far as to say that the calamity in Japan had created a spiritual attitude on the part of the people which made them very receptive, and there was a strong feeling that the American Christian missionary was in a particularly strategic position for rendering service. The sudden action of the United States Congress, however, came as a blow in the face, and, without question, American missionaries to Japan have been seriously embarrassed in their work.

To America, more than to any other country perhaps, the Japanese had looked for inspiration and guidance as they quickly molded their nation into a world power. Moreover, when Japanese immigration to America was becoming so large a few years ago as to give real concern, the Japanese Government accepted an arrangement negotiated by the late President Roosevelt which was

known as "The Gentleman's Agreement" and which provided that no passports would be issued to Japanese laborers desiring to make their home in America, it being understood, however, that the Japanese already in this country would be permitted to bring the "brides" whom they intended to marry. According to the State Department the Japanese had observed the Gentlemen's Agreement to the letter, but the action of Congress suddenly abrogated that Agreement without conference with the Japanese Government, and a friendly nation has taken affront at the treatment accorded them.

Before Congress took action the Board of Managers of the Society protested, and, even as late as October, 1924, it expressed itself again in the following action:

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, in Senate and House of Representatives assembled, did adopt a resolution excluding immigrants from Japan and certain other foreign countries, in terms which greatly offended the people of Japan, and

WHEREAS, Said resolution was enacted against the advice of President Coolidge, and was largely condemned not only by the press of the United States irrespective of party, but against the expressed protest of many religious bodies, among which was the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and,

WHEREAS, The Foreign Secretary of this Society, Rev. James H. Franklin, D. D., did in public addresses made by him both at the Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America held in Denver in July, and at a meeting of the Rotary Club also held in Denver in that same month, protest most vigorously against this action on the part of our country, both of which addresses were published in the papers;

Now, therefore, *Be It Resolved*, That the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society not only heartily commends and indorses the action of its secretary, but hereby expresses its vigorous protest against the action taken by Congress. It also expresses its hope that, at a future session of Congress, this action may be repealed.

It makes this protest and expresses this hope because of its belief that the action taken by Congress is a distinct hindrance to this Society in pressing forward the work to which it is dedicated, namely, the advancing throughout the world the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ.

It is stated upon good authority that whenever the immigration question is before Congress again the same treatment could be given to the two great countries in the Far East which is accorded to European nations by admitting 100 Chinese, 100 East Indians,

and 150 Japanese per annum. This action would remove the impression that American immigration laws discriminate against Oriental races and would place America in a much better light in the eyes of the world.

Had Japan been placed on the same quota basis as that given to European nations, only 146 Japanese would have been admitted to the United States within twelve months. The alternative to total exclusion was not "a great horde of Orientals." While there is general agreement that immigration to America must be more severely restricted than was true a few years ago, it may be questioned whether America, for the sake of keeping out from America 146 Japanese per annum, could afford the loss of friendship of a great Oriental people and much of the influence on the life of that people which was once enjoyed.

### **Visit of the President of the Northern Baptist Convention to Japan**

Soon after the earthquake in Japan in the autumn of 1923 the Board requested Hon. Corwin S. Shank, then President of the Northern Baptist Convention, to consider the advisability of making a special trip to Japan to convey in person to the stricken people of that country an expression of the denomination's sympathetic regard. Mr. Shank was not able to go immediately, but he cheerfully accepted the Board's suggestion and agreed to sail in the early spring. In the light of political developments it would appear to have been providential that he could not sail when first requested to do so. Sailing in March he reached Japan at the time when the Congress of the United States was considering the new immigration law, which has now gone into effect, and which even then was causing intense feeling among all classes of Japanese people. President Shank was able not only to carry a message of good-will, but was able also to confer in person with high government officials and with other men of great influence in the Japanese Empire. The value of the visit can hardly be overestimated, and Mr. Shank made a contribution which may have been of far greater significance in international relationships than was anticipated. The story of his visit has been so well told in addresses at the Northern Baptist Convention in 1924, including President Shank's notable deliverance on that occasion, and in

accounts in the denominational papers, that nothing more needs to be recorded here except again to express the Board's appreciation of the service rendered and of its gratitude to Mr. Shank who insisted upon meeting his own expenses on the tour.

### **Property Additions in the Far East**

The past year has again been one in which financial limitations prevented any large expenditures for property. Secondary schools continue to struggle along without the buildings and equipment which would so minister to their success. Congregations continue to worship in buildings which present oftentimes a very unfavorable contrast to the temples of other religions. Men trained and consecrated to their task have their spirits tried by being placed in the midst of a need which they most of all recognize, but to which they cannot minister to the full because funds for buildings and equipment are not forthcoming. On the whole it has been a year of marking time in building operations in the midst of a day calling for God's people to construct the buildings to house a growing work.

Just as the year closes the special gifts of friends particularly interested in the work in Iloilo, Philippine Islands, have made possible the purchase from the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church of its share in properties in Iloilo. This purchase is a part of a territorial readjustment in the Philippine Islands made with the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church on its initiative. While deeply appreciative of the generous gifts which have made possible the purchase of the Presbyterian share in these properties, the Board is conscious that it must face the need of the appointment of new workers to replace Presbyterian workers now withdrawn, and of considerable appropriations for the yearly support of these new workers.

It has been possible to make partial provision for the need of a new building for the North Shanghai Church and a new site for a building for this congregation has been secured. An appropriation has also been made for the church in Kiating, West China. Funds have been provided for several inexpensive chapels in the Philippine Islands on condition that the local churches should provide their due share of the cost. A small appropriation has been made for one church building in Japan, outside the earth-



quake area, which had been destroyed, together with the homes of many members of the congregation, in a local conflagration. As indicated above, however, to meet these needs is to pass by the needs for other church buildings requiring larger appropriations than here involved which are just as urgent. A comparatively small appropriation has made possible the erection of a much needed dormitory at Central Philippine College, formerly Jaro Industrial School, which it is expected will be ready for use in the next term of study. At Ningpo in East China where Doctor Grant has labored so long and usefully in the hospital, a beginning has been made in appropriations for the new hospital proposed. Only a part of what the plans for the hospital require could be made available, but from this amount, as a first essential, the East China Mission proposes to construct a needed residence for one of the physicians, this residence being included in the plans for the completed hospital.

In addition it has been possible to make provision for some of the residences for missionaries which have long been needed. While a few of such needs which seemed more urgent have been met, there remain yet other missionaries without adequate housing accommodations who must continue to await provision for them. Thus property additions last year included for the most part only smaller, though important, projects, and represent but a very small part of buildings required on the various fields.

### **Service of Missionaries William Axling and Charles B. Tenny**

Attention was called in the report of last year to the Japan earthquake and the severe property losses in the Japan Mission. Although the churches responded generously to the first appeal for reconstruction funds, the total amount of \$128,856.79 thus realized before April 30, 1924, fell far short of the stupendous loss of \$506,386 incurred in this the greatest material disaster ever suffered by American Baptists in all the 111 years of their foreign work. At the request of the Board of Managers the Japan Mission sent to America missionaries William Axling and Charles B. Tenny and Principal Sakata of the Mabie Memorial School for the purpose of presenting this urgent need to individuals able to make large gifts. The legislation of the American Congress excluding Japanese immigrants gave to these repre-

sentatives a twofold mission. Principal Sakata presented the appeal of the Japanese Christians to the Northern Baptist Convention at its meeting in Milwaukee. Following brief visits to a number of the leading schools and colleges of America, he returned to Japan in the fall of 1924. Doctor Axling and Doctor Tenny, however, have remained in this country for the entire year. The plans of the Board for their service were presented to the Administrative Committee of the Board of Missionary Cooperation on September 10, 1924, when the following action was taken:

*Voted:* That the Administrative Committee express its conviction that there is no other cause in the entire list of specifics included in the denominational budget which means as much to the Kingdom of God as does the reconstruction of the equipment of the Foreign Mission Society in Japan and the informing of the American people concerning the feeling which has been aroused in Japan over the exclusion provisions of the Immigration Act; That the arrangements for conducting the campaign in behalf of Japanese reconstruction be committed to the Committee on Field Activities, in consultation with the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

Under the direction of the Field Activities Committee Doctor Axling and Doctor Tenny have carried on intensive work during the entire year in an itinerary which has brought them to nearly every large city in the territory of the Northern Baptist Convention. In carrying out their twofold objective, addresses both on the reconstruction needs and on the problem of American-Japanese relations have been made before churches, business men's organizations, and student groups. Many individuals have also been interviewed for the purpose of setting before them the needs for reconstruction. Unfortunately the close of the New World Movement brought appeals for funds for a large number of other causes, a fact which has seriously affected the financial returns for reconstruction. The amount received from this effort up to April 30, 1925, was \$47,719.85. This does not, however, represent the actual result of this work, since contacts have been made which will doubtless bring financial returns in the near future, and a number of pledges have already been received. Since the total amount available to date is thus only \$176,576.64, this will be far from sufficient to care for the replacement of the property. The service of Doctor Axling and Doctor Tenny involved long

separations from their families and severe physical strain such as always accompanies extensive itineraries. This has been true also of missionaries F. W. Harding of Assam and O. H. Sisson of Burma, who have traveled in advance of the representatives from Japan to make preparations in each city for their work. The Board records its hearty appreciation of the unselfish and consecrated spirit of service of these four missionaries.

### **Progress in Japan Reconstruction**

The total sum thus far received has made possible extensive repairs upon all buildings in the earthquake zone which were not totally destroyed. In some cases the repairs were of a temporary character, as with Tokyo Tabernacle which was so urgently needed immediately. Contracts have now been made for permanent repairs upon the Tabernacle. In other cases repairs were of a permanent character, as the repair of Scott Hall at Waseda University, where the tower crashed through the roof of the building. Scott Hall has been completely restored. Repairs of a more permanent nature also have been made upon the Yokohama church building. A new temporary building, of the "barracks" type of construction, has been erected for the Shiba church in Tokyo. A semi-permanent annex has been erected in the rear of the Tokyo Tabernacle lot at a cost of approximately \$5,000, from funds received from Japanese sources. A building of semi-permanent construction large enough to accommodate 400 students has been erected at Mabie Memorial School. A permanent gymnasium has also been completed for this school. Residences for three families have been replaced in Yokohama, and authorization has been given for the erection of two residences in Tokyo, one on the site of Scott Hall at Waseda University and one on a portion of the site of the Japan Theological Seminary. The Seminary building itself has been repaired, but the dormitory at the Seminary was so seriously damaged that it was taken down. With funds almost wholly received from Japanese sources a branch of the Tokyo Tabernacle has been opened in the Fukugawa district of Tokyo. It will thus be seen that the funds already received have by no means made possible the complete restoration of property destroyed or damaged in the great disaster. Mabie Memorial School, particularly, where the loss was heaviest, has

for its main building only a temporary structure, which eventually must be replaced by a more permanent building involving an expenditure beyond any already made for reconstruction. Nor is this by any means the sole piece of reconstruction work remaining incomplete. The Board earnestly hopes that the denomination will find means of providing for this need upon which the future of the work in Japan so seriously depends.

### **Secretarial Visit to the Far East**

In the early part of the year 1924 Foreign Secretary James H. Franklin spent several months on a tour of the mission fields in the Far East. The immediate occasion for his visit was the request of the Joint Committee of the Japan Mission that the Board send special representatives to the field to study problems created for the Japanese churches and the mission by the earthquake in the autumn of 1923. Inasmuch as the Foreign Secretary had not visited the Philippine Mission since January, 1913, he was authorized by the Board to extend his tour to that field. En route he stopped for a few days in the South China Mission, where a profitable conference was held for several days at Swatow with most of the members of the mission. A similar visit was made to Shanghai where numerous members of the East China Mission came in for conference. Several of Secretary Franklin's letters to the Board of Managers were published in the denominational papers. At a meeting of the Board in November 1924 he made a report in which he urged the Board to give fresh attention to urgent questions which must be considered in the light of the rapidly changing conditions in the Orient. Unfortunately, no secretary of the Society has ever been able to visit the remote West China Mission from which urgent requests for such a visit continue to reach the Board almost every year. It is hoped that in the not distant future a favorable response can be made to this desire of the West China Mission.

### **Oriental Students in America**

Since 1915 the Board has rendered assistance to Baptist young men of the Orient who have been recommended by the missions for postgraduate study in American institutions. On the whole the plan has worked well, and as a result leaders, who have



secured most excellent education in America and who are filling positions of very large responsibility in their own lands, may now be found in Baptist work on all the Far Eastern fields. Thus far it may be said that every young man who was brought to America by the Board upon the recommendation of one of the missions is now giving a good account of himself in his work either in his own country or in his period of preparation in America. There has been some disappointment in a few cases, but these have been limited to young men who came to America independently or with the assistance of individual missionaries, and had not been formally recommended by any of the missions before they sailed for this country. Experience has led the Board to become more rigid in its requirements, and it is likely also that already having assisted a considerable number of such students the Board will not find it advisable for the next few years to encourage very many others to come here for postgraduate study.

During the last ten years large progress has been made in the training of Baptist young men in the Orient for various forms of Christian service. On the whole the results have been gratifying. Nevertheless the same problems encountered in America must be faced in the Orient, and it is not always easy to persuade young men who have had special training to bury their lives in obscure fields. Many of them feel that the wisest use of their lives at this moment is in the strategic centers, but it is hoped that the sacrificial spirit already controlling many of them will lead more into direct evangelistic effort in remote fields. Furthermore in many cases special training has been given with a view to preparation for service in strategic positions. Most of those who have been so trained are coveted by the missions for large centers where service demands are most exacting. This is partly responsible for a situation which has given the Board some concern.

### **Progress in the Philippine Islands**

Despite the political unrest and the small missionary staff in the Philippine Mission, the work on that field has yielded very encouraging results during the last year. Rev. W. O. Valentine reports a total of 1,233 baptisms on his field, while there have been large additions to the student church at La Paz and encouraging growth of the church in the Central Philippine College. On account of

the retirement during the year of Rev. Henry W. Munger from active missionary service, no evangelistic missionary with a knowledge of the Visayan language has recently been in residence on the Island of Panay. Those engaged there in educational and medical work who have given a part of their time to the field of general evangelism report an open-mindedness and heart-hunger on the part of the people such as they have never known before. The opportunity for service in the Philippine Mission is rather extraordinary, and it is hoped that funds will be available to enable the Board to strengthen the work.

### **Exchange of Territory with Presbyterians**

In March, 1924, the Board of Managers was advised of the desire of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. to discontinue its work on the Island of Panay, Philippine Islands, a portion of which has long been occupied by Baptists, and to surrender the responsibility for the evangelization of most of the territory on that Island on condition that the Board would surrender to the Presbyterian Board the responsibility for the occupation of the Island of Samar where Baptists have not been able to establish work, but which is contiguous to territory already occupied by the Presbyterians. Since Baptist missionaries in the Philippine Islands unanimously recommended the proposed exchange of territory the Board felt justified in accepting the arrangement. The several Filipino Presbyterian churches on the Island of Panay will continue their own independent life with such contacts with Presbyterian missionaries on other islands as may seem desirable. The withdrawal of the Presbyterians from the Island of Panay leaves on the Baptists the entire responsibility for the work at the Union Hospital in Iloilo and the Dunwoody Dormitory at La Paz, the seat of a great government school. For a time this decision promised to create an embarrassing situation since the financial situation made it impossible to purchase the Presbyterian interest in the two large properties. Fortunately, friends of Baptist missionary R. C. Thomas, M. D., came forward with sufficient gifts to enable the Board to purchase this interest. Nevertheless the transaction leaves on Baptists a far larger measure of responsibility for work in Iloilo, and on the Island of Panay, than has been true in pre-

vious years. An increase in missionary staff and larger appropriations for the work will be needed if the Board is to take advantage of the opportunity.

### **Africa as a Great Mission Field**

The occupation of Africa as a mission field is much more recent than that of India and China, but already missionary organizations in great number and variety have begun work. Although working under similar conditions and among peoples of the same general type, these agencies have for the most part pursued their task in an isolated and unrelated fashion. Efforts more or less successful have been made to coordinate the work within certain given territories, but the possibility of comprehending the evangelization of the black races of Africa as one task is only just beginning to be realized. It is believed that if at this early date the field can be studied as a whole, the missionary force at work in Africa may take advantage of the experience gained in older fields and avoid many of the mistakes which were made in the development of the work in other lands. It is hoped, too, that a comprehensive study of the whole task and the forces available for its accomplishment may bring about economies and adjustments which will greatly further the end in view. Commercial and industrial developments are proceeding at a rapid pace. These are in many cases bringing the primitive peoples of Africa in touch with the worst elements of our Western civilization. It is imperative that the whole force of the Christian churches should be enlisted at once in the task of evangelizing Africa both intensively and extensively so that the simple peoples of this land may be able to meet the new invasion fortified by faith in the living Saviour.

With this in view it has been proposed that as soon as convenient a conference of missionaries and others charged with responsibility for work in Africa should be held on the continent of Europe at which the work should be reviewed and studied as a whole. The Foreign Missions Convention held at Washington in January, 1925, brought to this country missionary leaders from Europe, among them M. Couve of Paris, Doctor Schlunk of Berlin, Mr. Lundahl of Sweden, and Messrs. Forgan, MacLennan, and Oldham of Great Britain. After conference with representatives of the American group it was agreed that such a conference

should be held during the last week in September, 1926, if possible in Belgium.

### **Political Conditions in Africa**

There is a new drawing together among the Colonies of Africa. Public sentiment is beginning to envision the great African continent as a whole, and to recognize that the problems encountered by governments as well as by missionary organizations working in different parts of the continent have much in common. Stimulated by the thoughtful report made by the African Education Commission under the leadership of Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones on educational conditions in West Africa, the British Government has appointed an Advisory Educational Commission to lead in the further educational development of its African colonies. It is significant of the importance which the British Government attaches to the educational work done by Protestant missionary forces that Mr. J. H. Oldham, Secretary of the International Missionary Council, has been made a member of this Commission. Movements are on foot in France and Belgium to establish similar government commissions for the study and development of education in the African colonies of the countries. Even Portugal, which has been most backward in consideration for the welfare of the native population in her African possessions, is beginning to feel the weight of public opinion, and there is a lessening of opposition to evangelical work. The effects of the work of the first commission for the study of education in Africa were so salutary that a second commission was sent last year, again under the leadership of Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones. This was largely at the instigation of officials connected with the British Government, and the territory visited included East Africa and particularly those sections of the continent omitted from the first itinerary. The work of the second commission has served further to focus attention upon the needs of Africa.

### **Developments in Belgian Congo**

The outstanding factor in the present situation in the Congo Mission is the need for trained African leaders. The evangelistic awakening in Lower Congo has gone forward during the past year although the ingathering has been less than in the previous few



years. New opportunities are developing in the Kwangu area about Vanga and the village of Moanza where Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hill have recently been stationed. There is pressing need for strong men and women experienced in Christian service and with adequate preparation for the work. In many cases it has been needful to send to villages demanding teachers, mere youths who have been under instruction a very few months. A recrudescence of the Prophet Movement in the Sona Bata area, in which no less than 3,000 members were led to separate themselves from the mission, further accentuates the need for providing a leadership sane, stable, and thoroughly trained. The Kongo Evangelical Training Institute at Kimpese is doing an excellent work along this line but should be given larger facilities and an increased staff.

### Service of Medical Missionaries

The work of medical missionaries should receive at this time special commendation. These devoted servants of the Master are giving themselves without stint to the task of healing the sick and preaching the Word. Their work is carried on under difficulties which are without parallel in this country, and the evangelistic results attending their ministry are a striking demonstration of the spirit in which it is conducted. Self-sacrifice and devotion characterize the labors of every one of our medical representatives, and the instances here given are merely illustrative of the conspicuous success with which all are serving. Dr. C. H. Barlow of Ningpo, formerly of Shaohsing, has made further progress in the study of the fluke worm which has produced such wide-spread morbidity throughout China and he is developing means for its extermination. Dr. J. C. King of Sona Bata, Belgian Congo, has introduced the use of Tryparsamide, the remedy recently developed by the Rockefeller Research Institute of New York, into the area about Sona Bata, and by its use he has met with much success in combating African sleeping sickness. As reported elsewhere, Dr. W. H. Leslie of Vanga, Belgian Congo, has received from the Belgian Government the decoration known as the *Chevalier de l'Ordre Royal du Lion* for distinguished service in behalf of the natives of the Kwangu area. Dr. W. R. Morse, attached to the staff of the West China Union University in the

chair of General Surgery (Dean of the Faculty of Medicine; general surgery, orthopedic surgery, anatomy), has made several excursions across the border into the mountainous regions of Tibet. During the past year he was made a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and has been honored by the degree of LL. D. from his Alma Mater, McGill University. Dr. G. A. Huntley, who has given a third of a century to medical missionary work in China, has returned to this country and is now interpreting the work of foreign missions to the churches with great power and clarity as Field Secretary of the Board of Missionary Cooperation.

### **Fifty Years of Missionary Service**

In the report of 1923, attention was called to the completion of fifty years of service of Dr. and Mrs. David Downie, of South India, Rev. and Mrs. B. P. Cross, and Miss Harriet N. Eastman of Burma. Last year another veteran missionary achieved the high distinction of half a century of continuous service. It is difficult to realize that so long a time has passed since Dr. M. C. Mason, like the young missionary of today, sailed from New York to his field. He was appointed a missionary of the Society on October 14, 1873, and sailed for Assam on September 19, 1874. The Board of Managers, in recognition of his long life and service, invited him as a special guest to attend the important meeting at Northfield where he addressed the Board concerning his impressions and experiences during the fifty years of his missionary career. In a series of formal resolutions the Board also extended its congratulations and its appreciation of what his service has meant to the progress of the Mission and to the cause of Christ on the foreign field.

### **Literary Service of Missionaries**

Baptist missionaries have made a notable contribution to the production and translation of Christian literature, including the translation of the Bible in whole or in part into more than 30 languages. In a number of cases, moreover, Baptist missionaries have reduced to writing the language of the people among whom they are working. The people of the non-Christian world are becoming an increasingly literate people, and the production of

Christian literature, is, therefore, of supreme importance. Baptist missionaries are recognizing this need, and are hoping and definitely planning to meet it. In Burma, Rev. E. N. Harris and Mrs. H. I. Marshall for the Karens, and Miss Harriet Phinney for the Burmese, have during the past year written many tracts and pamphlets, and have prepared most helpful aids for the Sunday School Lessons of the year. Dr. John McGuire, in addition to his work as President of the Burman Theological Seminary, has completed a revision of the New Testament, and has begun the revision of the Old Testament, to which work he will give the major part of his time for the next few years. Two veteran missionaries—Dr. H. H. Tilbe, for 38 years a missionary to the Burmans, and Dr. Ola Hanson, for 35 years a missionary to the Kachins—are giving practically all their time to the preparation of Christian literature. Doctor Tilbe's work has been in the preparation of commentaries on the New Testament books. Doctor Hanson has already translated the New Testament into Kachin, and has this year completed the translation of the Old Testament into Kachin as far as the prophetic books. Rev. William Pettigrew, in Manipur State, has this year completed the translation of the Gospel of John, the Gospel of Luke, and the Book of the Acts into Thado Kuki. The Gospel of John has already been published, and Luke and the Acts are now in the press. In addition to this, Mr. Pettigrew is working on the revision of the Scriptures in Tangkhul Naga and Manipuri. He has completed the translations of Acts and Luke into Manipuri, and the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke into Tangkhul Naga. Rev. R. B. Longwell reports progress in the printing of Scriptures for the Ao Nagas. The Epistle to the Romans, First and Second Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, and Philippians have been sent to the press. Rev. J. E. Tanquist of Kohima is continuing the translation of the New Testament into Agami Naga. Only the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and John remain to be prepared for the press. Rev. John Selander has translated the Gospel of John and 39 Gospel Hymns into Abor. The British and Foreign Bible Society have assisted greatly in the publication and distribution of the Bible in India, and the National Christian Council of India, through its Committee on Indian Literature, with which the Baptist Missions in India cooperate, has done a remarkable work in the

production and distribution of Christian literature in the different languages and dialects of the Indian Empire.

### **Missionaries Honored During the Year**

It is not always the case that distinguished service meets the public recognition of men. There can be no question that hidden away in the far corners of the earth unassuming missionaries quietly render a service which, were it fully known, would command the honor and respect of all.

Two Baptist missionaries have recently received royal honors. King George of England, in announcing his New Year's honors, awarded the gold Kaisar-i-Hind medal to Mrs. F. W. Stait, M.D., "for distinguished service in India." Doctor Stait is now beginning her 28th year of medical work at Udayagiri, a jungle station of South India 50 miles from any railroad. She is in charge of the only mission hospital in all the district. People come 50 or 60 miles for treatment, and every caste and religion have been represented among the patients. Epidemics have been frequent, and Doctor Stait through her devotion and skill has saved hundreds of lives. She faced alone one of the most deadly epidemics of typhomalarial fever that ever visited the community and as a result of her work the Government gave Mr. Stait money to better the sanitary condition of the town and outlying hamlets. The hospital, under Doctor Stait, has raised the standards of the whole community. One government official who returned to the station after an absence of twelve years was amazed at the change in public opinion toward Western medicine. "Twelve years ago," he said, "the people would fly before the least suggestion of operative treatment. Now the attitude is quite different. This change I trace to the influence that has gone out from the Etta Waterbury Hospital." Doctor Stait is the 16th Baptist missionary to have been honored in this way, the others in previous years having been as follows: Dr. Ellen Mitchell, Miss Sarah J. Higby, J. E. Cummings, D. D., Rev. G. N. Thomssen, C. A. Nichols, D. D., Rev. P. H. Moore, E. W. Kelly, Ph. D., Rev. S. D. Bawden, Rev. William Pettigrew, Miss Lizbeth Hughes, Rev. Ola Hanson, Litt. D., Miss Bertha E. Davis, Mrs. Ida B. Elliott, Rev. S. W. Rivenburg, M. D., D. C. Gilmore, D. D., Rev. Robert Harper, M. D.



King Albert of Belgium has conferred the *Chevalier de l'Ordre Royal du Lion*—Knight of the Royal Order of the Lion—upon Dr. W. H. Leslie, medical missionary in the Congo for over 30 years. Doctor Leslie is in a very real sense a missionary pioneer. It was he who first penetrated the Kwangu river region in the early 1900's, visiting much country never before entered by white men. From his investigations the necessary knowledge of the unknown country was obtained and a mission station was opened. For several years Doctor and Mrs. Leslie lived at this isolated post where his medicine kit opened the way for him among the hostile and cannibal tribes. Doctor Leslie was also the pioneer at Vanga—a station he literally hewed from the primitive African jungle. Now this is one of the great Baptist stations in the Congo. Doctor Leslie has always regarded medicine as an evangelistic agency, saying, "The Lord has used the medicine as an opening wedge for the gospel, and I have been delighted to be used as the hammer." It is a source of satisfaction that these two missionaries who have given such long and self-sacrificing service have received official recognition from government.

Another missionary to be honored during the year was Dr. W. R. Morse, missionary in China for fifteen years. On October 24, 1924, Doctor Morse received the highest honor this country can award a doctor when a fellowship of the American College of Surgeons was conferred upon him. This is a fitting recognition of his fifteen years of medical service in China. For the last ten years Doctor Morse has been a member of the faculty of medicine in connection with the West China Union University. He was truly a pioneer in medical service in West China for he was the first professor of practical anatomy and led the way in an epochal event—the first dissection of a human body in the Province of Szechuan. Doctor Morse has also been the professor of surgery and every year performs many major operations in the hospitals of the city. In June, 1920, as dean of the faculty of medicine, he had the honor of presenting diplomas to the first graduating class in medicine. Those earnest young doctors were all active Christians. Doctor Morse himself says:

What a field we have here for a medical school—nearly 100,000,000 people, and we the only medical school except a very inferior one run by military authorities. We are here where plagues and epidemics and pes-

tilences begin, right at the source of these perils; think what it means to be in at the spot where one can effectively stamp out the beginnings! What an opportunity and what a responsibility!

The work of Dr. C. S. Gibbs, Baptist representative in the College of Agriculture and Forestry at the University of Nanking, has also received recognition from government. His particular task is the fighting of animal, poultry, and silkworm diseases in China. He has been doing special research work to develop a vaccine which will protect cattle against rinderpest, a disease which sweeps through villages and sometimes kills 100 per cent. of the cattle. Protection of the farmer against such a loss constitutes one of the outstanding agricultural problems of China. Doctor Gibbs had already developed a very effective course of treatment for the disease and is planning to continue his investigations. This work has come to the attention of the government, and he has twice been invited to sit with the Central Epidemic Prevention Bureau. The government has also asked him to work on anti-rinderpest vaccine this summer in their laboratories at Peking. He has a similar invitation from the Swedish Mongol Mission at Hallong Osso in Mongolia. During his work on rinderpest control Doctor Gibbs spent months in the Chinese villages. Every evening after the day's work in the field was done, he held evangelistic services and whole villages came to hear him preach. On one of his campaigns he came before the gates of Chufu in Shantung, famous as the burial place of Confucius. A committee of Chinese officials and schoolmen met the party and invited Doctor Gibbs to speak before the Government Normal School there. Never before had a Christian spoken in that school, but the agricultural teacher preached for two hours to a distinguished body of Government officials, faculty, and students.

### **Service of Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke**

During the spring of 1925 the Board was favored with a visit from Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke, Baptist Commissioner for Europe, who came to America primarily to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Baptist World Alliance. The Board and its officers thus had full opportunity for conference with Doctor Rushbrooke, whose service as Baptist Commissioner for

Europe has been invaluable during the last five years. On account of political conditions he, as a British subject, has been able to render a service at times in which representatives of an American organization could not easily participate. The year 1924 made very exacting demands on his time and vitality, and conditions in Europe are still such that much is likely to be required of him in the future. He has rendered especially valuable service in approaching governments on questions of religious liberty. The Board is therefore glad to unite with other Baptist organizations in America and Europe in the continued support of the work which Commissioner Rushbrooke is doing so successfully and acceptably.

### **Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Baptist World Alliance at Chicago**

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Baptist World Alliance was held in Chicago on February 25-26, 1925. Foreign Secretary James H. Franklin attended the meeting of the Executive Committee, serving as proxy for Dr. J. H. Bystrom of Sweden, who was unable to attend. The Board is glad to cooperate in every practicable way with this Committee. This is proving to be an agency of cooperation for representatives of Baptist missionary organizations in many lands. The meeting in Chicago probably adopted more plans of a practical nature than has been true at any other meeting. On account of failing health, Dr. J. H. Shakespeare tendered his resignation as European Secretary. His useful service in that office from the day when the Baptist World Alliance held its first Congress gives his name an honored place in the history of the organization. As to who should be chosen as his successor there was no question. Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke, who is extraordinarily well qualified to serve the Baptists of the world in that position, was unanimously elected. His personal qualities, his intimate acquaintance with nearly all the Baptist groups in Europe, his contact with European governments, and the confidence in which he is held by large Baptist bodies everywhere, mark him as the logical successor of Doctor Shakespeare in the office of European Secretary. Already he has proved himself a great unifying force among Baptists of the world.

Plans were formulated which promise to make the Baptist

World Alliance, a more constructive force. While it was fully recognized that the Alliance should not have any program of missionary work of its own, it was also believed that it might meet needs in the world at large which none of the missionary agencies or national conventions are prepared to meet. Already it has served as a clearing-house for various denominational groups, has prevented unwise overlapping, and has removed misunderstandings. Thus it will be possible to foster a still deeper spirit of cooperation and to encourage a closer coordination of efforts on the part of all Baptist organizations.

Dr. E. Y. Mullins, President of the Alliance, was requested to undertake a world tour some time during his term of office, visiting Baptists everywhere. It is desired that the European Secretary establish a central bureau for the Baptist World Alliance in connection with his present office in the Baptist Church House in London. From such headquarters a quarterly bulletin and a Baptist Year Book would be issued. An appeal was made to Baptists everywhere to engage in active evangelistic effort.

### **Baptist Progress in Russia**

For several years reports have been coming of the phenomenal growth of the Baptist denomination in Russia. From time to time Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke, Baptist Commissioner for Europe, and the Society's own Special Representative in Europe, Dr. W. O. Lewis, have been able to enter the country, and they have confirmed the reports as to the numerical growth of Baptists in that country. At the same time, political conditions in Russia and lack of harmony in their own ranks have interfered very seriously with the program of the Baptists and Evangelicals in Russia, who really constitute one body of people in belief and practice. The Board has been permitted to join the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention in the distribution of a large number of Bibles, New Testaments, Scripture portions, and hymn-books in Russia, and a little help has been given to a small theological seminary in Leningrad, but beyond this not much has been attempted except relief work in various forms. At present diplomatic relations are severed between Russia and the United States, and it is not likely that any American citizen could just now secure permission to reside in Russia if he were sent there on a



religious errand. The situation may clear up at any time, and whenever it is possible for the Board to render assistance in any large measure to the Baptists in Russia the denomination will be advised accordingly. Meanwhile it may be questioned whether Northern Baptists are wise in making contributions to independent agencies whose representatives speak loudly of the needs in Russia, but who themselves may not have found it possible to enter the country, and who, through personal influence and the expenditure of money, annoy the regularly organized Baptist groups in countries immediately contiguous to Russia itself. In this connection it is of interest that at its last meeting the Executive Committee of the Baptist World Alliance urged Baptists everywhere to make their contributions through their organized Baptist Societies rather than through independent agencies.

In connection with the recent American visit of Commissioner J. H. Rushbrooke the Board had the pleasure of welcoming Secretary J. F. Love of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. In one of his addresses Secretary Love gave his conviction that Baptist missionary agencies should face unitedly the problems and opportunities which are presented in connection with Baptist movements in Russia. After listening to Doctor Love our Board unanimously adopted the following resolution:

*Voted:* That the Board expresses hearty accord with the suggestion of Secretary J. F. Love of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention with respect to the common interest of both Boards in Russia, and the Board assures the Southern Board of its own readiness to cooperate with that Board and other Baptist organizations in presenting a united program of missionary effort in Russia.

### Service of Dr. W. O. Lewis

Dr. W. O. Lewis is now completing his third year of service as the Board's Special Representative in Europe. During these years he has demonstrated an extraordinary fitness for his important work. The Board is increasingly appreciative of him and his efforts and has learned to rely with confidence on his judgment in perplexing situations. The denomination is to be congratulated on having the service of a man of Doctor Lewis' patience, courage, and good judgment in Europe at this par-

ticular moment. On account of questions in connection with the work in France which have long vexed the Board, Doctor Lewis has found it advisable to make his home in Paris. He has had the satisfaction of seeing the work of the Federation of the Baptist Evangelical Churches grow in power. Notwithstanding very discouraging conditions affecting the work of Baptists and the slow numerical growth of church-membership, there seems to be the largest measure of solidarity in the Federation which has been observable in any Baptist group in France for many years. During the year Doctor Lewis has visited all of the European fields except Russia. Inasmuch as the United States Government does not recognize the Soviet Republic, American citizens find it difficult to secure permission to cross the Russian border. He has included brief visits to the Baltic States, Czechoslovakia, and the Scandinavian countries, and he has also been in Germany several times. Much attention has been given to conditions in Poland where Baptist work just now calls for wise guidance. Doctor Lewis has also shown unusual discernment of political and social currents in Europe which need to be considered as the Board faces its future responsibility there.

### **The Foreign Missions Convention at Washington**

In the United States the outstanding event of missionary significance during the past year was the Foreign Missions Convention held at Washington, January 28 to February 2, 1925. A total of 4,408 registered delegates, representing 85 different Boards and Societies in the United States and Canada, were in attendance. There had been no similar convention in this country since that held in New York in 1899. It was also the first convention of importance since the Edinburgh Conference in 1910. The program was a model in inspiration and cumulative influence, covering as it did a presentation of the entire foreign missionary movement in its world range, its high purpose, its glorious achievements, and its spiritual significance. All the major problems in missionary policy, especially those which have emerged since the world upheaval of the war, were brought into view, clearly stated by the speakers and frankly faced by the delegates. The development of Christianity in Asia, free from American or European sectarian domination; international relations inconsistent with

Christian principles; the need of a thorough-going Christianity at home before it can exert its greatest influence abroad; the menace of race prejudice and its identification with nations nominally Christian—these and other problems considered by the Convention will have profound bearing upon the work of missionaries in the future and must be taken into consideration by all mission boards. Throughout the entire convention one emphasis was unmistakable—Jesus Christ has been and is still central in the missionary message. He is still the only hope of the world. These larger problems are but manifestations of a common need of Him and his saving gospel.

From the opening address by the President of the United States to the closing address by Dr. Robert E. Speer, the audiences maintained their numbers and their interest and enthusiasm, although 62 addresses were scheduled on the program. Of special value were the addresses by missionaries from various fields and by representative leaders from Japan, Africa, and India. Full reports of the convention were published in the denominational papers and in the March issue of *MISSIONS*, together with a series of findings presented by a special committee of Northern Baptists at the denominational conference Monday, February 2. In addition to the secretaries who filled various places on the program, several members of the Board also were able to attend the convention. If Baptist churches, through the publicity furnished by the Convention and through reports by their delegates who were present, shall have caught its spiritual fervor and missionary impulse, the new year of the Society should be one of marked increase in interest.

### **The Commission on Investigation**

Attention was called in the report of last year to the current theological agitation and to the several statements which the Board had issued during the preceding year, in view of certain widely distributed publications that had attacked the policy of the Board in its administration of the work of the Society and the teaching and preaching of its missionaries. The policy of the Board with respect to the appointment of missionaries which has popularly come to be known as the "inclusive policy" was outlined by Professor Frederick L. Anderson, Chairman of the Board

of Managers, in his address to the Society at its meeting in Milwaukee. Prior to his address it had been formally approved by the Board. For purposes of record it is included in this report.

Our denomination, our Society, and our churches have always given to officers, missionaries, and pastors a considerable degree of liberty of theological opinion. The Northern Baptist Convention and its cooperating societies in all elections and appointments have acted consistently in accordance with this long-standing denominational policy. In fact the first by-law of the Convention states broadly that "any Baptist church in the United States may appoint delegates." There is no limitation whatever, except the financial condition added last year. Any church in the United States, which calls itself a Baptist church, whatever its theology, may be represented in the Convention. There has never been any public proposal to insert a theological test for membership in the Convention. The fact is that churches of many different varieties have continually sent delegates without protest from any quarter. In debates in the Convention, men of decidedly variant views have spoken year after year with no intimation from any one that only those of a certain stripe had the right to the platform. Membership in our Society is equally broad, and no protest has ever been heard. If a theological test is to be applied, it should be applied first of all to the governing body, the Society, and not to its subordinate committee, the Board with its officers and missionaries. As long as all are members of the Society, and contributors to its funds, all have a right to expect fair and equal treatment at the hands of the Society's executive officers.

This is the policy of inclusion as over against a policy of exclusion. It makes for harmony rather than dissension. It invites all who will and can to unite with us in our great endeavor. It accords with the aim of the Northern Baptist Convention, set down in the Act of Incorporation, "The object of this Convention shall be to promote denominational unity and efficiency in efforts for the evangelization of the world." It accords with the motto on the seal unanimously adopted by the Convention, "Freedom, Union, Service." It invites the contributions of all and tacitly promises to use them for a common purpose. It constantly seeks essential harmonies rather than differences, underlying unities rather than divisive controversies, the bond of peace than the apple of discord. Its result is a great denomination containing men and women of many minds, "agreed to differ but resolved to love" and to do a great work for Christ, instead of a constantly increasing number of warring groups, fated in the end after unedifying and bitter struggles to fall apart, diminish in numbers, and die out in futile isolation.

The great question is at bottom whether we shall maintain our time-honored policy of inclusion or by a real revolution change to a policy of exclusion. Shall we adopt as our motto a divisive interpretation of the great text from Amos, "Can two walk together except they be agreed?"



or shall we take as our bond of union, "One Lord, one faith, one baptism," and heed our Saviour as he counsels us not to forbid the one who does not even walk with us, if he is really on our side? Shall it be liberty and toleration or intolerance and proscription? On this issue your Board is conservative and our critics are the radicals. We wish to maintain the time-honored Baptist policy of inclusion, they wish to overthrow it.

Now listen to something equally important. Your Board is *not* willing to follow this principle out to its extreme conclusion, and to go the length of saying that it will consider as a possible officer or missionary *any* member of any church connected with the Convention. It finds itself forced by the evangelical history and spirit of American Baptists and by its understanding of Christ and the New Testament to restrict its choice of officers and missionaries to those who clearly show the fruits of a regenerate life, preach, love, and live the vital message of the gospel, have a passion for the souls of men, and are devoted to Christ and his purposes for the world. *Liberty must be limited*, and it must be limited by loyalty, loyalty to Christ as risen Saviour and Lord, loyalty to the gospel of divine grace, loyalty to the great Baptist principles which bind us together. Liberty must never degenerate into license or into indifference to dangerous error, but must always be exercised in our denominational sphere within the bounds of the Christian and Baptist faith.

We now ask the practical question, Who or what shall determine the exact limits of liberty within the bounds of the gospel? Our answer is that it should be the denomination as a whole, guided by the Scriptures and led by the Spirit of Christ. It is objected that the Scriptures themselves should define the limits of liberty. We cordially assent to that proposition. But who shall tell us just how we are to regard and interpret the Scriptures on this important practical subject? Shall some liberal group, or some conservative group be the final court of appeal? Rather we believe that it should be the whole denomination under the guidance of the Spirit; and so we are back where we started.

Now as a matter of fact our interpretations of Scripture change somewhat from generation to generation. In the early ages many accepted the view that the sufferings of Christ on the cross were a ransom paid to the devil. The Scotch Covenanters emphasized the Old Testament at the expense of the New. Many of our own forefathers found the Bible an anti-missionary book. All of us now consider such views antiquated and erroneous, in spite of the proof texts which used to be quoted in their favor. As fresh areas of knowledge are opened up, as new situations and questions emerge, we constantly grow to a truer and better understanding of the Scriptures, and fix the limits of liberty accordingly. It would therefore be unwise and futile for any one generation to try to fix the limits of liberty rigidly for another generation. Those who succeed us have a right to their interpretation under new light, and they will claim and take that right whether we concede it or not.

The fact is that in our denomination at the present time there are many different interpretations of the Scriptures. We welcome the advocates

of all of them into our Convention and Society and ask them for their money, and against this there has been no formal protest at any time. The only question really is, Shall we attempt to exclude each other or to find common ground?

In view of these ever-changing interpretations of Scripture and the diversity of view thereon in our Society, we repeat what we said in our first statement:

*The only instrument by which the limits of liberty can be determined fairly and wisely in the particular cases which arise is the living voice of the denomination, uttering itself continually through ever-changing executive boards and officers, freely elected by the denomination in the most democratic manner, guided by the Scriptures and led by the Spirit of Christ.*

With these things in mind your Board has sought to find the common ground on which we all or nearly all stand. Guided by the facts that Baptists have always been known as evangelicals, and that the gospel is the most important message of the Scriptures, we have demanded that all our officers and missionaries be loyal to the gospel. We will appoint only suitable evangelical men and women; we will appoint evangelicals, and we will not appoint non-evangelicals. And by the gospel we mean *the good news of the free forgiveness of sin and eternal life (beginning now and going on forever) through a vital union with the crucified and risen Christ, which brings men into union and fellowship with God. This salvation is graciously offered on the sole condition of repentance and faith in Christ, and has in it the divine power of regeneration and sanctification through the Spirit. The only reason we have for accepting this gospel is our belief in the deity of Christ in whom we see the Father, a faith founded on the trustworthiness of the Scriptures, and the fact that we have experienced this salvation in our own hearts.* This will not please all. Some would wish to add to it, others to subtract; but it contains all the great evangelical elements stated in a practical way, and we believe that while strongly guarding our evangelical and Baptist faith, it will include nineteen-twentieths of our constituency and gain their hearty assent.

This is not a paper policy. It has been and is our practical program. A good share of our time and energy during the past year has been used in investigating every reasonable charge against the evangelical status of the few missionaries called in question. We have repeatedly refused candidates who did not seem to know our gospel. We have welcomed all who did know and love the gospel and had the other necessary qualifications for missionary work.

Finally, your Board would solemnly warn the Society against adopting the policy of exclusion instead of the policy of inclusion within the limits of the gospel. In giving this warning, we realize that we stand in the presence of the living Saviour, who loved every one of us and gave himself for every one of us, to whose one body we all belong. We hear his last command before his crucifixion that at every sacrifice we should love

one another. We realize too that we stand before more than a century of work in foreign lands, that all we have gained by sacrifice, labor, hardship, blood, and tears hangs in the balance. The fate of hundreds of missionaries, and thousands of native Christians, and millions of heathen depends upon our decision. With a realizing sense of all this, we solemnly warn our Society that to prefer the policy of exclusion to that of inclusion within the limits of the gospel means dissension and division and an unparalleled disaster to our work. It will confuse our counsels, make every mission a warring camp, turn many of our finest young people away from their purpose of enlisting under our banner, and cause the resignation of many of our best missionaries on grounds of self-respect. The only alternative in a denomination composed of many men and women of many minds is to seek common ground, find underlying unities, and emphasize agreements rather than differences, but all within the limits of loyalty to Christ and his gospel and the great Baptist principles. In other words we must safeguard both loyalty and liberty. If we lose either one, we shall be poor indeed. With both, we shall go on to reap the harvest which seems ready for our hands and establish Christ as Saviour and Lord in the hearts of the nations.

This situation to which the Board was compelled to give consideration throughout the year was presented to the Northern Baptist Convention at Milwaukee by certain delegates on May 30, 1924. A resolution was introduced and adopted by the Convention, which for purposes of record is incorporated in this report:

That a Commission to be composed of seven persons to be named by the President of the Northern Baptist Convention, be and hereby is appointed with power and authority to investigate and report at the next meeting of the Northern Baptist Convention, the conduct, policies, and practises of the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society and of its Secretaries in the selection of missionaries in the foreign field, and

To ascertain and report the policy, if any, which said Board of Managers has adopted with respect to the appointment and retention of persons as missionaries who do not accept or have repudiated or abandoned the evangelical faith as held historically by Baptists.

And to this end the said Commission shall have authority to examine witnesses and to confer with missionaries and other persons respecting the teaching of our missionaries, the expense of said Commission not to exceed \$25,000, to be borne by the Northern Baptist Convention.

In connection with this report said Commission may make recommendations as to the future policy of said Society with respect to all matters herein mentioned.

The Commission is instructed to publish its report in full in all available Baptist periodicals, published within the bounds of the Northern Baptist

Convention; or by such other means as said Commission may deem proper, at least thirty days before the next annual meeting of the Northern Baptist Convention.

In view of the appointment of this Commission and pending its report, the Convention urges our constituents everywhere not to withhold or divert their missionary funds to other agencies, but to send them to the Foreign Mission Society, especially in view of the fact that the new program provides for a possible designation of such funds in a way to insure that they will be used according to the desires of the designators.

The personnel of the Commission as finally constituted was as follows: Dr. A. W. Beaven, Rochester, *Chairman*; Judge H. F. Remington, Rochester, *Secretary*; Mrs. H. F. Compton, Seattle; Hon. J. A. Crane, Pittsburgh; Dr. J. F. Herget, Cincinnati; Dr. J. C. Massee, Boston; Mrs. John Nuveen, Chicago.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers held immediately after the adoption of this resolution the following action was taken:

*Voted:* That the Chairman be authorized to give assurance to the Commission on Investigation that the Board will render every possible cooperation in the facilitating of its task.

The Board also informed the mission fields and committed responsibility for conference concerning any matters coming within the purview of the Commission to the Executive Committee of the Board.

The Commission met at the headquarters of the Society four times during the year, namely, June 17-20; September 8-12; December 29-January 2; April 28-May 1. At the first meeting of the Commission the Board, on recommendation of its Executive Committee, presented a formal statement, in which it renewed its offer at Milwaukee to cooperate with the Commission and give it all the aid required, accepting full responsibility as agents of the Society for the acts of the Board and the staff and referring to the inclusive policy outlined above. All correspondence files of the Society were opened to the Commission, and the Board assured it that all available information would be placed at its disposal. At its four meetings during the year the Commission held extended interviews with missionaries, secretaries, and members of the Board, and at its final meeting met a formally appointed committee of the Board for special conference. The full report of the Commission, in accordance with the action of the Convention,



was published in the denominational papers thirty days before the meeting of the Convention at Seattle. It was adopted by the Convention and is included in this report on pages 294-308.

### **The Board of Managers**

For the first time in many years there have been no changes on the Board of Managers. At the annual meeting in Milwaukee on May 31, 1924, the Society reelected for another three years the members whose terms expired at that time. Meetings of the Board throughout the year have been well attended, the largest attendance having been recorded at the September meeting, when 21 members were present. The Board has given careful and prayerful attention to the many problems and matters of business coming before it, and the members have discharged faithfully the responsibilities placed upon them by the denomination. Few people realize the magnitude of the problems or the multiplicity of detailed items that require consideration. At the January meeting, for example, the typewritten program listed 90 different items of business to be considered. During the year Professor Frederick L. Anderson, Rev. Herbert J. White, and William B. Lipphard have served respectively as Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Recording Secretary. Three meetings were held at places other than at headquarters of the Society. In May the Board met at Milwaukee in connection with the Northern Baptist Convention; in November a joint meeting with the Woman's Board was held at Northfield, Mass., for the special consideration of matters in which both Boards are jointly interested, while the January meeting was held in Washington and thus enabled the Board members and officers to receive the inspiration from attendance at the Foreign Missions Convention, mentioned elsewhere in this report.

### **Conference on Foreign Mission Policies**

The Conferences on Foreign Mission Policies held in Newton Center in 1912 and 1917 were of the greatest practical value in affording opportunity for thorough consideration by Secretaries, Missionaries, and Board Members of some of the most vital problems of missionary policy and administration. Conditions on all mission fields have greatly changed in the past eight years, and there is every probability of still greater change in the years ahead

of us. One of the most experienced missionaries recently wrote, "I realize that the next ten years in India and Burma will be more exacting years than any that have preceded them."

For this reason another conference on Foreign Mission Policies is being planned from October 26 to November 8th inclusive. The basis of representation will be the same as that in the Newton Center Conferences. Each mission shall be entitled to one delegate for every ten men in regular active service, with five representatives as a maximum from any mission. Each mission shall be entitled to one single woman delegate, with one additional single woman delegate from Burma and India.

Among the subjects that will be discussed and the problems that will be considered are the following:

Review of present situation in the light of post-war conditions in the West and growing national consciousness in the East.

The churches on the mission field.

Christian leadership on the mission field.

Place of women in the churches on the mission field.

Christian schools on the mission field.

Medical work on the mission field.

Place and work of the foreign missionary in the light of changing conditions on the mission field.

Financial problems.

Administrative problems.

Home base.

Our abounding spiritual resources.

The missions are giving most serious consideration to these problems. Committees have been appointed and are now at work gathering and preparing the material necessary for the Conference.

While it is true that perplexing administrative questions are chiefly responsible for calling this conference, it is recognized that the basic problems in the foreign mission enterprise, both in the actual work on the field and in activities at the home base, are personal and spiritual. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that this conference will generate spiritual forces that will help revitalize all plans and reenergize every one who has any part in the great foreign mission task. The Board urges that the entire mission body and the constituency at home unite in earnest prayer that the

spirit of God shall guide in all preparations for the Conference, in the selection of representatives and in the conduct of its sessions.

### **Committee on Study of Fields**

One of the vexing problems which the Board has been forced to face repeatedly in recent years, in view of the higher cost of living which has prevailed in the Orient as well as in America, has been its inability to have the available funds keep pace with the increasing amounts required for the work. This has led the Board to feel that the work of the Society's several mission fields ought to be thoroughly studied with a view to possible readjustment, if not retrenchment. In June, 1924, the Board therefore appointed a special committee consisting of Messrs. H. J. White, E. W. Hunt, H. B. Robins, G. E. Huggins, and F. L. Anderson, to "study the work and the expenditures of the several mission fields, with a view to readjustment and possible retrenchment in the work of the Society in case the latter should prove to be necessary in the light of developments during the current year." In response to a suggestion by the committee, the Woman's Board appointed a similar committee from its membership for joint study of the problem. Frequent meetings of the committee have been held, and the general principles which should govern such readjustment or retrenchment have been decided upon. Further correspondence with the field will secure the most complete and accurate data possible for the further work of the committee.

### **Conference with Outgoing Missionaries**

For many years the need of a more extended conference with the missionaries newly appointed to service has been recognized. Formerly it was the custom to spend a week or more with the new appointees at headquarters conferring regarding the many phases of the work now being undertaken by the young people for the first time. During recent years, however, the changes in denominational organization and the taxing demands of the cooperative promotional campaigns have so occupied the time of the secretarial staff as to reduce the time and attention given the outgoing missionaries' training conference to such an extent as to render it relatively ineffective. The occurrence of the Northern Baptist Convention at so late a date during the present year makes

it possible to reestablish the practice of bringing the new missionaries to headquarters for a week, and this has been arranged for June 1-5 inclusive. It is hoped that this plan may be continued in subsequent years.

### **Inability to Provide Reenforcements**

The limitations of the budget made it possible for the Board to commission only a minimum number of young people to service abroad during the past year, notwithstanding the fact that the need for reenforcement on many fields continues acute. The demands from Congo alone call for as many new recruits as the Board is able to send this year to all of the ten mission fields. The situation in Burma where 10 new couples are urgently needed, is most distressing. South India has 2 vacant stations and Bengal-Orissa should have at once 4 additional missionaries.

During the year the following young people received their appointment as new missionaries:

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Snyder, Mrs. L. T. Helfrich, Mrs. J. S. Grant, Rev. and Mrs. L. A. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Max D. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Gilson, Rev. and Mrs. P. J. McLean, Jr., Mr. E. T. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Gilson, Miss Ruth Harris, Mr. E. M. Harrison.

### **The Need of More Missionaries**

One of the most encouraging aspects of the present situation in the missionary enterprise is the growth of the native churches with their increasing independence, influence, and power. Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Burman, Karen, and Filipino Christian leaders are filling places of responsibility, and are in many cases holding positions formerly occupied by the foreign missionary.

This larger participation in foreign mission work on the part of indigenous Christians and Christian leaders has led some people to think that the need for more missionaries is no longer urgent. A careful study of the situation, however, makes it very clear that the need for more missionaries is most pressing. The foreign and Chinese members of Commission II, on the "Future Task of the Church," adopted and presented to the National Christian Conference held in Shanghai in May, 1922, a resolution asking that during the immediate future the foreign missionary force in China at least be maintained at its present strength.



On all Baptist mission fields there is an imperative need for more missionaries. Burma is calling urgently for at least 10 new missionary families to maintain the present work on an effective and efficient basis. Assam is calling for four missionary families; Bengal-Orissa, for four; South India, for three new families each year for the next five years; East China, for seven; South China, for eight; West China, for six; the Philippines, for five; Japan, for two, and Africa, for eight families. A total of 59 families is now needed on the ten fields. Of this number, nine requests are for doctors and about the same number for educationalists, but the great majority are for station or evangelistic missionaries.

Several years ago the Board adopted a policy that provided for the appointment of 22 new missionary families every year. On account of diminishing receipts, it has been impossible to follow this policy. Last year and this year the budget item for new missionaries provided for the appointment of only eight new missionary families. This number will not even replace the missionaries who have died or retired.

The seriousness of the situation may be seen, in part, from the following statement of facts about the South India mission field. On this field the average age of missionaries is 51 years. Out of 45 missionaries, there are only nine who have not seen ten years or more of service; 29 have been in service 15 years or more; 25 have been in service 20 years or more; 22 have been in service 25 years or more; 17 have been in service 30 years or more; five have been in service 40 years or more, and one has been in service more than 50 years.

Every Baptist mission field is today a field of opportunity, responsibility, and privilege. To conserve the work established by the heroic missionary founders and to take advantage of new and pressing opportunities in these fields, the missionary force must be immediately increased.

Mr. Kanakarayan T. Paul, one of the outstanding Indian Christian leaders, said, in a recent article, that it is incumbent on the Western churches to continue to send out men and women with rich, strong personalities. He adds:

We do need you. We are not ashamed to own it. Perhaps before the day is done, the benefit might be seen to be mutual! While we need you, we are not idle. We are thinking and working too. We shall greatly

profit if we could think and work with you in fellowship. We have nothing to offer but gratitude and friendship: still come with your best and choicest. We have gigantic tasks and desperately perplexing problems in our great and hoary land. Come and help us with a hand, for the love of Jesus Christ!

### **Candidate Department**

During the past year the detail of the work of the Candidate Department has been carried by Rev. E. T. Thompson, on furlough from the Japan field. Mr. Thompson has traveled almost constantly among the educational institutions of the North and West, visiting State universities as well as denominational schools and colleges. His experience of the work in Japan and his broad and sympathetic understanding of the needs and problems of students have given him the ability both in public address and in private interview to present the challenge of Christ to life service. The response of Baptist students throughout the country continues to indicate the keen interest taken by young people in world service.

### **The Board of Missionary Cooperation**

The Board has cooperated heartily with the Board of Missionary Cooperation for the past year in presenting to the denomination the needs of the work as outlined in the combined budget of the organizations participating in the cooperative movement. Dr. F. L. Anderson, Dr. H. J. White, and Hon. C. E. Milliken have served as the representatives of the Board upon the Board of Missionary Cooperation. Doctor Anderson has also served on the Administrative Committee, and the Home Secretary has acted as a member of the Council of the Board of Missionary Cooperation. The secretarial staff as well as the missionaries of the Society have assisted in the financial campaign of the year by giving a large number of addresses, conducting many conferences, and holding many personal interviews. The amount of time and strength which missionaries at home on furlough give to the task of visiting churches and presenting the work upon the far fields, is perhaps not sufficiently realized. It often proves a severe tax upon their physical strength. The Board endeavors to safeguard the health of the missionary and to hold the demands upon their services within reasonable limits, but feels that tribute should be

rendered to the devotion with which they serve the denomination during the furlough months which ordinarily are expected to be given to rest and recuperation.

### **Deputation Service of Missionaries**

The past year has brought an almost unprecedented demand on the part of the churches to hear at first hand from the missionaries the story of the work in foreign lands. In many cases it was necessary to deny requests for missionary speakers because of the limited number available, due to the impaired health of some and the need of others for advance study to prepare for greater usefulness on the field. Those who have been available have served with the same unselfish spirit that permeates their entire work. The Board gratefully acknowledges the service rendered during the past year by the following missionaries, often at the cost of extended separation from their families:

William Axling, D. D., Rev. W. B. Charles, Rev. H. I. Frost, Rev. F. W. Harding, Rev. E. N. Harris, Rev. M. R. Hartley, Miss Olive A. Hastings, R. L. Howard, Rev. W. R. Hutton, Henry Huizinga, Ph. D., L. A. Lovegren, F. C. Mabey, Rev. C. R. Marsh, S. R. McCurdy, D. D., F. W. Meyer, M. D., W. R. Morse, M. D., Rev. M. C. Parish, Rev. H. S. Philpott, Rev. H. E. Safford, J. W. Stenger, M. D., Rev. S. W. Stenger, H. F. Stuart, Rev. O. L. Swanson, Charles B. Tenny, D. D., Rev. A. J. Tuttle, Rev. A. V. Wakeman.

As during the period of the New World Movement deputation service has been conducted under the direction of the Field Activities Committee of the Board of Missionary Cooperation, through the State Directors of Promotion, in whose charge have been the detailed plans of the itineraries. The interest of the churches in the foreign mission message is strikingly indicated by the fact that during a number of months of the past year approximately 70 per cent. of the deputation service carried on under the direction of the Board of Missionary Cooperation has been rendered by missionaries or officers of the Foreign Mission Societies.

### **The Joint Magazine**

Fifteen years ago, the Board entered upon an unusual experiment with the other missionary societies, each organization merging its own magazine into a joint publication known as MIS-SIONS. This arrangement has proved to be increasingly success-

ful, for the magazine, under the able editorial direction of Dr. Howard B. Grose, with whom William B. Lippard has been associated for the last two years, has come to be recognized as the outstanding missionary magazine published by any of the Protestant denominations. New features are constantly introduced and the magazine is not only continuing to meet with popular approval but is becoming more and more valuable as a disseminator of missionary information. A feature of the year was the special issue in July known as "Into All the World," which presented a review of the work of all the organizations participating in the Board of Missionary Cooperation, and a comprehensive analysis of their respective budgets for the fiscal year. In view of its popular reception, a similar special issue is to appear this year known as "The Book of a Thousand Facts." Thus MISSIONS maintains its high standard as a monthly missionary magazine, and promotes the cause of missionary publicity.

### Literature and Publicity

The usual channels and agencies of publicity have been utilized throughout the year in furnishing information to the constituency concerning the work of the Society. In cooperation with the Literature Department of the Board of Missionary Cooperation, several new pamphlets were issued, while a new and revised edition of the Guide Book of the Society appeared in January. As in previous years, copies of the annual report were offered to pastors and nearly two thousand applications for copies were received. The denominational papers, including *The Baptist*, *The Baptist Record*, *The Baptist Observer*, and *The Baptist Banner*, have generously given space to the publication of articles and news notes concerning missionaries and their service, and have thus brought the work of the Society to the attention of the churches. Special mention is made of the publicity service rendered by *The Watchman-Examiner*. The Board has noted with appreciation the inspiring series of travel articles by its editor, Dr. Curtis Lee Laws, who with Mrs. Laws and accompanied by Rev. and Mrs. E. V. Pierce, of Minneapolis, made a tour of the world, visiting all the mission fields of the Society with the exception of Belgian Congo. Missionaries have written the Board expressing their grateful delight over the fellowship which these visits brought them.



### Cooperation with Foreign-speaking Baptists

According to the Northern Baptist Convention, there are 52,764 foreign-speaking Baptists in the territory of the Convention, who are organized in 526 churches. The largest of the groups are the Swedish Baptists and the German Baptists, who are organized in separate conferences. For many years the Board has maintained most cordial relationships with these two groups, both of which have furnished some of the most capable and devoted missionaries ever sent to the fields by the Society. There are now 52 missionaries of Swedish ancestry and 22 of German ancestry in the service of the Society. The salaries of three of the latter are provided by the German Baptist Triennial Conference, through an arrangement with the Treasury Department, similar to that in operation with many churches through the Station Plan. For the fiscal year ending April 30, 1924, the German-speaking churches contributed \$5,329.79 and the Swedish-speaking churches \$1,750.11 toward the work of the Society.

### Homes for Missionaries

During the year just closed five of the six houses which the Board maintains for missionaries at home on furlough have been occupied by families from the field. The four cottages at Granville, Ohio, and the two-family Newell House at Newton Center, Mass., have thus helped to solve for six missionary families the acute problem of securing living accommodations in America for their temporary use. The sixth house owned by the Society for this purpose is the birthplace of Adoniram Judson, located at Malden, Mass. Extensive repairs have been made on the house during the year, and it has therefore not been occupied. It was found that the more than 150 years of continuous service which the house has rendered, made it necessary to replace timbers quite extensively throughout the building. All of these needs have been cared for, and the house is in first-class condition with new electric lights, new floors, and heating apparatus. It has been interesting to discover that some of the timbers still remaining in the house show indications of having been brought from England, whereas others were hand-hewn in America. Although for the sake of greater convenience a number of changes have been made in some of the rooms in the house, the one in which

Adoniram Judson was born is maintained in its original form. The Board is happy that it has the opportunity to retain for the denomination this historic Baptist house.

### **Homes for the Children of Missionaries**

The past year has been one of considerable change in the homes for the children of missionaries. In November, 1924, Mrs. Gerald R. Richards, who had served as superintendent of the Fannie Doane Home at Granville, Ohio, since March, 1923, suffered a serious injury to her hip by a fall on the street in Granville. As it soon became evident that she would be unable to return to her work in the home for a considerable time, she felt it advisable to resign. The Board was therefore faced with the serious problem of securing on short notice a woman with the peculiar qualifications necessary for this work. After careful study it was decided to close temporarily the home at Morgan Park, Ill., and transfer the children from that home to Granville. Miss Maud Brook, who has been the efficient superintendent at Morgan Park, was asked to take charge of this consolidated home at Granville. In spite of some necessary personal sacrifice she accepted the challenge in a true missionary spirit. The change was brought about at the close of the first semester of school, February 1, 1925, and it was therefore possible to adjust the school courses of the children in a very satisfactory manner. This enlarged family in the Granville home has numbered 21 children, representing eleven missionary families. It is expected that this change will make possible a saving in the running expenses of the homes which are borne jointly by the parents and the Society. In the home at Newton Center, Mass., which the Board conducts jointly with the Woman's Board, Mrs. M. R. West has continued her long and faithful service and has been providing a home with a splendid Christian atmosphere for 21 children representing eight families.

### **Called to Higher Service**

The names of several widely known veterans appear this year in the list of missionaries who during the past twelve months have been summoned to higher service. The death of these devoted missionaries again serves to remind the denomination of the great

unfinished task which awaits the new volunteers who must be found to fill the depleted ranks. The Board is deeply appreciative of the service rendered by these noble men and women and in each case adopted suitable resolutions expressive of this appreciation.

### **Emilie Elizabeth Barnes**

Emilie E. Barnes was born at Twickenham, England, in June, 1859, studied at Hillsdale, Michigan, and later became one of the earliest students at the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago. She received appointment to Bengal-Orissa in 1893, and arrived there in January, 1894. Most of the years she spent at Jellalore, a lonely station but one she dearly loved. She cared for the girls' school and directed the work of the Bible-women, often making long trips with them into the jungle. Indians of all creeds considered her their friend. It had been her custom to visit the missionaries at Balasore from time to time, and it was during her visit there in the early part of July that she became ill. Her friends gave her the best possible care until it was deemed wise to send her to the hospital in Calcutta. There, in spite of all that could be done, she gradually became worse and her suffering increased until the end came on August 9. Miss Sara B. Gowen wrote: "Many years ago D. L. Moody said of her, 'She is a little tug, but she will tow a big ship.' To those who have known her longest and best those words have surely been verified. No one, save God, will ever know how many lives, like little boats tossed on troubled waves, have found safe anchor in a quiet harbor, because she has thrown out the life-line."

### **Walter Bushell**

With the death of Rev. Walter Bushell at East Orange, N. J., on September 14, 1924, the Society lost a missionary who had served more than forty years in Burma. Mr. Bushell was born in England, educated in Crozer Theological Seminary, and sailed with his wife for Burma in 1878. He was first designated to the Karen work in Rangoon but was transferred in 1880 to Moulmein, where he spent practically all his missionary life in charge of the Pwo Karen work. Moulmein is one of the great Baptist missionary centers of the world, and honored indeed was this missionary who had such a large part in bringing Christianity to the Karens of Moulmein and the adjacent territory. His work and influence extended throughout the Mission. He was one of the nine men elected on the first reference committee in 1900. Again and again he was elected by his missionary associates to the reference committee, to the property committee, and to the board of trustees of Judson College. Often he was chairman. After his retirement in America, Mr. Bushell

underwent a serious operation and never regained his full strength. He was a leader of the forces of Christianity in Burma, and his forty-three years of service were years full of sacrifice, service, and achievement.

### **Mary Mead Clark**

Mary Mead Clark, the widow of Dr. Edward W. Clark of Naga Hills fame, died on Sunday, November 23, at Amenias, N. Y., the town of her birth. She was in her 93rd year. The services were in keeping with that modest, unassuming spirit that characterized her long life in this country and in India. Friends and relatives from near and far were present to show their respect and love for this noble woman. Burial followed in the family plot, where eleven years before the body of Doctor Clark had been interred. For over forty years these brave servants of God labored on the plains and among the wild tribes of Assam. They were the first white people to venture among the warlike Nagas, sharing together the perils of pioneer endeavor. They lived to see the day when friendships were formed and converts enlisted to carry forward the work and training of these benighted people in the Christian way of life.

### **James Edward Cochrane**

Rev. James Edward Cochrane, former missionary to the Burmese and Talaings, passed away on May 25, 1924, at Waterville, Maine. Born at Monmouth, Maine, July 4, 1854, he was graduated from Colby College in 1880 and from Rochester Seminary in 1883, making a fine record for scholarship in each institution. In 1885 he was appointed as a missionary to the Talaings in Moulmein. After less than two years in Burma, during which he made wonderful progress in both the Burmese and Talain languages, family matters made it necessary for him to return to America where he resigned. He held two pastorates in Maine, one at Hallowell and the other at South Paris. During his later life he served at various times as Chaplain of the National Soldiers' Home, State Missionary for Maine, and Superintendent of Education in one of the large training-camps during the war. At the close of the war he accepted a professorship in Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, until steadily failing health made it necessary for him to lay down his work. He failed to rally from an operation and suddenly passed away, leaving his wife and three daughters. His course in Burma was brief, but his life after returning to America was one of rich service.

### **John M. Foster**

Rev. John M. Foster, D.D., died at his home in Buffalo, N. Y., on May 9, 1924, having returned from South China three years before, broken in health. During these three years in this country, he fought a losing fight against disease. Born in Portland, Me., he was graduated from Colby College and from Newton Theological Institution. Colby later honored



him with the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In January, 1888, he sailed for South China as a representative of the Society. There he served at various times as preacher, teacher, treasurer, and as President of the Theological Seminary. He was one of the few missionaries in his section of China who remained at their station during the Boxer Uprising. During those anxious and dangerous days he frequently received from non-Christian Chinese friends offers of shelter and protection in case the rioting spread. The prevention of further trouble in the locality where he served and amicable settlements with the Chinese authorities there were said to be largely the result of his acquaintance and popularity with the military leaders and the literati of the region. In paying tribute to Doctor Foster a fellow missionary says: "Any mission or any board is honored above the power of language to express in having men like Doctor Foster to meet the emergencies of crises like these. Had he rendered no service after the Boxer Uprising, the service rendered then, measured by standards of value of any sort, made his life worth while. Above all, he was a genuine Apostle of the American churches to the Chinese. He had the grace, the sympathy, the understanding of the Chinese which always made him welcome among the non-Christian friends and foes of the mission as well as popular among the Christians. To Doctor Foster was given the honor of being a pioneer in creating the mutual understanding between the mission and its churches and the non-Christian peoples among whom they lived which has grown into mutual esteem and cooperation."

### **Mrs. Henry Richards**

Mrs. Mary Eliza (Cole) Richards, wife of Henry Richards, with whom she had rendered pioneer service in the Belgian Congo, died on December 7, 1924, at her home in Hyattsville, Maryland. She went to the field in 1884 as a single woman missionary of the Livingstone Inland Mission. Shortly after, the work was transferred to the American Baptist Missionary Union, thus beginning her long service with the Society. In 1885 she was married to Rev. Henry Richards, who had been on the field since 1879. Their work among a people so degraded that Mr. Stanley called them a tribe of demons, was so filled with the spirit of Christ that in 1886 there came the "Pentecost of the Congo," when hundreds at Banza Manteke were baptized. Her 35 years of service were filled with trials and sacrifices, victories and achievements. In 1919, Mr. and Mrs. Richards retired from active service and since then have made their home in Maryland. Mrs. Richards' service as doctor, teacher, and translator will long be remembered by the African Christians.

### **J. H. Scott**

Rev. J. H. Scott, veteran missionary to Japan, died in Port Said, Egypt, on January 12, 1925. He had been in active service in Japan for 32 years. Upon the invitation of the mission, he had continued on the field for two

years after reaching the retiring age of 70, and with Mrs. Scott was returning home by way of India and Europe, intending to spend one year with his son, Professor Harold Scott of Robert College, Constantinople. Mr. Scott was born in Plymouth, Michigan, on July 31, 1852. He was graduated from the University of Michigan, received his B. D. degree from the Baptist Union Theological Seminary in Morgan Park, and on July 17, 1892, sailed for Japan as a representative of the Foreign Mission Society. He lived in Japan during one of the most interesting and transforming periods of its history. When he first arrived, treaties with the foreign powers were not yet completed, strong anti-foreign feeling was evident, and officials were very strict with foreigners. Passports to travel outside treaty ports were hard to obtain. For a time Mr. Scott was one of the few missionaries to live outside the foreign concession. All his years of service were spent in Osaka, where he saw the city increase its population by more than a million and rise from an insignificant center of petty trade to the Chicago of the Orient. A fellow worker says of Mr. Scott: "Many faithful men have stood on the far-flung firing-line of missionary endeavor in the Orient, but none has been more faithful than this patient Baptist pioneer of Osaka. In his relations with his missionary colleagues and Japanese workers he was always sympathetic and had an understanding heart. All over Osaka there are men and women who will ever bear the impress of his quiet but penetrating Christian influence on their religious experience, their character and their outlook on life. To many he stands as their father in the faith."

#### **Mrs. A. E. Stephen**

A cable from Assam on July 17, 1924, announced the home-going of Mrs. A. E. Stephen in Scotland, the land of her birth. The wife of Rev. A. E. Stephen of Gauhati, she shared with rare devotion his experiences of thirty-one years on the field. About a year ago the doctors ordered her return to Scotland to face a serious operation, the outcome of which all knew might be fatal. Knowing the need of the field, she bade Mr. Stephen remain at his post while she proceeded alone. She seemed to recover from the operation, and her friends hoped her life might be spared for years, but after three weeks of severe suffering she passed away. As a devoted home-maker, a loyal helpmate to her husband and a wise mother, Mrs. Stephen had few equals. As a fine Christian, a staunch believer in the Word, and a fearless defender of the faith she ranked high. The things of the Kingdom were ever to her the first things. She was greatly loved by the Indian Christians. The three daughters were with their mother at the time of her death.

#### **W. F. Thomas**

A cable on April 5, 1925, brought word of the death of Rev. W. F. Thomas, D. D., missionary in Burma for forty-five years. He was the son of missionary parents, his father, Rev. B. C. Thomas, having been a

missionary to the Karens of Burma. Born in Burma, Doctor Thomas at an early age began to acquire that knowledge of the manners and customs of the people and that proficiency in the use of the Burmese and Karen languages for which he afterwards became so well known. Like the children of most missionaries he was sent to America for his education. Brown University was his Alma Mater and later honored him with his Doctorate of Divinity. Newton was his Seminary. In September, 1880, he sailed back to Burma as a missionary of the Society. For several years he was in charge of the Karen work at Henzada where he was permitted to build upon the foundation laid by his father. Doctor Thomas was deeply influential in opening work for the Chins of Burma and for a whole term gave himself as a missionary to the Chins at Sandoway. For a time he was also in charge of the Burmese station at Zigon. He had mastered Burmese, Sgaw Karen, and Pwo Karen to such an extent that he was as eloquent in these languages as in English, and when he presided at the meetings of the Burma Baptist Convention he changed from one language to another without hesitation. His longest term of service was at the Theological Seminaries in Insein. For more than a quarter of a century he devoted his unusual gifts to the training of the Burmese and Karen young men who felt called of God to preach the gospel to their own people. In 1916 he was elected to the Presidency of the Karen Seminary and held this position until his resignation in 1921 to become general evangelist for all Burma. He had the pleasure these last years of seeing hundreds of converts, mostly students of the schools, won in his various evangelistic campaigns. Doctor Thomas was endowed with rich gifts and used them all for his Lord and the extension of his Kingdom.

### Recrowning Christ

In closing the annual report for the present year the Board is impressed with the solemn responsibility which God has laid upon Christian men and women at the present critical moment to proclaim the message of Christ as the solution for the problem of the world's needs. Spiritual awakenings are taking place on many of the great mission fields. Non-Christian peoples are beginning to apprehend in a larger way the meaning of the message of Christ and are drawing sharp distinctions between Western Christianity and the principles of Jesus. One of the trenchant messages which came out of the great missionary convention held at Washington in January, 1925, was to the effect that there seem to be indications that awakening India may accept Christ but reject Western Christianity. The call comes back from the great mission fields of the world to recrown Christ in every Christian heart and to evangelize every dimension of life, including those

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intangible elements which have to do with spiritual and social relationships to other peoples. God calls, the world waits, youth offers itself, maturity alone lags. The disappointing response made to the appeal for funds for world evangelization during the present year may well cause the denomination to pause and ask God for a new baptism of that flaming zeal which will be prodigal both of self and wealth in proclaiming Christ.



## FINANCIAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR



## FINANCIAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR

There is always danger of reaction following a prolonged period of intensive effort. The year 1923-24, the final year of the New World Movement, was naturally characterized by strenuous effort on the part of the churches throughout the denomination to collect the largest possible amounts, both on pledges and in new gifts, in order that the five-year period of the Movement might be brought to a close under the most favorable conditions. It should be no occasion for surprise that the year following this endeavor has witnessed a decided shrinkage in contributions. Allowance was made for such a possibility at the beginning of the year. Nevertheless the outcome has been a distinct disappointment and cannot fail to have a serious effect upon the work carried on by the several denominational agencies. The Foreign Mission Society has shared with the others in the unfavorable results. Although it has been conservative in expenditure beyond the advice of the Finance Committee of the Convention, the Board of Managers is compelled to report a large deficit in the operations of the year. The accumulated operating deficit, or deficiency of income, reported at the beginning of the year was \$612,510.62. It has been increased to \$717,974.58.

### Summary of Financial Outcome

The total receipts of the Society for the year available for regular and specific budget purposes were \$1,577,631.70. The total expenditures and appropriations for all purposes were \$1,752,783.75. The operating deficit for the year was \$175,152.05. During the year the sum of \$23,193.65 was received applicable to the previous year's budget. Adjustments in Mission Treasurers' accounts for previous years resulted in a net saving of \$46,494.44, of which \$19,107.90 was on account of favorable exchange in the early part of last year. After deducting these two amounts from the accumulated deficit reported at April 30, 1924, and adding the operating deficit for the year just closed,

the accumulated deficit at April 30, 1925, stands at \$717,974.58, as previously stated.

### **Analysis of Receipts**

In accordance with the advice of the Finance Committee, the income from the John D. Rockefeller Fund, which was reported in a supplemental budget during the New World Movement, has now been included in regular budget receipts. This change could be made with comparatively little embarrassment because it has been necessary for the past three or four years to apply the income of this fund to items that would normally have been provided for in the regular budget but for which regular budget receipts were not sufficient. The total income from permanent funds during the past year was \$425,311.35 as against \$410,227.20 for the year 1923-24, the income of the Rockefeller Fund being added to last year's figure for purposes of comparison. The receipts from matured annuities applicable to the regular budget were \$28,835.53 as compared with \$49,700.49 in the preceding year. Receipts from legacies, i. e., the amount transferred from the Reserve for Equalization of Income from Legacies, were \$120,000. Receipts from miscellaneous sources were \$17,697.53, the principal item in this amount being a payment of \$15,059.96 by the Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board to apply on the support of retired missionaries and widows of missionaries. The total income from sources outside donations was \$591,844.41. This amount represents an excess of \$35,844.41 over the budget expectancy, but a decrease of about \$10,000 from the receipts from corresponding sources in the preceding year.

The principal falling off in receipts has been in the donations from churches and individuals. These contributions, both for the regular budget and for specific objects, show a marked decrease as compared with the receipts of last year as well as with the budget expectancy. The total amount of donations applying on the regular budget was \$849,060.74, of which \$65,306.96 came directly to the Society and \$783,753.78 through the Board of Missionary Cooperation. The approved budget expectancy for the year was \$1,248,350, and the corresponding actual receipts last year were \$1,120,662.46. Gifts for specific objects outside the regular budget also were much less than in



1923-24. The total amount of specific gifts received was \$136,726.55, comprising \$31,666.12 for Japanese reconstruction, \$68,120.87 for other property and equipment, \$2,641 for relief work, and \$34,298.56 for general missionary work but in addition to regular appropriations. The specific contributions in 1923-24 amounted to \$329,008.10. The total contributions from churches, Young People's Societies, Sunday schools, and individuals for all objects were \$985,787.29, or nearly \$455,000 less than the corresponding figure in 1923-24.

### **Budget Expenditures**

The total regular budget for 1924-25 as approved by the Finance Committee of the Convention was \$1,804,350. The Committee, however, advised that the actual expenditures be limited to 90 per cent. of the donation expectancy, plus the income from sources outside donations. In accordance with this advice, the Board of Managers when adopting the budget first of all set aside as not to be expended the sum of \$124,835, or 10 per cent. of the approved donation expectancy. There remained available for appropriation \$1,679,515. As a further safeguard in case of a shrinkage in the estimated receipts, the Board was very conservative in the authorization of expenditures, with the result that at the close of the year the total of expenditures and appropriations on account of the regular budget amounted to only \$1,616,057.20, or a saving of \$63,457.80 above the amount advised by the Finance Committee. This additional saving was made possible by a drastic reduction of more than \$50,000 from the amount approved for appropriations for needed property equipment on the mission field and by the fortunate circumstances which made it unnecessary to draw heavily on the fund set aside for contingencies. Even these combined savings, however, amounting as they did to \$188,292.80, did not prevent the incurring of a deficit of almost equal amount, \$175,152.05 on the budget of the year. If the Board had expended even the amount advised by the Finance Committee, the deficit would have risen to nearly \$240,000.

### **Foreign Field Appropriations**

The total amount appropriated for the maintenance of missionaries and the work on the foreign field was \$1,428,391.18, as

compared with \$1,544,298.31 in the preceding year, a decrease of \$115,907.13. For purposes of comparison the items met from the supplemental budget are included in the figure for 1923-24. The principal decrease was in the provision for property needs. The total amount appropriated for this purpose last year was \$218,386.72, almost all of which was provided from the income of the Rockefeller Fund in the supplemental budget. The appropriations for similar items in 1924-25 were only \$68,797.58. While there is no other item in the budget where large emergency savings can be so quickly effected, provision for needed buildings cannot long be held at a low figure without permanent injury to the work. Another material saving was made in the appropriations for work in Europe, which were reduced from \$101,511.60 in 1923-24 to \$85,000 in the year just closed. On the other hand, substantial increases over last year had to be made in the appropriations for salaries of missionaries and for the passage expenses of missionaries to and from their fields. The steadily increasing cost of living in the Orient made it necessary for the Board to increase slightly the field salaries of the missionaries in Japan, the Philippine Islands and Assam. The total of these increases amounted to approximately \$15,000. The appropriations for salaries of all missionaries on the field and on furlough were \$619,921.96 as compared with \$608,814.06 in the preceding year. The appropriations for passage expenses were \$135,971.31, an increase of \$25,164.74. Appropriations for Homes for missionaries and for missionaries' children show an increase from \$23,836.80 in 1923-24 to \$32,140.39 for the year just closed, the additional expenditures being due mainly to the necessity for making extensive alterations and repairs on the Judson House in Malden, and the Newell House and the Home for the Children of Missionaries in Newton Center. For the first time in several years the foreign field appropriations include an item for losses in exchange. In the spring or early summer of 1924 exchange rates on the dollar in British India, which for some time had been falling gradually from the extremely favorable position of three years ago, went below par, as they have been in China almost continuously since the close of the war. Prior to last spring the gains in exchange in British India had offset the losses in China, and there was a considerable net gain on previous budgets, as already stated, but

during the latter part of the year there has been a loss in both countries which is only partially offset by gains in Japan where the rates are in favor of the dollar. In order to provide for losses that must be met for the budget year 1924-25, an appropriation of \$20,000 was made from the Contingent Fund in the budget of that year.

### **Home Expenditures**

Home expenditures for the year amounted to \$187,666.02 as against a total of \$200,668 authorized in the approved budget, a saving of \$13,001.98. There was an increase of approximately \$8,400 as compared with the total actual expenditures of the preceding year. Nearly all of the saving noted is in the item of interest, for which \$12,000 was allowed in the budget. The net amount of interest paid by the Society after crediting all interest earned on bank balances on the field and at home, and after adjustment with the Woman's Society, was \$614.07.

### **Bank Borrowings and Interest Payments**

The position of the Society with respect to funds borrowed from the banks is more favorable than at any time since the beginning of the New World Movement. At April 30, 1925, the total amount of notes outstanding was only \$100,000, the smallest amount reported at the close of any fiscal year since 1918. One year ago the amount was \$450,000, on April 30, 1923, it was \$600,000, and in 1922 it was \$1,050,000. The principal reason for the great improvement during the year just closed lies in the fact that the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, having received from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in January, 1925, a special gift of \$325,000, paid over that entire sum to this Society to apply on the funds advanced by this Society for the maintenance of the work of the Woman's Society on the foreign field. The Woman's Society is also borrowing certain amounts on its own credit at the banks, whereas until two or three years ago all borrowings were made by this Society. The largest amount borrowed from the banks at any one time during the year was \$400,000, as compared with \$550,000 in the preceding year. The average amount of notes outstanding during the year was \$262,500, as against \$433,333 in the year 1923-24. These facts

in large part account for the saving in the Interest Account, which was also reduced by a substantial refund of prepaid interest when the large amount of cash received in the final distribution about May 15, 1924, made it possible to pay off in advance of their due date most of the notes outstanding at April 30th.

### **Legacies and Matured Annuity Agreements**

Receipts from legacies have again been small as compared with the average in recent years. The total amount of legacies paid in during the year and credited to the Reserve for Equalization of Income from Legacies was \$156,423.35, but of this amount \$90,587 was designated for the establishment of permanent funds, and one legacy of \$499.50 was specially designated. The balance available for regular budget purposes, therefore, was only \$65,336.85 as against \$74,489.32 in 1923-24. In order to transfer the full budget expectancy of \$120,000 from the Legacy Reserve to the budget Income Account it was necessary to decrease the reserve by \$54,663.15. The reserve was still further depleted by the sum of \$20,654.67, representing a loss sustained in the sale of certain securities which were received from an estate a number of years ago at inventory value and which had greatly depreciated. As a safeguard against similar losses in the future, the Board now enters such securities as are accepted in the settlement of estates at market value and endeavors to dispose promptly of all except those which are suitable for permanent investment. Securities which are of doubtful value are set up at a merely nominal figure pending their disposal. The entire balance in the Reserve for Equalization of Income from Legacies together with the Reserve for Equalization of Income from Matured Annuities is covered by securities and cash segregated in a special account designated for this purpose. Interest earned during the year on these investments amounting to \$5,178.84 has been credited to the Legacy Reserve. The Reserve, which was maintained for several years at a maximum figure of \$250,000, was reduced at April 30, 1924, to \$204,489.32, and now amounts to only \$134,350.34.

A smaller amount than usual, also, has been realized from annuity agreements matured during the year. Forty agreements have been matured, yielding a net total of \$46,100.13, of which \$16,599.30 was designated for permanent funds, and \$765.77 to



be applied as a regular donation. This left a balance of \$28,735.06 available for the general work as compared with \$49,700.49 in 1923-24. The entire amount was transferred to regular budget income together with \$100.47 credited to the reserve as interest, leaving the reserve at \$50,000 as reported a year ago. The budget expectancy of \$25,000 from this source was exceeded by \$3,835.53. The agreements matured represented gifts amounting to \$69,465 so that the matured value was 66.36 per cent. of the original gifts, emphasizing once more the significance of this means of augmenting the income of the Society.

During the year 49 new agreements have been issued representing gifts of \$71,266.11 as against \$121,901.94 in the preceding year. The average amount of new agreements per year for the past five years has been \$141,426.62. Annuity payments during the year have amounted to \$115,819.20, and the income earned on annuity fund investments was \$72,034.51. The Reserve for General Annuity Agreements, which stood at \$1,504,576.40 at the beginning of the year, has been reduced to \$1,482,065.54. The number of annuity agreements in force at April 30, 1925, was 897. Toward the close of the year the supply of agreement forms became exhausted, and new agreements were prepared in harmony with the standard form agreed upon by representatives of all the National Societies and Boards two or three years ago.

### Permanent Funds

There have been substantial additions to the permanent funds of the Society during the past year. As already indicated, the sum of \$90,587 was received in legacies and \$16,599.30 from matured annuity agreements designated for this purpose. Gifts from living donors have amounted to \$174,142.75. One large fund has been increased by \$23,677.50 through a change of investment. The total increase in the permanent funds has been over \$305,000. Of the amount received, \$44,677.49 represents funds the income of which may be applied to the general purposes of the Society. The remainder represents restricted funds the income of which is designated to particular objects in the work of the Society. The schedule of funds which appears in the final edition of this report will indicate the name and amount of all new funds as well as the increases to funds previously reported. The income derived



from these permanent funds now represents a very considerable part of the regular budget income of the Society. For the year just closed it was 29 per cent. of the total receipts.

During the past year two measures have been adopted designed to improve the records as to the establishment of permanent funds and also as to the application of the income of restricted funds to the designated purpose. A form of resolution has been prepared which is spread upon the records of the Board of Managers in the case of each new fund established and which states in full detail the source, name, and amount of the fund, the exact date of establishment, the classification, the restrictions—if any—as to investment or use of income, and the method of carrying out the application of the income. A complete transcript of this record is entered in the Funds Ledger under the name of the fund. A much more complete and satisfactory method has been adopted also for making available on the field the income of the restricted funds which is designated for particular objects in the work of the Society. The income of such funds is specially appropriated in connection with the annual schedule of appropriations, and notice is sent to each missionary under whose care the income is to be expended. Special reports will be furnished by all such missionaries showing that the income has actually been applied to the object specified. This procedure will entail considerable additional labor both for the missionaries and for the Treasury Department, but in the judgment of the Board the extra work and expense are warranted by the more positive assurance that can be given to donors who desire to restrict the income of their gifts to specific purposes.

### **Budget for 1925-26**

In connection with the preparation of the preliminary budget estimates for the year beginning May 1, 1925, the Board of Managers appointed a special committee to present, in cooperation with a similar committee of the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, to the Finance Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention the conditions now prevailing in the work of the denomination on the foreign field and the imperative necessity for increased financial support from the denomination if that work is not to suffer serious and perhaps irreparable loss. The

two committees made their presentation in person at a meeting of the Finance Committee held in Washington, D. C., on January 27, 1925. The oral presentation was supplemented by carefully prepared documents setting forth in detail the retrenchments which were forced upon the consideration of the Boards in consequence of the greatly diminished purchasing value of the dollar in the past ten years, and also because of the fact that the receipts of the Societies have been steadily decreasing since the maximum was reached in the year 1920-21. Special emphasis was placed upon those phases of the work requiring larger resources. The active missionary staff which in the early years of the New World Movement barely recovered from the depletion suffered during the period of the war is again decreasing and must be reenforced. More adequate provision for property and equipment needs is essential to the most effective use of the personal resources available in the missionary and native staff. Appropriations for general mission work must be increased if institutions for the training of a native Christian leadership are to be maintained and if evangelistic and other activities are to be conducted effectively in the fields and stations now occupied. Attention was also called to the fact that, in the opinion of the two Boards, the foreign mission work was not receiving its full equitable share in the contributions of the denomination, judged on the basis either of relative need or of the desires of the donors. The representatives of each Society presented an outline of a minimum budget of expenditures required for efficient conduct of work now established. For the work of the Foreign Mission Society such a budget amounted to \$2,015,350. The Finance Committee received these representations most sympathetically, and the Board is gratified to report that a substantial increase was authorized in the budget of each of the two Societies.

The total regular budget for the Foreign Mission Society for the year 1925-26 as first approved by the Finance Committee was \$1,879,350, of which it is estimated that \$556,000 will come from sources outside donations, i. e., income of funds, legacies, and matured annuity agreements, and the balance, or \$1,323,350, from contributions of churches and individuals to the coordinated budget. The latter figure represents an increase of \$75,000 over the amount approved for the year just closed. Since the total expect-

tancy from donation sources for all organizations was put at \$6,700,000, the percentage share of the Foreign Mission Society would be 19.75 per cent. Since the very unfavorable outcome of the fiscal year has become known the Finance Committee has deemed it wise to reduce the total expectancy from donation sources by 20 per cent., or from \$6,700,000 to \$5,360,000. On this basis the share of the Foreign Mission Society would be \$1,058,680. The Finance Committee has further advised that not more than 95 per cent. of the approved expectancy be expended. The Board of Managers cannot but approve of this conservative policy; indeed, it is difficult to see how in the light of the past year's experience any other course would be justified.

Adopting the restrictions outlined above, the total amount available for expenditure in the year 1925-26 would be \$556,000 from sources outside donations, and \$1,005,746 from donations, or a total of \$1,561,746. At the time of the writing of this report the Board has not reached a decision as to the adjustments to be made in the budget appropriations for work on the foreign field which under the long established policy of the Society do not become effective until November 1, 1925. It is manifest, however, that real retrenchment will have to be considered, inasmuch as the amount actually expended and appropriated on account of the regular budget for 1924-25 was \$1,616,057.20, and the amount actually received to apply on that budget was only \$1,440,905.15, while the "minimum budget" for the work as now carried on is \$2,015,350. A special committee of the Board is seriously at work on this problem and is expected to report at an early meeting. The present situation well illustrates one of the great advantages of the fiscal year policy of the Society, to which reference is made on another page of this report, an advantage which has made the Board extremely reluctant to abandon the policy. If the foreign field fiscal year had begun on May 1st as does the home fiscal year, the foreign field budget would have been made up and notified to the field several weeks before May 1st and would already be in effect. Any material change in the light of the results of the year would be exceedingly difficult to effect.

### “The Shrinking Dollar”

Reference has been made repeatedly in recent annual reports to the effect of the increased cost of living in raising the cost of carrying on missionary work. During the past year it was possible to secure an authoritative analysis of the variations in the purchasing value of the dollar as applied to different groups of commodities over the past ten years. These tables, which were published by the U. S. Department of Labor in the Monthly Labor Review for September, 1923, were used as a basis for calculating the average purchasing value of the dollar for each fiscal year of the Foreign Mission Society since 1913. In the first year, 1913-14, the dollar was just a fraction above normal, being worth \$1.0042. As the war developed the dollar began to shrink and in 1915-16 it was worth only \$.9567. The following year it fell to \$.7358 and in 1919-20 reached its lowest point, \$.4677. Since that year the economic value of the dollar has risen gradually and in 1923-24 was \$.6592. The amounts representing the receipts and expenditures of the Society for each year of this ten-year period have been transposed into equivalent amounts as indicated by the economic value of the dollar for the corresponding year. These tabulations and some charts prepared from them have demonstrated some very interesting and significant facts.

It has been made very clear that the largely increased receipts reported by the Foreign Mission Society as well as by the other denominational organizations during the past four or five years have not represented an equal increase in economic value. For example, the total income of the Society in 1913-14 was \$892,746.34, and its purchasing value was \$896,495.87; the total income for 1923-24 was \$2,052,375.73, but its purchasing value was only \$1,352,926.08. While the receipts apparently had more than doubled, the increase in purchasing value was only 51 per cent. Eliminating specifics and income from funds, legacies, and matured annuities, it was found that the total contributions received from churches and individuals available for the regular budget in 1913-14 were \$665,435.16 and had an economic value of \$668,229.99; while in 1923-24 these contributions amounted to \$1,130,662.46 with a purchasing value of \$745,332.69. The increase in contributions of the churches for the regular work of



the Society when measured in terms of the economic dollar was only 11½ per cent. in the ten-year period.

It has been in the spending of its income in its work on the foreign field that the Society has felt most keenly the effect of the shrinking of the dollar. Passages of missionaries from America to India, or Japan, or China which cost \$300 or \$350 in 1913-14, now cost from \$650 to \$750. The total expenditure for passages of missionaries to and from their fields has risen from \$37,255 in 1913-14 to \$110,806.57 in 1923-24, an apparent increase of 197 per cent. But when the change in the economic dollar is taken into account the increase is found to be only 95 per cent. Missionaries' salaries have naturally been affected by the decrease in the purchasing value of the dollar. The average appropriation for salary per missionary unit in 1913-14 was \$1,262.18; in 1918-19, when the economic value of the dollar had fallen to 50.8 cents and before any relief had been afforded by an increase in the rate of salary, the average appropriation for salary per missionary unit represented only \$703.64 in purchasing value. Substantial increases in salary have been necessary to restore the economic value of the average salary appropriation approximately to the standard of ten years ago.

All phases of missionary work have been affected by this shrinkage in the purchasing value of the dollar. While the advance in the cost of living has not been quite so extreme in India and China as in America, it has been sufficient to diminish greatly the amount of work that a given sum would make possible. Missionary touring, support of churches and work of native evangelists, maintenance of schools and hospitals, all have felt the constricting pressure of the shrinking dollar. Here is found the explanation of that seeming inconsistency, greatly increased income reported by the Society on the one hand, on the other very slight enlargement and in many cases reduction of work done on the foreign field. Two counteracting factors have helped to prevent actual disaster and have even made possible a gratifying growth in the number of churches and church-members, schools, and pupils under instruction. One of these factors has been the response of the Christian constituency in self-support, and the other has been the wise readjustment made by missionaries in their work to meet the lessened value of the funds received through the Society. Any

who are interested in studying this subject further will find additional facts, together with the charts referred to, in a leaflet published for the Society entitled "The Shrinking Dollar in Foreign Missions."

### **Method of Transmitting Funds to the Missions**

Several times during the year inquiries have been made indicating that the denomination generally was not aware of the simple, economical, and effective manner by which funds are made available to meet the requirements of the missionaries on the foreign field. It is a method, moreover, that bears eloquent testimony to the enviable financial standing of the Society in all parts of the world. The Society maintains in each of the mission fields a Mission Treasurer, who is a direct representative of the Home Treasurer, in effect a subtreasurer, and who is located in or near a large port city or commercial center. These Mission Treasurers pay out all appropriations to missionaries and mission institutions on their respective fields only on the explicit authorization of the Treasurer of the Society under instructions of the Board of Managers. As funds are needed to pay the authorized appropriations the Mission Treasurer draws a draft in American dollars for the amount required upon the Treasurer of the Society in New York and sells this draft for the equivalent amount in local currency, namely, yen, rupees, Mexican dollars, etc., at the best rate obtainable to the local branch of one of the great international banking corporations found throughout the Orient. He may sell to the bank in which he deposits his mission funds but not necessarily if he can get a better rate of exchange at some other bank. The bank which buys the draft sends it by mail to its New York office or to some other New York bank to which it has occasion to transmit funds. The bank in New York which receives the draft presents it at the offices of the Society for payment, which is made by check upon the general bank account of the Society.

This method makes it unnecessary for the Society to accumulate funds in large amount in advance of making payments in the offices of the Mission Treasurers. All expense of letters of credit or bankers' drafts is eliminated. Experience shows that the Society is able to effect savings in many cases equivalent to the interest for the period of four or five weeks intervening between

the sale of the draft by the Mission Treasurer and its presentation for payment in New York. The Mission Treasurer regulates his sale of drafts so as to keep on hand only a minimum of actual cash. The Home Treasurer, being notified by cable of the date and amount of large drafts, is able to make any necessary preparations for meeting these when presented. The Mission Treasurers send to the Home Office every quarter a detailed report of all drafts sold, with the rate and proceeds of each, and itemized statements of all payments made and of cash on hand. These reports are carefully audited in the Home Treasury. As a further safeguard against possible loss to the Society the Mission Treasurers are bonded for substantial amounts with an American surety company.

### **Proposed Change in Foreign Field Fiscal Year**

In the annual reports of the last two or three years extended reference has been made to the fiscal policy by which the Society applies the income received in a fiscal year extending from May 1st to April 30th to the expenditures in America for the same period and to expenditures on the foreign field for a year extending from November 1st to October 31st. The policy was inaugurated more than seventy years ago when the Society in one year made appropriations covering twelve months' expenditures in America and eighteen months' expenditures on the foreign field. Since that time the Society every year has made appropriations and expenditures for work on the foreign field for a year beginning six months later than the beginning and ending six months after the close of the home fiscal year.

The primary cause for the establishment of this policy probably was the fact that in those days several months were required for communication with the distant fields. While this difficulty has been greatly reduced by the swift steamship service and the cable, there remain two important advantages afforded by this policy. First, the Society has been able to make up and notify to the missionaries the budget of expenditures authorized for the mission fields after the results of the previous fiscal year were known and to regulate that budget in accordance with those results whether favorable or unfavorable. Second, the Society has ordinarily been supplied with a working capital to meet the

actual expenditures on the foreign field during a part of the year when receipts from the churches were relatively small. This policy has been reexamined from time to time, and in each instance it has been continued as wise and salutary.

The books and accounts of the Society have been kept in accordance with this policy and the published statements of receipts and expenditures, and in recent years the general balance-sheets of the Society have always been prepared on the basis of this policy. These reports of receipts and expenditures and balance-sheets have been approved by several different firms of certified public accountants as correct and as exemplifying sound accounting principles. In the Revenue Account of any given year the appropriations and expenditures as reported have included authorized budget appropriations on the foreign field from May 1st to October 31st, or a six months' period beyond the close of the home fiscal year at April 30th. In the balance-sheet the total of appropriations for this six months' period has been reported on the liability side as "Foreign Field Appropriation Balances Against Which Charges Have Not Yet Been Reported." These appropriations have been provided for in full before calculating any surplus or any operating deficit, or deficiency of income, reported by the Society.

This policy and in particular the resulting items in the balance-sheet were made the subject of inquiry early in the work of the Advisory Committee, to which reference was made in the report of last year. The Committee was at first inclined to question the necessity or the desirability of the policy itself but later indicated its judgment that the policy should not be given up without due consideration, as appears from the following excerpt from the report of the Advisory Committee to the Finance Committee:

Your Committee is not advocating action which will result in a change in the fiscal year on the foreign field at this time. In fact, it believes that the fiscal year should not be changed pending a careful review of the whole matter, particularly from the point of view of the foreign field. (See Northern Baptist Convention Annual for 1924, p. 91.)

The Finance Committee, however, has taken the position that the amount representing the six months' unexpended appropriations should be eliminated from the balance-sheet on the ground that it does not represent in the strictest sense an actual liability at April 30th, and that consequently it should be deducted also



from the deficit as reported. The Board of Managers, on the other hand, with the approval of the Society's auditors, maintains that the present form of statement in the balance-sheet does not misrepresent or conceal the actual situation of the Society, and believes that so long as the present fiscal year policy is continued it is not only correct to include the six months' unexpended appropriations as a part of the deficiency of income and to report a corresponding amount as an offset on the liability side of the balance-sheet, but that this form of statement gives a truer picture of the Society's condition as respects the denominational program. The Board is further convinced that to report these items in the form recommended by the Finance Committee would have the practical effect of nullifying or abandoning the fiscal year policy, and has been unwilling to make such an important change without the advice or instructions of the Society. Repeated conferences and discussions with the Finance Committee have failed to disclose any mutually satisfactory solution of the problem, and the Board of Managers therefore decided to issue the balance-sheet of the Society as at April 30th, 1925, in substantially the same form as last year, and at the same time determined to submit to the Society for decision the question as to whether the fiscal year policy should be discontinued. The action as taken by the Board on May 12, 1925, is as follows:

WHEREAS, The American Baptist Foreign Mission Society has maintained the policy by which the fiscal year on the foreign field begins six months later than the beginning of the home fiscal year and ends six months later than the close of the home fiscal year and uniformly presents to the Finance Committee for approval each year a budget of estimated income during a year beginning May 1st and ending April 30th applicable to a budget of estimated expenditures in America from May 1st to April 30th and estimated expenditures on the foreign field from November 1st to October 31; and

WHEREAS, Under this policy the Society has enjoyed certain substantial advantages in the administration of its work, notably (a) that it is possible to prepare and authorize the budget of expenditures on the foreign field in the light of the known outcome of the fiscal year at home, and (b) that the Society under ordinary circumstances is supplied with a working capital during the early months of the home fiscal year when receipts are relatively small; and

WHEREAS, The Society has reported each year its appropriations and expenditures and, since it began to issue a formal balance-sheet in 1911,

has set forth in its balance-sheet, which has been certified as correct by several different firms of certified public accountants employed to audit the books and accounts of the Society, its financial condition each year on the basis of the policy just described; and

WHEREAS, The Society before the beginning of the New World Movement actually had in cash the amount required to meet the expenditures on the foreign field for the six months following the close of the fiscal year on April 30th; and

WHEREAS, The Finance Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention and the Advisory Committee appointed by the Finance Committee have asked, in the interest of uniformity and a consolidated balance-sheet for the denomination, that the item representing the unexpended foreign field appropriations for the six months following April 30th be eliminated from the balance-sheet; and

WHEREAS, The Finance Committee has stated that irrespective of what may have been the understanding in former years the Committee now in approving a budget for the Foreign Mission Society understands that both the income and the expenditures of the budget as approved are for a fiscal year beginning May 1st and ending April 30th; and

WHEREAS, The adoption of the form of balance-sheet advised by the Finance Committee and the acceptance of the Committee's interpretation of the budget will completely nullify, in the judgment of the Board, the present fiscal year policy of the Society; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Managers, while desiring to bring its methods of finance and accounting so far as possible into full harmony with those of other organizations in the cooperative program of the denomination, does not feel that it can take the responsibility without instructions from the Society for which it acts of changing this important and salutary financial policy, which has been maintained with the approval of the Society for more than seventy years,

Now therefore be it *Resolved*, That the Board of Managers recommend to the Society at the next annual meeting that in order that the fiscal policies and balance-sheet of the Society may be made to conform fully to the standard suggested by the Finance Committee as applicable to all of the denominational organizations, the Board be authorized to abandon the existing fiscal year policy and to prepare the budget for 1926-27 on the basis of a fiscal year both on the foreign field and at home beginning May 1st and ending April 30th.

The Board of Managers has come to the decision to recommend this change of policy with extreme reluctance and only because of its desire to cooperate as fully as possible with other denominational organizations and because of the expressed conviction of the Finance Committee that no other course will really bring the

methods of accounts and reports of the Society into full harmony with the standards established by the Finance Committee as desirable for all denominational organizations included in the cooperative program. In case the Society authorizes the change in the foreign field fiscal year, the procedure would naturally be to authorize a budget for the year 1925-26 which would include foreign field appropriations for six months only, from November 1, 1925, to April 30, 1926. The portion of the income that would normally be applied to the six months' foreign field appropriations, from May 1 to October 31, 1926, would be applied instead to the operating deficit as reported at April 30, 1925, which includes the six months' foreign field appropriations from April 1 to October 31, 1925. Beginning with May 1, 1926, the foreign field year will coincide with the home fiscal year. It will be necessary, however, to prepare the foreign field budget at least three months before May 1st, in order that notice of the appropriations may reach the mission fields in time for the appropriate action of the Committees of Reference in distributing the funds available for mission work. The reports of expenditures as given at April 30, of necessity, will be based upon estimates for the latter part of the year, since it will not be possible to obtain complete and accurate figures derived from accounts rendered by the Mission Treasurers until at least three or four months after that date.

### **Mission Properties**

In its report to the Convention a year ago the Finance Committee called attention to the fact that the Foreign Mission Societies did not have set up on their books of accounts the buildings in America and on the foreign field which they owned and used in their work. The Board of Managers of this Society has long been conscious of this situation and has been endeavoring for some time to establish a complete and accurate record of the land, buildings, and equipment belonging to the Society and utilized in the work on the several mission fields. So far as the records show, the only serious attempt to build up such a statement was in 1895 or 1896. At that time careful examination was made of titles both in China and British India. So far as it was practicable, registration of deeds was completed and the original deeds were deposited with the Mission Treasurer in each field. Many

of the deeds were transcribed and translated, and copies sent to the Headquarters of the Society. A considerable body of information was gathered, and a partial list of land and buildings with description and cost was prepared. The properties were not set up on the books of account, however, and apparently no effort was made to complete the record. Neither was any provision made for maintaining a distinct record in the Home Office of land acquired or buildings erected after that date.

The growth of the work in the past 30 years and the increasing amounts expended for property for use in the work of the missions make the present task of gathering the data necessary for an accurate and detailed list of mission properties not only a large but an exceedingly difficult one. Nevertheless, a definite beginning has been made. In the first place the properties owned by the Society in America, which have been acquired by gift or purchase and which are used in connection with the foreign mission work, have been listed and actually set up on the Treasurer's books. These properties consist almost exclusively of homes for the children of missionaries, of which there are two, located at Morgan Park, Ill., and Granville, Ohio, and houses for the use of missionaries on furlough, six in number and located in Granville, Ohio, and Newton Center and Malden, Mass. Because the data for determining the actual cost in some cases has not been obtainable, it has been necessary to estimate the cost as nearly as possible. The total valuation of these properties is \$84,125, and this figure appears on the balance-sheet of the Society as "Plant Assets" with an equal offsetting liability "Plant Funds."

A detailed questionnaire designed to supply the needed information regarding properties on the foreign field has been prepared and sent to each of the mission fields. Measures are already under way for the gathering of these facts, and when the reports are completed there will be available at Headquarters as accurate information as can be secured regarding each piece of land and each building, including description, how acquired, cost, present condition and value, use, etc. In order to secure this information and prepare the reports properly and promptly, it would be extremely desirable that in each mission some especially qualified missionary be released temporarily from other responsibilities in order that he might devote his time to this task. The con-



dition of inadequate and depleted staff from which all the missions are now suffering makes it very difficult for them to adopt this plan. The work will have to be done, with possibly one or two exceptions, by missionaries already overburdened and who must take time here and there from other engrossing duties. Under these circumstances longer time will be necessary to complete the task than would be the case if the Board were able to assign to it specially qualified missionaries or to send out special representatives from this country. It is confidently expected, however, that by the close of the next fiscal year data will be in hand that will make it possible to set up on the books a large portion of the mission properties owned by the Society.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS  
FROM THE MISSIONS



## THE BURMA MISSION

Compiled by Miss Cecelia Johnson and Miss Gertrude Anderson

THERE are many points of view from which we could report on the work in Burma this year, but after reading all the individual reports it seems only right not to impose any external arrangements on them; but to try to emphasize the thing which lay nearest to their writers' hearts. Although they wrote from many kinds of places and kinds of work, the one thing to which everything else was subordinated was the winning of souls for Christ. Therefore, whether we take up schools of training for evangelism, schools where young souls are won, preaching in the city, in the small villages or on the frontier, academic, medical or industrial work, equipment, athletics or music, the different topics are sides of a prism through which we see the clear sunlight of God shining on the all-desirable souls of men.

### SPECIAL SCHOOLS FOR TRAINING SOUL-WINNERS

There are four schools in Burma whose aim is to train soul-winners. They are the Burman Theological Seminary, the Karen Theological Seminary, the Burman Women's Bible School and the Karen Women's Bible School. The first three are in Insein. The last is in Rangoon.

Dr. John McGuire of the Burman Theological Seminary writes: "We had 35 students at the close of the first semester. Our graduates, although there were only nine, are working in places as far apart as Haka and Tavoy, and preaching in eight different languages. For the new class there were eighteen men who entered, but five of these left for various causes, leaving thirteen at the close of the term. Three of these are Burmans, three are Kachins from Bhamo, one is a Sgaw Karen from the Rangoon field, and the other two are Pwo Karens from the Maubin and Bassein fields. In addition to their regular work during term time, they conduct Sunday schools for Buddhist children at four different centers, one of these being the Reform School, where our Sunday school practically includes all the inmates of that institution numbering about 100. We have also supplied, through our students, the Mingaladone church which is at present without a pastor. So you will see that our students do not lack experience in practical Christian work. Of course also during the four months the school is closed, February to June, the boys do Christian work on the fields where they belong. Dr. W. F. Thomas for more than a month gave daily lectures to our students on the Old Testament Prophets. These lectures were of great value and we are thankful for the help rendered. Among the others who helped us with lectures and addresses were Dr. Ola Hanson, Rev. W. E. Wiatt, Rev. H. E. Dudley, Rev. A. C. Hanna, Miss Tin Ling



of China, Saya Maung Hla Bu, Saya Maung Sein Maung, and U Htun. These brethren and sisters brought help and inspiration for which they have our thanks."

Rev. H. I. Marshall of the Karen Theological Seminary writes: "The entering class this year is in no way remarkable but I do feel that they have come because they mean business. I am sure there is a more earnest spirit among the students this year than before. They are taking hold of their studies with greater determination than before. We have added a new teacher to our staff this year, a former I. A. student of Judson College, Thra Maung Bu. He is a fine young man of excellent spirit and a real leader. The Seminary has just adopted a seal for the institution. This has the motto, 'For me to live is Christ.' The main feature of the seal is a square typifying the four-square life, and the English words on the sides of the square are 'Physically,' 'Spiritually,' 'Intellectually,' and 'Socially,' which explain the ways in which a man can serve his Master. During the year a new gymnasium has been completed. This is the gift of Colonel Haskell and his family of Boston. It has perhaps been more than a coincidence that, since the opening of the gymnasium and the starting of systematic physical exercises for the whole school, the little school hospital has not been opened a single time. Formerly the care of the sick used to be an extra burden upon the missionaries, and when there were three or four down at once it was no easy matter to care for them."

As an example of the religious life of the Seminary, he writes of a recent prayer-meeting: "When I went to the prayer-meeting last night three students testified as to the deepening of their spiritual life and gave rather striking testimonials as to what their stay in the Seminary had meant to them. We cannot but feel that this is indeed our reward. If we can bring them to have a real experience of Jesus Christ and learn of him, we shall not have worked in vain. These three happened to be the ones who spoke last night. I can point to many others whose growth shows itself in their every act."

Miss Ruth Ranney and Miss Harriet Phinney of the Burman Women's Bible School write: "Last January we graduated a class of ten, representing six races, many of whom are now in the work. This year we have enrolled our largest number, 29. Instead of Lahus we have Shans and Black Karens, two of the latter being the first of their tribe to come to lower Burma for training. The entering class numbered 15, and includes all standings from home instruction only to Seventh Standard Anglo-Vernacular, but when it comes to Bible study there is often not so much difference as might be expected, a broader experience of life making up for less book knowledge. After the October vacation the girls reported as their vacation activities: leading women's meetings, teaching in Sunday school, starting a young people's Christian Endeavor Society, distributing leaflets, witnessing to Buddhist relatives and guests, telling Bible stories, and teaching the Bible and Christian songs an hour every day in a lay school at the request of the Buddhist teacher." Miss Violetta Peterson and Miss Alta Ragon of the Karen Women's Bible School write: "By far the

most thrilling event, aside from things spiritual, has been the completing of our girls' dormitory. It has been needed sorely for so long a time that we can hardly believe yet our 48 girls are actually housed in a comfortable building with electric lights, a hospital-room, a bathroom, and other comforts."

## LITERATURE AND ASSEMBLIES AS SOURCES OF INSPIRATION

Literature is a source of inspiration for soul-winners. Of those who are preparing literature to be printed we received reports from Rev. E. N. Harris and Dr. Ola Hanson. Mr. Harris wrote: "During the year I have continued to prepare the comments in Karen on the Sunday-school lessons and have done considerable other literary work besides." Doctor Hanson says: "The translation work is progressing. The fourth edition of the Kachin hymn-book is under preparation, and we hope to see it printed within the next few months. The translation of the Old Testament is now completed as far as the prophetic books. Our Kachin News is a medium through which all are keeping in touch with one another, and it seems greatly appreciated. We have, I am pleased to say, the second largest subscription list of any paper of this kind connected with our mission. We now print 625 copies a month."

Of course, the greatest help to Christian literature in Burma is the Mission Press. The superintendent, Mr. J. L. Snyder, writes: "Our list of religious and school publications is rather larger than usual this year, and embraces about 65 titles. In the list are included commentaries by Rev. H. P. Cochrane and Dr. H. H. Tilbe, a reprint of the Shan Bible, two editions of the Sunshine Hymn and Tune book in Sgaw Karen, reprint editions of both the Hymn and Tune book and the words only edition in Sgaw Karen, a Gospel of Mark in Lahu, and the usual number of tracts and Gospel portions. We are also at work on a series of school-books in Sgaw Karen by Saw Po Lin Tay, approved by the Government Text-book Committee. Arithmetics and geographies for the First and Second Standards have so far been issued. We are at present working on an edition of the Bible in Burmese for the British and Foreign Bible Society."

Another source of inspiration for soul-winners which must not be forgotten is the All-Burma Assemblies: the Convention, the Burma Foreign Mission Society, and the Maymyo Assembly—the Northfield of Burma. There are also District Associations and district workers' classes. The reports of these various indigenous Societies make interesting reading and give much encouragement to the home constituency because of the evidence of life and progress they contain. We would like to print them all but lack of space forbids more than brief mention of one or two. Rev. W. D. Sutton writes of the Karen Association for Tavoy and Mergui: "There is a general interest in the affairs of the kingdom in this field and at large in Burma as manifested by the presence of 800 Christian Karens at the sessions of the Tavoy and Mergui Baptist Association. Some of our mis-

sionaries from without this field came to teach them and point out ways by which the Karens can help our Baptist enterprises and make their lives more effective and more serviceable." An example of a Burmese Association is found in Rev. S. R. McCurdy's report: "In December the Sagaing Church entertained the Aungbinle Association, made up of the Burmese churches of Upper Burma from Pyinmana to Bhamo. Every pice of the nearly 1,000 rupees it took to meet the expenses was contributed by the Burmese Christians. They had been preparing for it for the year by pledging a half or a full month's salary, teachers, preachers and laymen thus contributing, and setting a standard of giving attained by but few Christian communities throughout the world. The Association is officered and the meetings carried on essentially altogether by the native Christians themselves, with the hearty cooperation but little direction of the missionaries."

### SOUL-WINNING IN THE TOWN CHURCH

Since there are few large towns in Burma, churches separate from the schools, as we find them in America, are rare. Among the Karens, for instance, it is hard to tell whether they have a school-church or a church-school. Among the Burmans this is largely so, but we find a few cases where the town church and evangelism are separate from the school. We have reports from three Baptist Churches in Burma, for English-speaking people. Rev. V. W. Dyer reports for Immanuel Baptist Church in Rangoon: "This has been our greatest year in evangelism! Although we have had slightly below our average number of baptisms, 21, yet we have witnessed the largest number of conversions, not only in Burma at large, as a result of our gospel teams, but right here in connection with our church work in Rangoon. In October, 1923, our first Immanuel gospel team started work. Since then in a dozen campaigns all over Burma more than 400, mostly Buddhist Burmans, have decided to follow the Lord Jesus. Many are asking, 'What are your methods?' In a word our method is to put on an all-round program—physical, mental, social, and spiritual. It is a campaign of *friendship* which follows strictly the great fundamental principles of the New Testament." Rev. W. G. Evans of the English Baptist Church, Moulmein, reports 13 baptisms in the English work, 14 among the lepers and 15 among the Chinese. Rev. H. P. Cochrane reported about 70 baptisms at Maymyo.

We have two examples of Burman town churches—the Lanmadaw Church in Rangoon and the Burman Church in Maubin. Rev. G. D. Josif writes of the strategic position of the Lanmadaw Church, where an institutional work is planned on a scale that will insure effectiveness in the work of Christ in the community. The Maubin Church baptized about ten or twelve people during the year under review. The church is making progress under the leadership of Saya Kyaw Pe, its pastor. Rev. H. E. Hinton writes of the evangelistic work in Mandalay, "Rev. Ernest Grigg in spreading the gospel tracts from house to house and by his friendliness with the people has opened a friendly door for us." Mr. Hinton has endeavored

to establish strong centers for work in various parts of the city, and the work has proved a success.

### SOUL-WINNING IN THE TOWN SCHOOL

Since the town schools are mostly Anglo-Vernacular, they draw pupils from their whole district as a rule. Most of them have boarding departments. This is a great advantage, for the Christian influence over boarders is naturally greater than that over day scholars. The proportion of pupils of Christian parents is far greater in the Karen schools than in the Burman schools.

Judson College includes all races and has a large boarding department. Of the religious work there, Acting Principal G. S. Jury writes: "The enrolment last year reached the unprecedented record of 262. This year it has reached 305 and might have been considerably higher could we have provided for a larger freshman class. As it is now each of our two intermediate classes approximates 125 and greatly taxes accommodation. Our hostels have been uncomfortably full with 204 resident students, 58 women( including six from University College) and 152 men. Of the total number, 56 per cent. are Christians. Of those in residence the proportion is higher, being 68 per cent. In the case of the women's hostels this includes some students of University College, mostly former students of ours, who are given residence here and are a valued contribution to the life of the hostels. This proportion of Christians insures a genuine Christian center of influence in the student body."

Rev. L. W. Hattersley from Cushing High School, for all races, in Rangoon, tells us: "Evangelistic meetings were held last November. Throughout the year the Bible teaching, chapel exercises, and Sunday services have been maintained at a high standard. As a result there were 18 baptisms into membership with the College church and about 10 of the boys were baptized in their home churches. The staff have supported Saw Si as the assistant secretary to Saya Mya Min in Inlay Lake." Rev. H. E. Hinton writes from the Kelly High School in Mandalay: "The religious life of the school has shown a marked improvement especially since the teachers have begun to get out and do a little evangelistic work in the town."

There are a few Anglo-Vernacular Schools with a strong religious influence, which are not supervised by a resident missionary, but by periodic visits. One of these is Lanmadaw School, in the heart of Rangoon, whose efficiency as a center of soul-winning may be judged from Mr. Josif's report of it. He says: "Religiously, this school has for some time attracted a great deal of interest, whenever the story of its Sunday school has been known. Less than ten per cent. of the pupils in this school come from Christian homes, nevertheless we have the best Sunday school in Burma, judged by at least two standards—the proportion of children attending Sunday school to the number at day school, and by the interest shown by the children in Sunday school. The average attendance equals, if it does not surpass, the average daily attendance in the day school. A few weeks



ago, for example, we had 338 in the Sunday school, whereas the daily attendance is under 300. As to the interest, any visitor can see at a glance that it is very keen. There is no compulsion of any kind for the children to attend Sunday school, and what is more all pupils are day scholars, not boarders, hence we do not have as close a hold on them as is possible with boarders. But they come to Sunday school nevertheless. This keen interest is further shown by the fact that children bring with them many visitors, their younger brothers and sisters and friends. Occasionally you see an older boy or girl leading one child by the hand, at the same time carrying one on the hip Burmese fashion and perhaps one or two trailing behind, all coming to Sunday school. Too much cannot be said for the fine religious influence of Saya Tha Yin with these children; it is largely due to him that such interest has been built up.

"Last year we held a series of meetings with special religious instruction and evangelistic emphasis. The interest shown by the children was very keen and practically the whole school expressed the desire to become more intimately acquainted with Jesus and promised to follow his light and leadership."

At the Shwegyin Karen School, all of the 174 pupils on the roll, excepting the infant standard, signed one of the following declarations:

1. I am trusting in Christ and have publicly confessed him, but desire to love him more and serve him better.
2. I am trusting in Christ and desire to follow him by baptism.
3. I am trusting in Christ and desire to follow him as the way may be open for me to do so.
4. That I may believe in Christ, I desire to know him better than at present.

In Toungoo there are two Karen schools for different branches of the race. Rev. E. N. Harris of the Paku Karen School reports: "As a result of the evangelistic campaign in the school, one hundred and fifteen of the pupils expressed a desire to become Christians." Rev. A. J. Weeks of the Bwe Karen School reports: "During the year there were 68 baptisms in the school, about 22 per cent. of all the pupils. Besides this, 16 Burman pupils confessed faith in Christ as their Saviour, but were hindered from baptism by their parents. How we want them to be under the best influences till they mature!" Rev. A. C. Phelps reports from the Henzada Karen School: "During the rains over 100 were baptized, owing to special evangelistic efforts on the part of our preachers and Thra Po Myme."

So that those who have become alive in Christ in the school may have an outlet for their spiritual energy, as well as that the town may be helped by the school, some schools go out into the town for special work for the unconverted. It is as a rule Burmese schools which have this kind of work, for most of the unconverted Karens live in the jungle. We find examples of such work in the report of Mr. Jury for Judson College. He writes: "The religious activities of the students extend beyond the student body. Sunday school work is carried on by them in outlying parts of the city.



Evangelistic work by student bands, organized under the leadership of Mr. Dyer, Dr. C. E. Van Horn, and Mr. Johnson Kangyi, is proving a success and an inspiration. The results in declarations of faith in Christ have been very encouraging. We hope that this work will help to make the college what it is desired that it should be, a place of training for consecrated Christian leadership."

Some of the Burman and Karen schools carry their message to the jungle villages from which many of their unconverted classmates come. Mr. Hinton finds that this method of work benefits both school and jungle. "I have found also that the teachers who have been out, are more content with their work and doing better work in the classroom and in the work of evangelism in the school."

Of the influence of the school on pupils who return to their non-Christian homes in the jungle, Rev. C. L. Conrad gives us the following example: "I sometimes doubt if we know the value of our schools to the Mission. Boys and girls come here and study for years, go back to their homes and we lose sight of them. However I am convinced that they can never get away from the teaching they get while here. Just recently I met in the jungle one of the Buddhist boys who failed last year in the Seventh Standard. In my conversation with him, I asked him, 'What do you think of Jesus Christ?' His answer was that he did believe in Jesus Christ and that Jesus was the Saviour of the world. This boy will return next year and I am quite sure that he will be baptized. We find them all through the jungle and they are the foundation stones upon which we build our work."

### SOUL-WINNING AMONG THE VILLAGES

The reports of the work of evangelism in the villages, whether Karen or Burman, are characterized by a spirit of optimism. From the full and very interesting reports sent, space will permit us to cull but briefly. Rev. J. T. Latta of the Thonze field says: "Baptisms have been more than usual. Seed-sowing has been more extensively done. Interest has been greater. We have won more Buddhist families than usual. We have opened work by baptisms in four new villages during the year. More money for evangelism has been raised on the field. There has been unusual persecution, but it has all amounted to the development of unusual faith." Rev. A. C. Hanna of Henzada tells us: "The preachers report a great willingness to hear, and much friendliness among the people of villages where they go to preach. The preachers are always cordially welcomed, and in many cases urged to visit some place and give their message. The Nationalist movement does not seem to hinder our work, or cause opposition to the gospel. I myself have experienced this friendliness when visiting outstations, and find the people, including pongyis, always ready to converse on Christianity."

Rev. E. B. Roach gives interesting experiences from the Prome district: "Numerous visits have been made to villages on the main roads, easily reached by car from Prome and Paungde. Much time has also been given

to work in Prome town. We have found much to encourage us. People apparently are very friendly everywhere we have been, and ready to hear. As an instance in point, we reached a village at the time when the headman was giving a feast. I fear we were something of an embarrassment to him and the villagers for a time. We talked to a few, but very soon we were invited to go to the house where the guests were assembled and we were invited to speak. This we did for a couple of hours at least. Then we were requested to allow them to attend to some pressing matters! Food was brought and the crowd was bounteously fed, and our party were cordially asked to share the good things. When all were filled they said, 'Now we are ready to listen again.' We had practically the entire crowd for another period of about two hours. As we went away the headman said that he was glad to have us, and if we would come again when they were more at leisure, they would give us the entire day! While they listen readily, there is likely to be serious opposition if one decides to make the decision to become a Christian. One man was baptized, and on his return to his house his wife was furious and refused to allow him to enter to put on dry clothes, or to have any food during that day. She is different now, and we hope she will follow his example before very long. The home rule agitation is in some ways a hindrance, but in others a help, we believe. About 40 were baptized this year. We have sold 3,400 Gospels." From the Pyinmana field Rev. B. C. Case contributes the following: "We have had a better staff of workers in the field this year than before. In the evangelistic work there have been more preachers and more self-support. There are five preachers in the Burman work and four in the Chin work. Six of these are entirely or nearly entirely supported without mission funds. Four students went to the Burman Seminary from this field, and two have just graduated and come back into our work. The self-support of local work has increased."

Rev. G. E. Blackwell writes about his work in Loikaw as follows: "I have just returned from a three-weeks' tour among the Padoung and Red Karen animists, partly in territory where no missionary has ever been before. If God does not rule otherwise, I shall continue among the Goungdoes and Padoungs after Christmas. There is a very large area where no work has yet been done that promises to be very fruitful if we can find preachers consecrated enough to go in and stay in such inaccessible places."

Of Dr. C. A. Nichols' work in the jungle and of the evangelistic zeal of the Karens themselves, Mr. E. E. Sowards of the Sgaw Karen work in Bassein writes: "Doctor Nichols has been steadily touring throughout the year, and reports a weakening of the influence of the pongyis in the few remaining Sgaw Karen non-Christian villages of the district, and steady pressure upon them by their neighbors who have already been Christianized. They show a great deal more interest and are plainly groping for something better than they have at present. Their aspirations along political, economic, and industrial lines, with the attitude of change and improvement, naturally react upon their religious life also, and the result is not dis-

couraging to those trying to show them that Christianity is what they lack. Rev. J. H. Telford has asked the Bassein field to supply ten workers for the Kengtung field, and the number has almost been reached, and will probably be reached and passed before this appears in print. The Bassein Karens have not lost their evangelistic fervor, and the sacrifices made in raising the large sums for buildings the last few years have only served to quicken the great majority of the church-members. It is hard to be pessimistic on a field such as this."

Rev. C. E. Chaney of Maubin gives this good summary of his field: "Within an area of fifty miles radius about Maubin we have 37 little churches established. They may vary all the way from 20 members to between 200 and 300. Like churches at home they differ in their strength and attainments. We have the same fact to deal with, namely that people everywhere are awfully human. And out here they are surrounded by so much of darkness, neither have they the leadership and strength of character as at home. That can hardly be expected. These churches are organized into an Association with a total membership of just over 2,000. The Association has its home mission work carried on by their Home Mission Society, and also by the Woman's Home Mission Society. The former keeps a number of evangelists employed on the field the year round, and the latter helps to make possible many little jungle schools as well as helps with the Bible women's work. Besides the many little jungle schools teaching up to the fourth standard, the Association is backing up the large station school which is an object of great pride to them."

Of the Karen field in Tavoy, we have this summary from Mr. Sutton: "Within the past year 136 Christians have been added to the total membership of all the churches. Now the political unrest in Burma is presenting the Karen Christians further opportunities for the evangelization of the non-Christian Karens, because it is cementing them into a stronger national and racial group, the leadership of which must fall upon the Christian Karens. If it is followed many non-Christians will become Christians during the next year."

Rev. A. E. Seagrave of the Rangoon Karen field shows how his field is awake to reaping a harvest for Christ on its own initiative: "Unusual interest has been manifested in heathen villages in two sections of the field and people are awaiting baptism from them. The foreign mission work carried by our Association in two localities in Siam is encouraging. In one, east of Shwegyin, we have five preachers and two Bible women and have established a central school. In the other, east of Moulmein, we employ five preachers. Between 5,000 and 6,000 rupees are spent annually by our mission in these fields. The Home Mission Society employs 13 men in the home field and 10 Bible women. The Women's Society, established many years ago, assists in this work. Our statistics from the nearly 200 churches give 844 baptisms from the whole field, which is more than we have had for a number of years."

Details of Karen soul-winning in particular villages we find in the following accounts. Mr. C. L. Klein of the Sgaw Karen Moulmein field says:

"There were 274 baptisms this year. There were more exclusions indicating a phase of our own Five Year Movement, calling for a more vital church life. We now have a baptized membership of 4,004.

"One new church with 69 members was recognized. Several more will soon apply for admission into the Association. Three of the older churches have completed their buildings. It is to be noted that these substantial brick and timber structures were built without assistance from America and without help from other parts of Burma. In one of the villages non-Christians dragged timber, and gave fully half the labor in erecting the church and school. There is every prospect that the whole village will become Christian, because the people like the home mission worker stationed there. This new structure is worth Rs. 4,000."

The following interesting details come from Mr. Phelps of the Sgaw Karen field in Henzada: "This past year has been one of special blessing for many in the Henzada field, and the number of baptisms have been more than in any previous year for some time. A regular organized evangelistic campaign has been started among the non-Christian villages of the north of the field, with the result that many have been brought into the kingdom. I have just returned from a ten days' trip to the jungle and in every village there were some ready to be baptized."

Mr. Conrad, also of a Pwo Karen field, in Bassein, reports: "Our evangelistic work has progressed during the year in a unique way, and the achievements have been quite remarkable indeed. The people are ready to listen to the gospel message as never before. Several things have contributed toward preparing them for the reception of the gospel. The agitation for home rule for the Burmans, with all the uncertainties that such might bring for the Karens; the nationalistic awakening among the Karens themselves, together with the organization of the Nationalistic Pwo Karen Association; the wide-spread lack of confidence in the Buddhists; and the increased interest among our Christian people in the salvation of the non-Christians: all of these have played an important part in various sections of our field to prepare non-Christians for the message of the Cross, and Salvation.

"Also there has been what seems to me a great awakening among our Christian people in this work. The workers seem to have a new interest, a new enthusiasm in winning souls for Christ. I do not believe our Pwo Karens will ever be won for Christ until our Christians become a witnessing people. I have seen more witnessing for Christ the past year than ever before. Laymen as well as pastors and evangelists are getting into the harness and going with us on our evangelistic campaigns, and they are ready and glad to give their word of testimony. There is a real interest shown everywhere among our churches in winning non-Christians. And one of the hopeful signs to me is the fact that our churches are beginning to pray for the success of evangelistic campaigns and for the salvation of the non-Christians."

Mr. Sutton writes of village schools as an entering wedge for a Christian church, as is so often true among the Karens. "It is encouraging to note the growing recognition of the value of the village schools. Thra Nu Ru,



one of the leading pastors, said that in whatever village the Karen Christians had succeeded in opening a village school, they have never failed to establish a church in time. In the villages where they have tried to establish churches and have no schools, the churches generally fail. That being true, the Karen Christians are opening village schools as fast as possible. The enrolment in our village schools has increased by 100 pupils over the enrolment of last year."

### SOUL-WINNING IN THE FRONTIER STATIONS

Of course, many of the methods are the same here as in other places, but so often the government of chiefs and Sawbwas, or the different habits of the people make it necessary to discuss them separately. The main people which come under this discussion are the Chins, the Shans, the Kachins, and the Chinese on the border. Rev. E. C. Condict reports from Thayetmyo: "Again much time has been spent in getting the Chins to join the Southern Chin National Association, the object of which is to unite the Chins of all religions to work together for the good of all their people. The preachers are becoming more enthusiastic and optimistic as they see that the work of getting the Chins to join the Chin National Association is awakening them, increasing their thought for others, and giving opportunities to preach the gospel message that we did not have before. It has led to more baptisms than ever before. There were about 60 baptisms. Calls have come from non-Christian villages for the preachers and missionary to go there."

Rev. J. H. Cope is also working among the Chins. In his field they are hardly touched by Buddhism, but remain strong nat worshipers. His field includes the territory around Haka and Tidim. There are many tribes of Chins, with as many languages, and a good deal of his time is spent in translating into the different tongues. Mr. Cope says that this has been a very favorable year, so far as baptisms are concerned.

Of the work in Taunggyi, among the Shans and others, Rev. C. H. Heptonstall tells us of material and spiritual means used to win souls for Christ. "The Taunggyi Mission is growing and it seems to have been necessary this year to do a good deal of building to keep pace with its needs. Each year sees an increase in the school, but this year it has been greater than usual and to enlarge the school accommodation has become an urgent need."

Dr. H. C. Gibbens in Mongnai and Loilem is using school, hospital, and market as centers for gathering those who will listen to the Word of God: "Evangelistic work among these Buddhist Shans has never been very successful in any of the Shan stations, and Mongnai field is not an exception to the rule in any sense. In the central station of Mongnai town, church meetings on Sunday and prayer-meeting during the week, as well as cottage prayer-meetings, have been regularly held. In addition to these regular services primarily for the Christians, evangelistic meetings have been held every fifth day in our preaching hall in the public market place, where we also have a small dispensary which ministers to the body, while the evan-



gelists minister to the souls of the visitors. Also tours of varying lengths and to various places in our field have been made. One long tour of two months, participated in by 12 workers, was very successful in so far as it broadcasted the gospel message in many places where it had never been heard before, yet the tangible, countable results of the work were absolutely nil. It has become common in our house-to-house work to meet people who have never heard of our Jehovah God and his Christ, and also quite common to meet people with little or no sense of personal sin, and who are quite unwilling to put away their worthless idols, although some acknowledge that they cannot help anyone. It gives us much pleasure to say that this year we have three young men of our own mission field studying at the Burman Theological Seminary in Insein, and to report that they will return here for field work during their long vacation of four months. Altogether we have had six baptisms in the Mongnai field during the past year."

In Namkham there are a Shan Mission and a Kachin Mission, since the customs and languages of the two peoples are so different that no one mission can win them both for Christ. Dr. Gordon Seagrave of the Shan Mission says: "The Shan Church not only supports its pastor but continues to support the mission. In our evangelistic trips we have not been kicked out of a single house this year, which is also a record. I have seen 15 heathen Shans in the jungle listen to our evangelist for more than two hours straight without a single man creating a disturbance or leaving the room. The Shan missionaries will appreciate this. The attendance in one of our schools has increased 200 per cent. in the last 15 months."

From Rev. G. A. Sword of the Kachin Mission at Namkham, we hear the following: "We are steadily having a yearly increase of from 50 to 75 houses. The unusual thing is that as a rule the nat priests and chiefs and elders are the first ones to give up the nats. In one locality the heathen have to go quite far in search of the necessary priest as all prominent priests have become Christians. Only a couple of weeks ago a high priest, together with his three neighbors, gave up the nats. Not long ago there was a Christian wedding in a village. The priest there was very much opposed to the Christians so he instigated and led a band of ruffians who went to the house of the wedding and began to throw stones and missiles of all kinds, using abusive language. The Christians did not reply, neither did they go out; they simply kept right on singing one hymn after the other. Finally the disturbers tired themselves out and went their way. Imagine the surprise of the young preacher there, when he next day was called to the house of the priest and found the priest in a repentant mood and what was more announced that he right there and then was going to give up the nats and become a Christian. The quietness and self-control of those Christians convinced this priest that there was something in this Christianity. Our churches are also steadily growing. Last year was the best, 143 were baptized. This coming season we expect to organize a new church not far from Namtu. This year we opened two new jungle schools in absolutely heathen districts. The Kachins are now asking for

schools all over. The trouble is we have not the teachers. At present we have about 12 in different normal schools, so I suppose in the near future we shall be able to supply the demand for teachers."

Rev. G. J. Geis, also in Kachin work in Myitkyina, reports: "The words of Isaiah, 'lengthen thy cords and strengthen thy stakes' might well be applied in describing the work of the past year, for it has been a year of expansion and launching out on new lines. In 1914, on my return from China, I came over the Hpimaw pass and as I saw those large Lashi villages I coveted them for the Lord Jesus. Last March two chapels, built by these Lashis, were dedicated to Christian service, and in all 36 of these people were buried with Christ in baptism. At their request a day-school was opened with 17 pupils, which is a very good beginning when one considers how little interest the people have in the education of their children. In the past most of our converts have come from the common people. We have had some converts from the children of chiefs, but no real chief had until this year been baptized. A civil officer said to me that our mission would be doing a good piece of work if we could convert a certain chief. I did not then know that this particular chief was under conviction and that the only obstacle which kept him from making an open confession was liquor. However, after a whole year's struggle he decided to be a sober leader of his people and so the last obstacle was removed. Other chiefs in the district had their demon altars removed and thus have broken with the past and are now under instruction. Word has come from the far north that one chief is ready to have all of the altars removed from his sixteen villages over which he rules. This seems like a mass movement. The Kachins are beginning to realize that the expansion of the work as well as its support depends on them. Some of the older pupils have taken their Christianity with them to the far north. One of our first pupils has contributed 360 rupees for the support of a pastor for the work in the north. Most of the churches have done splendidly in making contributions for the work."

From Mr. H. W. Smith of Bhamo we have the following: "This completes nearly three years of self-support by the Kachins in this district—that is, they have paid the entire salaries of their own preachers. Five years ago, when we came, there were three Kachin preachers and one Karen, all supported by money from the United States. The Kachins contributed about Rs. 300 a year toward the support of the station school. We now have three Karen preachers supported by American money. There are seven Kachin preachers entirely supported by their own people. Last year the amount raised for this was about Rs. 1,500. Three Kachin boys have been sent to the Seminary this year for a two years' course. Two of these are supported by the Women's Society."

Doctor Hanson in this way summarizes advance in Kachin work in Bhamo, and in Burma as a whole: "We have much to encourage us. Our Bhamo Association, this year meeting at Hotong, at the very heart of the Gauri Hills, was an inspiration to all of us. In this vicinity the Kachin work had its birth 47 years ago. In a mountain stream only four miles away the

first Kachin converts were baptized in February, 1882. There were only six baptized Kachin Christians at that time; now they number over 2,000. There were no Kachin books or teachers. Now there are over 40 schools ministering to the Hill tribes and more will soon be opened. According to the statistics, this year for the first time the Kachins stood second in the number of baptisms. Probably full figures were not obtained from Lahuland, but we dare to hope that some day we will be in the lead."

Rev. W. M. Young near the Burma border in China says: "The year has been one of dark clouds and bright sunshine. The worst persecution in the history of the work has existed in some sections, while in other sections entire freedom has been granted. The most important changes during the year have been near Mong Mong. A few years ago troops had been sent to the largest village and the people threatened to shoot the Christians if they erected a chapel. A new official came for that district who was very friendly to the Christians, and during Convention year more than 1,700 were baptized in that section, and a number of villages are awaiting baptism now. I have a list of 40 new chapels that have been built, nearly all of which were built during Convention year. I increased the working staff and opened two new schools there this season. We have now about 50 Christian villages in that section. The spiritual growth and development of the Christians have been most gratifying. We now have 125 Christian villages in all, with Christians in a number of other villages. We had 2,745 baptisms during the year. We now have approximately 11,600 church-members. The school work for the year showed an increase of about 50 per cent. over the previous year. The work done has also been much better. The present year shows a considerably heavier gain in schools and attendance. 'The harvest is plenteous, the laborers are few.' We must increase our working staff. We need to secure some better trained teachers as quickly as possible. We must open more schools to train native workers. We could readily locate 100 new workers the coming year, and greatly increase the efficiency of the Mission if workers and funds were available."

Thus we see that in the towns and in the jungles, and in the country districts all over Burma, people are being won for Christ.

### INDIRECT AIDS TO SOUL-WINNING

One means of preparing pupils to be useful in their communities, and of spreading the gospel through helpfulness in practical ways, is industrial education. Almost all of the schools have manual training, such as cane work and sloyd, and some have agricultural work.

However, the most outstanding example of this type of approach is found in the Pyinmana Agricultural School. Mr. Case writes concerning it: "The Agricultural School opened for the second year of teaching on May 15. Thirty-four new students registered, and 22 of the 24 students present at the close of last year returned. As the school aims to teach boys to use their hands as well as their heads to learn to work, they must work to learn. Among the new students three were sent by chiefs of the

Shan States. One of these is the son of the prime minister of the Yawnghwé Sawbwa. The agricultural subjects studied by the first-year students are vegetable and fruit gardening, soils and botany, and each student has a one-twentieth acre garden plot which he takes care of as his own garden project. The second-year students study field crops, and simple chemistry and physics as related to agriculture. They have one-acre farm plots where they carry on projects in field crops; each student growing two or more crops. All students are required to work three and a half hours each morning at the general farm work for which they are paid one anna an hour. Students needing extra time on their own projects are excused from this work. The staff of the school has been aided by the arrival of Mr. Will Whitaker in Burma on October 16, 1923. He studied Burmese at Insein and came to Pyinmana in November. Mr. Leslie Whitaker has been teaching the courses in Soils, Chemistry, and Physics, and I have taught the course in Gardening and Field Crops. Mr. Leslie Whitaker has put down a number of wells with a well-boring auger which has improved the water supply. The Toungoo Bwe Karen, Shwegyin Karen, Taunggyi, and Tavoy Associations were visited by representatives of the school. At this last Association I spent a week giving agricultural lectures and demonstrations. Through these Associations we are trying to extend the help of the school to the village people and meet with them to answer their questions. It also gives opportunities for getting recruits for the school and for finding out the needs of the people. The religious spirit of the school is good. Most of the students are Christians. Last year the only three non-Christians of the school were baptized before the close of the year. This year most of the non-Christian students are already asking for baptism. There are a good number of young men growing up in the school whom we believe will become strong Christian leaders of rural life in Burma in the near future. From these we also plan to recruit instructors to help in the agricultural teaching which must now be done entirely by the missionary force as trained agricultural teachers are not obtainable."

An expression of the spirit of Christ, which gives an opportunity for personal touch with many young people, who otherwise would be without it, is the All-Burma Baptist Orphanage in Moulmein. As the report reads: "One of the most encouraging things to be mentioned is the work of the All-Burma Baptist Orphanage. Without American money the Baptists of all races are trying to feed, clothe, and educate 100 orphans. The children are receiving the best Christian training possible, and we expect them to become Christian leaders in the country. Some have been sent to the Agricultural School, some are being trained as teachers, and we hope that some will choose to go to the Bible Schools and Theological Seminaries for special training there. Every year several are converted and baptized. They are not taken into the church until they show a real change. The Orphanage is fortunate in having an earnest Christian Burmese woman to be the house-mother in the Ma Ohn Receiving Home in Moulmein, where 48 of the children live and attend near-by schools. She is faithful and

devoted to the work of the home, and trains the children to do the work of the home efficiently and willingly."

### THE SCHOOL FOR MISSIONARIES' CHILDREN

The School for Missionaries' Children is also an indirect help to the evangelization of Burma for it gives peace of mind and body to many of the missionaries who thus can be more efficient and happy in their special work for Christ. It is situated in Taunggyi and is looked after by Miss Ivins and Miss Lincoln.

Paul says: "Now there are diversities of gifts but the same Spirit. And there are diversities of ministrations and the same Lord. And there are diversities of workings but the same God who worketh all things in all. But to each one is given the manifestation of the Spirit to profit withal. For to one is given, through the Spirit, the word of wisdom, and to another the word of knowledge according to the same Spirit, to another faith in the same Spirit, and to another gifts of healing in the one Spirit—to another divers kinds of tongues, and to another the interpretation of tongues, but all these worketh the one and the same Spirit." (1 Cor. 12 : 4-11.)

In the same Spirit also, receive this report, seeing the Lord Jesus shining through all the diversities of life and work in Burma.



## THE ASSAM MISSION

Compiled by Miss Vera E. Crans

**R**ESOLVED, That as a Conference we wish to render praise and thanks to the Giver of good gifts for the marvelous blessings poured out upon our work in Assam during the past year." These fervent words of gratitude welled forth from the hearts of the Assam missionaries at the conclusion of their last Conference, when report after report had shown how profoundly the Lord's spirit was moving upon the souls of the people throughout the length and breadth of that great province. For, despite the distressing depletion of the staff, 1924-25 probably was the best year that the Assam Mission has ever had. About 5,000 were baptized. Both hills and plains, in general, had very encouraging reports. In several instances the numbers received were extraordinarily large. But these large accessions also mean increased burdens for the very small missionary force, making more difficult as they do the task of giving the new Christians the sound instruction and steady guidance they need. Fourteen workers were lost to the mission during the year on account of furlough or retirement, and only one new family could be sent toward making good these losses. So the Assam Mission—in spite of, and because of its blessings in new Christians—faces a very serious situation, and the burdens that are weighing upon a few workers are more grievous than they can bear much longer. Assam needs help—a good number of thoroughly trained evangelistic workers—and needs it soon.

### EVANGELISTIC WORK IN THE PLAINS

Sadiya, in the extreme northeastern corner, was the first station opened by Northern Baptist missionaries in Assam. It is in real frontier country and leads into the forbidden land of Tibet. Rev. John Selander who is in charge says: "The past year has been full of activity and variety and crowded with new experiences. We have been happy in the work, enjoyed it fully, and thank God for the opportunities given for contacts with peoples of all classes and conditions. Although we cannot boast a record year for the number of new converts, we feel that steady progress has been made and that this year has been the best in our lives." During the year 43 were baptized. The present church-membership is 556. Mr. Selander has spent considerable time touring the field, visiting small Christian communities, and preaching in bazaars. Almost 1,500 Gospels have been distributed. He has also visited several of the villages of the Abors and writes: "This was the most interesting and exciting and also the most difficult experience I have had thus far. I felt among friends, for although these people have not had a visit from a missionary in five years,

they were most friendly. We like the Abor boys better than ever and wish we might give our whole time and interest to them and the villages from which they come. We hope it will not be long before a family is given for the plains' work that these people may be more adequately cared for."

Sibsagor, at the east end of the Assam plains, had only the supervision of a non-resident missionary for years until Rev. and Mrs. A. C. Bowers were assigned to that field last year. In this station the native Association controls and administers the entire work. The funds for evangelism and education are administered entirely by its Standing Committee and all workers are entirely under its control. During the year the Standing Committee, which consists of twelve members, has met each quarter. At one of the meetings 250 people were present. Mr. Bowers is a member of these committees if elected in the ordinary way. He is nominally the treasurer, but has no power to expend money of the Association without its order or that of its Committee.

Mr. Bowers writes: "The brethren have shown themselves very capable indeed. Their decisions have been carefully considered and their administration of funds and workers has been wiser than would have been possible for any foreigners. During the nine months of the current Association year the churches have contributed more money than during the entire preceding year. Eight different evangelistic bands have been sent out by the churches on their own initiative. I asked one of the brethren why more bands had gone out this year than ever before and he answered, 'Since we are really responsible for the work we feel that we must do more.' On account of the difference in the Association and the Mission years, I cannot give exact statistics. Twenty-six evangelists and teachers are employed by the Association. The total number of organized churches is 26; the total number of places where regular meetings are held is 46. There have been 250 baptisms, all administered by the Indian brethren. The total church-membership is 2,890."

The Baptist church at Jorhat has taken a step which Rev. S. A. D. Boggs believes might profitably be followed by other churches in Assam, by establishing what it calls "The Good Samaritan Fund." This fund is for the help of people who have just come out from Hinduism and need a little aid until they can adjust themselves.

Rev. John Firth, who is in charge of the large North-Lakhimpur-Darrang field, says: "Missionary touring is all that will save these fields and the time has just about passed in which one missionary can care for them both. Each field is very large with a rapidly growing work and demands two missionary families. Last year, on account of my omitting going to either Conference or Convention and remaining in camp instead, I was able to see each village church just once. This year I went to Conference, and that means that quite a number of village churches cannot be visited. Not only do the churches need guidance and help but there is now a tremendous population occupying the territory in each one of these districts and these multitudes need Christ. It is high time the salvation message

was brought to them. Now is our opportunity. Each field has its Association, which does pretty well. Business is carried on without my being present very often in their councils. During the past ten months 142 have been baptized. Eighty-one men from the two fields attended the annual Bible study class for workers which was held in September. It was a great occasion. After the Bible class work was finished a council of churches met with a church on Darrang field and ordained to the gospel ministry one of the evangelists at work there. This is the first ordination to the ministry to take place in Darrang Association. The brother is a Garo, and it is he who has led the Miris in the plains to Christ. All over both fields the cry is for more Indian laborers. Churches cannot get pastors, and Association Missionary Committees are unable to get suitable men for evangelistic work."

Rev. G. R. Kampfer has been carrying the tremendous burden of five fields. With the departure of Rev. W. R. Hutton and Rev. O. L. Swanson on furlough, he was asked to take charge of the Nowgong field and the work in the Mikir Hills, in addition to the work he already had in connection with the Mongoldai, North Goalpara, and North Kamrup fields. He says: "During the past year my work in Gauhati was done under pressure. My office was like a fire department where I sallied forth only at the call of alarm and where I tried to cover the ground at breakneck speed. Never was there a time when the gospel was so much desired. Within a single week four pressing appeals came for us to receive seekers after Christ. One man had waited for hours to get a glimpse of me and had come a day's journey in a native boat and more than 100 miles on the railroad just to plead with me to receive him and his family."

In the Mongoldai field the first of January there were 1,500 converts. At that time Mr. Kampfer made a trip through a strip of territory where a number of new villages were waiting for instruction and baptism. He thus describes the trip: "Travel with a buffalo cart through swamps and rice-fields with a bicycle and a pair of rubber boots to the hips meant strenuous days that I was quite able to stand, but that almost killed my servants." In April one of the churches set apart a long tried and faithful native brother for the ministry. The mission supports an evangelist among ex-tea-garden coolies and short-time evangelists among Rabhas, Assamese, and a number of Garo colonies.

Of the work in the Mikir Hills Mr. Kampfer says: "In March Mr. Swanson and I made a trip through Tika and on to Unru to attend the annual Association. What we saw was most encouraging. With almost every communication from that country now there is word about baptisms. Sixteen Mikirs attended our Bible conference here in Gauhati in October and their messages were hopeful and most reassuring. No definite figures from this field are available, but at the last Association they reported 55 baptisms and 340 church-members."

Rev. A. E. Stephen, who is in charge of the work in Kamrup South Bank, reports: "The activities of the year have been numerous but we trust the blessing of the Lord has rested upon them and the results

will be really known on *that day*. We take courage and go forward in his name, that 'name which is above every other name.' The Sunday school continues to be well attended and bazaar preaching on Sunday is still a part of the day's work. The evangelist Johorsing has continued carrying the gospel to the villages and markets near the town. He has had good audiences. This year more tracts have been bought and distributed than in the two or three previous years. The annual Bible class, attended by pastors, evangelists, teachers, and others from six fields, was the largest in the history of Kamrup. The churches are not very aggressive and lack real evangelistic zeal. There are few real pastors among them who are of any decided spirituality and have any real soul-aches for the flock. One church was organized, making 17 churches on the field. The Association has had two evangelists at work for nine months in the year. They have visited many villages telling the simple Old Story of God's Way of Life and Salvation."

### EVANGELISTIC WORK IN THE HILLS

As usual, from the hills of Assam come stirring tales of victories won. At Kohima, Rev. J. E. Tanquist reports a record year in the number of baptisms. This station is located in the heart of the Angami tribe of Nagas and is also the trading and government center for all the surrounding tribes of Nagas. Some idea of the variety of tribes may be gathered from the present church-membership of 732, which is divided as follows: Angamis, 216; Semas, 120; Rengmas, 181; Kukis, 111; Kachas, 32; and others, 72. Mr. Tanquist says: "A graph to illustrate the number of baptisms on this field year by year would be interesting. During the first half of the last forty-year period the line would never rise above eight. In 1906, due to a promising revival on the border between the Eastern Angami and the Sema country, there would be a peak exceeding the 70 mark. In 1914 there would be a half-way peak, and in 1916 one just a little higher than the one in 1906. But the most inspiring part of the graph would be the ever-upward direction begun more than three years ago toward a peak which, thank God, is not yet in sight. The years 1922, 1923, and 1924 have for this field each one reached a higher mark in the number of baptisms than any preceding year."

From Impur, the center for work among the Ao Nagas, Dr. J. R. Bailey reports a prosperous year with the baptism of 492 Ao Nagas and 45 Semas. Doctor Bailey has had charge of the evangelistic and educational as well as the medical work. At the Ao Association 3,634 delegates were in attendance and 1,236 took the Lord's Supper. Mr. Bailey says: "The regular Bible class, held quarterly, is a great source of power to our work, and I am inspired each time to renewed effort by the presence of those consecrated seekers for the truth, over 200 in number." Doctor Bailey made one tour through a section of the Sema country where the majority of the people had never heard a missionary preach. In one village he baptized 32 Semas who had been asking for baptism for a long time. One



village headman with whom Doctor Bailey talked by the wayside destroyed 84 skulls of cattle and men after he decided to become a Christian. Another headman said, when he was asked to become a Christian: "How can I believe in Christ when I do not know about him? We would like to hear about this religion that has done so much for the Ao people. We are glad you have come." From one village Doctor Bailey could look across a valley to a village where twelve heads had been taken the week before. He says: "We feel sure the Semas are ready to be evangelized and these people must hear the gospel."

Upon their return from furlough the last of the year 1923, Rev. and Mrs. R. B. Longwell were designated to do the long-anticipated work for the Lhota Nagas and to open a station at Furkating, four miles from Golaghat. Land was finally secured and the missionaries were actually starting work when Mr. Longwell was called to Gauhati to act as Mission Secretary during the furlough of Rev. A. J. Tuttle. In the emergency a young Ao Naga Christian who had just returned from school offered himself for work among the Lhotas. Mr. Longwell says: "His enthusiasm and his evangelistic spirit, his willingness to sacrifice the pleasures of home and to turn his hand to any kind of work, have convinced us beyond the shadow of a doubt that God had him in preparation for this very work of taking care of the station." In addition, a Lhota Christian became the first regular licensed preacher among the Lhotas. During the year he has baptized 114 persons—105 Lhotas and nine Semas. Mr. Longwell says: "The needs of the field are many, conspicuous among which is the need for the constant, steadying, guiding, and helping hand of the missionary. In the tribe there are 14 churches and 412 Christians."

The Garo church-membership is now nearly 10,000. In 1923, 887 were baptized. Rev. R. H. Ewing who is in charge of the evangelistic work in the Garo Hills wrote that, although all reports for the year 1924 had not yet reached his office, he expected the number of baptisms would be close to 900. During the year two of the best evangelists died, Rev. Thangkan, who did more for the building of God's kingdom in the Garo Hills than any other Garo, and Nangre, the old-man evangelist who went up into the man-eating tiger section of the Garo Hills and endured cholera and famine with the people. Mr. Ewing writes: "The example of Christian living by these two men far outweighed their preaching." Then he adds: "Forty-eight enrolled for the Tura Bible Training School this year. There we try to live Christianity as well as teach the Bible. Now carpenter Chansin, who studied with us, is trying to make his carpentry work speak for Christianity, and farmer Rangku is trying to make his fields speak for Christianity. May God give me and the men who are helping me in the mission institutions the strength and courage to lead out in making them speak louder for his Kingdom."

Rev. William Pettigrew, speaking for the native state of Manipur, reports 625 baptisms during the first ten months of the year and a church-membership of nearly 3,100—and this in spite of a cholera epidemic which spread from the south of the valley to the north. The number of deaths



increased daily until in Imphal, the capital, during the last of June and July, 200 deaths a day were common. The hill section would doubtless have been seriously affected had not the rains in August intervened. Over 10,000 deaths were reported and probably more died who were never reported. The result of this epidemic was that evangelistic work was almost completely stopped for five months during which the evangelists in all areas confined their labors to their own villages. Kangpokpi, the Baptist mission center, had six cases of cholera and four deaths.

Mr. Pettigrew says: "The northeast area of Manipur shows continual and satisfactory growth, a sincere desire to have their church buildings worthy of the purpose for which they are built and their members 'a peculiar and holy people unto the Lord.' The Tangkhul Nagas in this section have suffered persecution. The northwest area has given us the first fruits among the Kabui Nagas this year. Half of a large important village came over last year during the revival, and this year, 58 baptisms, a separation from the heathen village, and an organized church have resulted. The area still closed to us, apart from the valley of the Hindu, is that bordering on the southern portion of the Kohima or Naga Hills district—the home of the Sopvoma Nagas. Within the past month a petition has been sent to the Subdivisional Officer of the northeast area from a number of Sopvoma Nagas asking to be allowed to come and form a Christian village within the northeast area. This would insure their being taken care of by our workers. There seems to be every indication of the good work of evangelism continuing in every area. Our evangelists now number 15 and our total workers 43. Churches have been organized in all other centers, the total number now being 28."

### EDUCATIONAL WORK

In Assam, with its many backward races, education is a vital need. Some fields report progress in this work during the past year; others discouragement. Rev. John Selander says the Sadiya district is educationally the weakest and most backward in Assam and although he has laid special emphasis on the need of village schools, there has been feeble response. The school in the station has an enrolment of 61 and the five district village schools an enrolment of 97, a slight improvement over the previous year. Mr. Selander says: "We need qualified teachers, and yet if they are found, we are unable to give them more than half pay. The consequence is that outside interests take up more than half of their attention."

Rev. John Firth reports eight village schools in the North Lakhimpur-Darrang field. Considerable good is being done in spite of the fact that the teachers are not consecrated enough. Mr. Firth says: "If teachers who are really Christian and really teachers could be found for village schools this part of Christian work in Assam could prosper."

The work of education among the Christians on Kamrup South Bank has always occupied a large part of the missionary's time and strength.

The Assam Government gives an annual Grant-in-Aid which makes possible a school in every important Christian community. There are 16 such schools with 515 pupils—347 boys and 168 girls. In addition, in small Christian communities and non-Christian villages off the beaten track, there are private schools which receive no aid from Government but are supported by the Christians and receive a little aid from the mission. In these 13 schools there are 235 pupils, 150 boys and 85 girls. All teachers are professing Christians and conduct Sunday schools. Mr. Stephen who is in charge of the work, says: "The faithful labors of these teachers bear much fruit and sometimes a whole village will profess faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and be baptized."

Doctor Bailey reports 40 village schools in the Impur field, in which about 1,000 pupils are receiving instruction. All the teachers are evangelists. The school-books are Bible portions in the majority of cases. The Impur and village teachers and schoolboys are showing the villages some of the advantages of gardening on prepared soil. The department of carpentry has provided good training for the boys and has saved money for the mission.

Rev. G. W. Supplee who has been in charge of the Kohima Mission School writes: "The past year has been one of the most successful ever experienced in the Kohima Mission School. Our corps of teachers is stronger than ever before. Our native teachers number seven, all Christians. During the year 154 pupils have attended the schools, including ten girls. They come from 14 distinct tribes and there is also one group labeled miscellaneous because of the heterogeneous nature of its personnel. The one aim in our school is to present Jesus Christ to our pupils. We have a 35 minute chapel period daily, not including the devotional period with which we open school. Attendance at the chapel period, as well as at our Sunday services, is compulsory. The chapel service is strictly evangelistic in character. The Holy Spirit has seen fit to lead 16 of our pupils to accept Christ as their personal Saviour during the past year. Of these 16, nine are from heathen homes. Two of the nine came with their parents."

In the Garo Hills there are 70 village schools with an enrolment of 1,380 boys and 675 girls. Of these, 1,095 are Christians and 960 are non-Christians, so the missionaries are afforded ample opportunity for training young Christians as well as for teaching the gospel message to those who have not heard it. Rev. W. A. Phillips who is in charge says: "It is my privilege and great pleasure to report a very active and successful year of work in the village schools. There is a very flourishing evangelistic spirit in the schools. The teachers are of course all Christian, and for the most part are the leaders in the villages in which they teach. They open the school each day with chapel services and hold church services on Sundays and usually once during the week. Thus opportunity is offered the teachers to preach the gospel to all in the villages and for the most part they do it with a will. All the pupils in the village, both Christian and non-Christian, usually attend the services. Non-Christian parents often accom-

pany their children. The parents who do not come get the teaching indirectly through the children. A very large percentage of our converts each year are pupils studying in the schools.

"The awakening at Simsangiri is very encouraging. Almost two years ago when I visited the village there were only about six or eight pupils in the schools. The spirit of the place has entirely changed, due to the faithful work and courage of Nangre and some of our teachers who volunteered to go to that inaccessible section when no one else would on account of man-eating tigers and wild elephants. I visited that section last month and baptized 29, all, I think, pupils in school. In near-by villages we have opened seven or eight new schools. Great interest is being shown by both children and parents in all these villages. Our greatest difficulty in the work during the past year was to select from the applications sent in to us the most needy places for schools and our hardest task was to say 'No' to the twenty odd villages that sent in applications for schools but whose need we were unable to supply because of our limited means. From all indications our task of refusing help to schools is going to be still greater next year, for the new applications are already many."

In Manipur State, night-schools have been started because so many boys and girls have to work in the fields during the day. Now 399 boys and 95 girls are studying in the day-schools and 138 boys and 157 girls in the night-schools—a decided increase over the previous year. Where kerosene-oil and lanterns are not procurable for the night-schools, chunks of pine wood are collected on a five-foot pedestal and burned in the house in which the school is conducted. At Ukhrul 98 pupils are studying. The boys' department at the Kangpokpi mission school was temporarily closed because of a strike. Mr. Pettigrew strongly urges the erection of permanent school buildings on the mission compound at Kangpokpi. He says: "We are confronted with a serious situation in Manipur. The lack of trained men as teachers, pastors, and evangelists is causing us great anxiety. The areas now opened to us in the hills demand qualified men to care for the mental and spiritual welfare of those lately come over to Christianity, yet we have not the means or the facilities to make such a training possible in Manipur."

Assam missionaries depend on the Jorhat Christian Schools, with their Bible, academic, normal, and industrial departments, for the training of leaders for most of the fields. The first class graduated from the Bible school this year. The teaching staff was increased by the addition of a son of Rev. Henry Goldsmith, who has been on the staff from the beginning. One of the outstanding events of the school year was the transformation of an old shop into the Bible-school hostel. Rev. S. A. D. Boggs, who is in charge of the Bible school, says: "The future seems bright and the time will soon come when we shall have an adequate staff trained for their work. Our ambition is to secure two young men from each mission district for each entering class."

The Jorhat Christian High School under Rev. H. O. Wyatt reports an

attendance of 138 representing 14 different races. Mr. Wyatt says that the greater share of supervision and direction of the school has fallen on Srejut Comfort Goldsmith, the headmaster, who has taken pride in the work and given his best to it. Ten boys were in the normal training department. In the industrial department, 35 have been working. Of these, 18 were giving their full time to industrial work.

### MEDICAL WORK

Medical work has proved a strong evangelizing agency in the Assam Mission. Dr. J. Riley Bailey reports that more Ao Nagas are coming into Impur for treatment every year. One boy is in Cotton College preparing for medical work among the Ao people. Since he first began his work in Assam, Dr. Bailey has given medical instruction at the quarterly Bible classes and as a result many villagers are now able to give simple remedies from their stock of medicines. He has started a new feature this past year—sending out the graduated compounder into the different villages to supply medicines to those in need and to replenish the medicine-boxes of teachers. He says: "Many patients have been aided and we believe much real evangelistic work has been done through the department of medicine, because I feel that the medical work would be in vain were it not for the fact that in this way men are led to see Christ. Our compounders and all teachers and helpers are Christian."

As soon as Dr. H. W. Kirby arrived in Jorhat from furlough, the sick began calling him to visit them in their homes, sometimes long distances away. At the end of March, he also took charge of the work on the Golaghat field 26 miles distant, so that Mr. Swanson could go on furlough. There a branch dispensary is located with a native worker in charge. He is in much demand to visit the sick and to treat malaria, kala-azar, and leprosy. Doctor Kirby employs eight helpers and has two young men away studying to be compounders and one young girl studying to be a trained nurse. Part of Doctor Kirby's work is the treatment of the 150 boys in the Jorhat Christian Schools. In addition he sends medicine to several missionaries in stations without resident doctors. One of these men testifies, "We continue to sell Doctor Kirby's medicines and they are as popular as ever. I don't know what we would do without them." Recently Doctor Kirby sent a compounder to reopen the dispensary work in Sadiya, and he supplied all the medicines needed. He says: "I have preached Christ in the bazaars of Golaghat and Jorhat. I have talked of Christ to the patients who called on me more than ever before, but while the people are friendly yet they seem so indifferent."

In the absence of a doctor in the Garo Hills, Miss Blakely, a nurse of the Woman's Society, reports for the medical work. Dispensary patients for the year numbered 2,165, and hospital patients 74. While she was on tour in January, she treated about 200. She says: "Two villages are petitioning us to open dispensaries for them; the people are slowly becoming more and more used to us and to our medicines. They show a greater



willingness to bring their sick to the hospital, as is shown by the great increase in our hospital patients this year; they long to know more about how to keep well and all teaching along that line is eagerly received. The work never looked so encouraging as it does right now, but we must have a doctor soon unless we are to lose all the ground won."

In the absence of Dr. G. G. Crozier on furlough, Mr. Pettigrew also reported for the medical work in Manipur State. The dispensary, under an efficient native compounder, has continued to serve the community in and around Kangpokpi, as well as far-off villages in the northeast and southeast areas. The new and old patients numbered 4,023 and inpatients 56.

### TRANSLATION WORK

Missionaries in Assam have reduced many of the languages of the people to writing and have provided Christian literature for many races. During the past year they have continued this important work. Up in Sadiya, Mr. Selander has translated John's Gospel and 39 gospel hymns into Abor. Mr. Tanquist has continued the translation of the New Testament into Angami Naga and now only Matthew, Mark, and John remain to be prepared for the press. He has also prepared for the Rengmas a hymn-book with several Scripture readings. Mr. Suplee has finished 170 songs for the new Angami song-book. In order that the evangelists and teachers might have lesson helps in their study of Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, and Colossians, he has also prepared a commentary on those four Epistles. Doctor Mason has finished the translation of the Scriptures in Garo, a work that has been carried on over many years, and Mrs. Harding and Mrs. Ewing have translated the Sunday-school lesson series into the same language. For years the Thado Kukis in Manipur State have been pleading for the Word of God printed in their own tongue, and after Mr. Pettigrew returned from touring last April, he spent much of his time in translation work. The Gospel of John has now been published and the Gospel of Luke and Acts have been translated into Thado Kuki. Mr. Pettigrew says: "We are glad to have had the privilege of placing the printed page of God's Word into the hands of the next important hill tribe in the State of Manipur, this making the third tribe in the State to have the Word of God in their own language. The revision and printing of the Scriptures into Tangkhul Naga and Manipuri are still going on. In Manipuri, Acts is completed and Luke is now in the press; in Tangkhul Naga, Matthew and Mark are completed and Luke is in the press. The British and Foreign Bible Society and the Christian Literature Society continue to give their valuable help in the literary efforts of the missionaries for these three tribes."

Acting Secretary R. B. Longwell thus summed up the present situation in Assam in his report to the Mission Conference: "Conditions are most encouraging, and yet distressing. Several stations are either vacant or only partly manned. The year has witnessed the departure of no fewer than 14 of our missionaries for furlough or retirement. To offset this



decrease only one General Society worker and one representative of the Woman's Society have returned. The needs for reenforcement in the upper valley and lower valley are distressing. Except in perhaps two stations, not another missionary can leave the field without compelling us to consider the closing down of his work. In several cases one missionary is carrying the work of two or more. But the all-conquering Spirit of Christ moves on. Inquiries are coming from interested people in many quarters, our Bible classes have never been so well attended, and it is doubtful if the interest has ever been so great. The spirit of evangelism is in evidence throughout the field. We need buildings and we need institutions, but the beginning and the end of all our effort must be to leave in our tracks the Church of the living Christ, a Church which will be self-propagating, survive all social upheavals and outlast all political creeds."

## THE SOUTH INDIA MISSION

Compiled by Rev. Frank Kurtz

**I**NDIA, with its many languages, castes, and religions, is to be regarded as much more like the continent of Europe than as a separate country with one ruler. It is under the rule of England, it is true, but even this varies in many parts of the country. The Dominions of His Excellent Highness, the Nizam of Hyderabad, form almost an independent state with only a British resident and garrison at Secunderabad. Besides this, the largest state ruled by an Indian Prince, there are many others with varying degrees of independence.

### PROGRESS IN SELF-GOVERNMENT

The working out of the Reforms proposed by the British Government proceeds with varying success. In some sections, as in Bengal, violent opposition took place, some Government people were assassinated, and terrorism reigned for a while. The Bengal Legislative Council refused to vote the supplies for the departments assigned to their management, with the result that Government had to resume control. Madras Presidency, on the whole, has been much more moderate, though it remains to be seen how soon or with what success a larger share of the Government can be entrusted to Indians. They certainly have never before had this opportunity to show their willingness and earnestness for promoting good government. Meanwhile our Christian people are steadily entering all departments of service and are generally making good. ●

### THE UNITY CONFERENCE

An event of importance to mission workers was the Unity Conference held at Delhi where Hindus, Mohammedans, and Christians met with the Anglican Bishop of all India to see if some arrangement could not be made to stop the riots and slaughter of Hindus and Mohammedans over religious questions. Resolutions were passed deprecating such conflict between Hindus and Mohammedans. It remains to be seen just how far the local people will be able to carry out the spirit of the resolutions, but we rejoice in the fact that they were given wide publicity, and we believe that nothing but good can come from such a meeting.

### PROSELYTISM

With the growth of the Nationalistic spirit there has quite naturally arisen among Hindus an enhanced feeling of regard for their own religion. Though they themselves, to a considerable degree, imitate the methods of the missions, they resent the aggressive attitude of Christianity, which

they refer to as proselytism. While praising the moral teachings of Christ, both Hindus and Mohammedans are wont to complain about the missionaries going out to make converts. Gandhi and his followers profess the greatest admiration for Christ and his teachings, but draw back from his program of inculcating Christianity. The Hindu reverence for asceticism and regard for Sanyasis (ascetics), almost amounting to worship, are not altogether lacking even in the Christian community, as was evidenced recently when several high-school students proclaimed their purpose of becoming Sadhus. While most of the present Christian Sadhus (ascetics) are aggressive evangelists, the tendency here is to become old-fashioned monks of the cave variety. The life of contemplation and self-negation is overemphasized, and the idea of service to the community is lost.

### INDIA'S ATTITUDE TOWARD CHRIST

Friendly interest in the missionary's message is reported from many fields. Such expressions as the following are now often heard, "All India is talking of Christ." A Brahmin station-master said to some missionaries "I, too, am a Christian," though the conversation which followed showed that he was not. Still it was a wonderful thing that a Brahmin could so forget his caste and position as even to utter such words. Brahmins now occasionally refer to the Indian people as "Brothers," something absolutely unheard of until lately. The idea of brotherhood does not exist in Hinduism. Read this remarkable statement from the Nellore missionary's report: "A highly educated Brahmin gentleman, a friend of our faith, came to us with a proposal that he would lend us a lantern, provide slides on the Life of Christ, and accompany us to operate the lantern himself, if we would describe the pictures where the caste people could hear. We accepted his offer and had some very happy experiences with intensely interested audiences. The picture of Christ on the Cross accompanied by the singing of a Telugu hymn, 'Behold the Christ,' always stirred the people. On one such occasion, a burly Mohammedan came through the crowd and threw himself at my feet, his face pressed against my dusty shoes. I raised him up to explain that he must worship Jesus only. But at the sound of that name down he went again. We talked to him and found him to be a constable from Nellore. He followed us for several days. He made no remarks, asked no questions, and seemed to wish no conversation, but simply looked and listened. Who is equal to such things? Finally he went away. Will he come back? Did he find Christ in us whom he scrutinized so closely? One can meet a critic or answer questions, but who is equal to the hungry gaze of one who longs in silence for a vision of the Saviour?"

### THE GOSPEL GIVEN

We have had a banner year in nearly every respect in spite of reduced numbers and reduced finances. The total number of baptisms is 5,684.

This is the largest in the history of the South India Mission with the exception of the great ingathering in 1878, under the ministry of Dr. John E. Clough. This makes nearly 14,000 additions by baptisms in three years and adds a great community to the mission. One of the veteran touring men of this mission is Rev. John Dussman of Vinukonda. For nine years without a break he struggled under the burden of two, and part of the time of three fields. He now rejoices that the burden has rolled off and that he is able to give more attention to his own field. Touring has had a good share of his time. He reports growth among the Christians and more baptisms than usual on his field this year.

Prof. L. E. Martin, now of Bapatla, has given the greater part of his life to educational work, but he is proving himself no less energetic as a touring missionary. He says: "During the year I personally visited 109 of these villages and several of them more than once. A large part of the months from January to April was spent on tour, and during that time I attended all but one of the thirteen central meetings held in as many different sections of the field on as many Sundays." The Bapatla field is the most densely populated rural district in the whole Madras Presidency, and here it is easier to secure large crowds than on other fields in the mission. The hundreds of baptisms attest to the success of this village to village work.

On the Narsaravupet field, with its thousands of Christians and other thousands of nominal Christians, vigorous touring is always done. Mrs. W. B. Boggs, now over seventy years old, reports that she spent over 100 days on tour and held over 400 meetings. Rev. E. E. Silliman also reports an exceptionally prosperous touring season in the Narsaravupet field. He says: "We were kindly received everywhere, and our messages were heard as attentively as ever. We moved rapidly, going over about half of our field in the 56 days we were actually in camp. We camped in 23 places, visited 85 villages, inspected 23 schools, held over 100 meetings, witnessed the baptism of 279 believers, and observed the Lord's Supper in 17 churches. I cannot now recall another touring season in which our work was more uniformly prosperous than it was during the closing months of 1924. Baptisms for the year number 591. These occurred in 19 churches, and represent 50 villages."

On the Donakonda field Dr. J. A. Curtis reports three evangelistic campaigns. The one early in January was participated in by a band of students from the Theological Seminary and by a number of station and field preachers. The annual campaign, held from January 20th to February 3rd, enlisted 165 volunteers besides mission workers. Seventy-six prayer groups, enrolling 753 persons, were a feature of the campaign. Twenty-six asked for baptism, of whom twenty-four were baptized. The third campaign was held from February 29th to March 6th. Rev. Wheeler Boggess was present and reports thirteen baptisms.

## GROWTH IN THE CHURCHES

Every year there is growing evidence that the churches are functioning better. The baptisms this year are much more evenly distributed than usual. The mass movement is still strong in some fields, but a better thing is the regular work of the churches which brings a continual line of new members. Much more needs to be done to organize the village congregations and enthuse them over their responsibility to those around them.

Professor Martin of the great Bapatla field makes these remarks regarding church organization: "In the organization of independent churches during the year, I have been much disappointed. I have urged many communities of Christians to take this step and perfect their organization, promising them whatever assistance I could give, but the farthest any company of Christians has gone during the year is to ask the big field church for leave to go ahead. This permission, of course, was readily given. I do not understand the cause of such inertia. I trust the future will show better results."

In Donakonda, Mr. Curtis reports 20 organized churches on the field, 12 of which may be counted as active and making good progress, four as somewhat active and four as inactive. Rev. A. M. Boggs reports that the two newly organized churches on the Mahbubnagar field have grown spiritually, in numbers and in independence. The Jedcherla church is growing, especially in its world outlook and in its gifts to outside benevolences. This church subscribes for a weekly newspaper which the pastor reads to his people one evening each week.

Mr. Dussman finds that there has been a recognition of the principle that the pastors should receive their support from the people. The day is coming, he says, when the churches will support all the work themselves.

Rev. Charles Rutherford is impressed with the growing importance of the work in Secunderabad where numbers of Baptist young people are employed in railway and government offices and in schools. He feels that conditions are favorable for securing at an early date a strong self-supporting church. He says: "The drift from the village toward the city is strong in India today and is likely to become stronger. In many cases our best timber, the daring pioneer spirits, are those who break with the village to try their fortune in the city glamour. They need the church and pastoral care to hold them steadily face forward and upward. I vote for a strong work in the cities. May Rev. and Mrs. C. R. Marsh hasten their return and may they be prospered in conserving the country material attracted thither."

Reports of the new churches are given as follows: three at Jangaon, two at Mahbubnagar, three at Donakonda, and six at Kanigiri. Preparations are being made to organize still more. The total number of churches is now 214, an increase of fifteen. Of these, 62 are self-supporting, and the great majority of the others are nearly so.



### THE GRACE OF GIVING

In the grace of giving there has been continual growth. Statistics showing the number of rupees do not tell the whole truth. In well-organized town churches the amount of contributions is fairly large, but the great bulk of our churches are in the villages where until recently money was only a secondary method of trade. Large sums for the support of the churches and pastors have been given in grain and other commodities, but no method of accounting will show the proportion these poor village people have given. Hanumakonda with two churches made up very largely of salaried people shows an average gift of more than one rupee each, while fields like Narsaravupet show only a few annas. Some workers and some church-members give a tenth, but the number is not yet large. Harvest festivals bring large offerings and are much enjoyed by the village people who have plenty of money only once a year.

Professor Martin reports for Bapatla: "The central meetings are in reality harvest festivals on a small scale, to which the people bring their offerings for the field work. During these meetings and visits to the separate villages before and after the central meetings, about Rs. 850-0-0 were collected. This, with about Rs. 440 from other sources, was at the disposal of the field church for use in promoting the work."

Cumbum reports a successful harvest festival. "It continued for three days and many were the gifts in money, chickens, eggs, grain, sheep, chairs, fruits, and sweetmeats. There were a number of baptisms after the festival."

Dr. W. L. Ferguson, reporting for the Telugu Day Memorial Church in Madras, says the pastor's salary has been increased during the year, and that more than Rs. 500 have been given for other than pastoral support. A tour was made through the Christian villages on the Hanumakonda field in January, and everywhere a good hearing was reported and there was promise of a rich ingathering. Fifty-two were added to the Warungal Church during the year. This church of more than 200 members has become self-supporting during the year and is looking for a suitable pastor.

Last year Dr. W. A. Stanton wrote about the amount of money raised on his Kurnool field, but he has still more to report this year. "The past year has witnessed a still further advance in self-support on this field. Our whole force of field workers, consisting of ten pastors, three evangelists, and 76 school teachers, has been maintained entirely by funds raised on the field. A new source of supply was found for our growing force of workers. Hitherto our contributions have come largely from important centers, while the Christians in the outlying villages have given little or nothing. We determined therefore to get contributions, if possible, from these villages also. Our aim was to get at least one rupee from every Christian family at harvest-time. We were surprised and delighted with the response. We were not able to work the whole field as we should have liked, but 26 villages were reached. The largest contribution from any one village was Rs. 29, and the average was about Rs. 10. It was a revelation to me of the possibilities of Christian giving among our people.

Taking the whole year, the contributions of our Christians were as follows: For church and evangelistic purposes, Rs. 4,054; for the Home Mission Society, Rs. 115; for the village schools, Rs. 1,850; a total of Rs. 6,019. This is more than Rs. 1,000 in excess of the previous year which was a record one. One church gave Rs. 1,000, and two gave over Rs. 500 each. Considering the poverty of the people, this is indeed a notable achievement, in fact, nothing but the grace of God could produce such a powerful impulse in the hearts of the people, an impulse to give to God whom they have come to know in Christ Jesus."

### BIRTH OF INDIGENOUS SOCIETIES

Indigenous societies of various kinds are starting up, and this is a sure sign of real life among the churches. On the Donakonda field a sub-association has been formed, and Doctor Curtis says: "It has located and supervised the village workers, organized the evangelistic campaigns, entertained the central association, and near the end of the year became an educational aid agency for unsupported orphans. Driven by necessity near the close of 1924, we announced in the quarterly meeting that a considerable number of unsupported orphans would have to be dropped, and we appealed for help. Rs. 165 were offered to us, enough to keep all in school. The girls' group and the boys' group each offered to supply food for one orphan. So there is hope that none belonging to this field will need to be sent away, and our hearts were much cheered."

Rev. W. S. Davis writes from the Allur field: "We have this year formed what we call 'The Allur Rural Christian Educational Society' which has charge of all of our rural educational work. This accomplishes two things—it gives the teachers who form the membership of the Society an opportunity for exercise in self-government, and it relieves the missionary of much routine work, and thus leaves him free for other more important matters."

The Kanigiri Telugu Christian Education Society shows a year of still more advanced work. Mr. Brock says: "They again met the situation with courage and added fifteen new children from the villages to the list of those for whom they pay Rs. 3 per month. So, for the last half of the year, the Society is paying for 35 children at the rate of Rs. 3 per month for each child. They expended this year a total of Rs. 914." Surely this is a new record for the mission, and it should be remembered that Kanigiri is not one of the garden spots agriculturally, though so far as education is concerned it must be conceded a place very near the top.

### RAMAPATNAM SEMINARY AND MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

President W. E. Boggs writes of the year at the Ramapatnam Seminary: "The past year has been a special one in the history of the Ramapatnam Seminary, its jubilee year, the fiftieth year since its founding by Rev.

A. V. Timpany. The occasion was celebrated during Commencement week, April 12-17. A goodly number of friends of the school, both missionary and Indian, gathered to show their interest, and impart their blessing upon us, and contributed in very large measure to make the occasion one long to be remembered by all present. The usual public examinations were omitted and instead we listened to historical and inspirational addresses, and had presented to us a pageant illustrating the early days of this work, some of its present features and the very marked progress that has taken place. We graduated a class of 21 men and 15 women.

"The year, like its predecessors, has been marked by progress. The number of students in attendance has still further increased so that we have had during 1924-1925 a maximum enrolment of 114, as compared with 105 the preceding year. Of these, 79 are from our mission and 35 from the Canadian Mission.

"It has been possible to complete and publish some of the needed textbooks during the year. Mr. McLaurin's Introduction to the New Testament has been made ready, and we now have his complete Introduction to the Old and New Testaments. A small book on Old Testament History has been issued in English and the Telugu edition of the same book is in course of preparation. An Outline Study of Romans has also been published in English for the use of students in the advanced course. The revision of the book on the Christian ministry has been begun and made some progress. We hope that this book which is in great demand may be available before the close of 1925.

"As we come to the end of this calendar year the information reaches us that the union in theological education with the Canadian Baptist Mission, from which we had hoped for so much of blessing and help to both the missions involved, has been dissolved by the action of the Canadian Board at its annual meeting in Toronto in November. This of course changes the whole complexion of things at Ramapatnam and introduces new problems to be solved. With the coming of the Canadian brethren four years ago, we were enabled, through the much strengthened staff of teachers, to make a forward step in the opening of three separate courses for men, according to their educational attainments, and of one course for women. This plan seems to have given wide-spread satisfaction and there is nowhere any desire to revert to the former state. Our own Mission must now put more into the Seminary by making provision for carrying on the work which one missionary family and two Indian teachers from the Canadian Mission have been responsible for. It is a new challenge to our courage and devotion to the cause of raising up an indigenous Christian ministry and we must not fail."

This dissolution of the union came as a surprise to many of us, as we had up till the Conference been engaged in buying land at Bezwada. The site had been selected, and the money might have been actually paid over had it not been that the owner refused to sell the site at any price, and we were looking for another when we were stopped by a cable.

A good many who were thoroughly in favor of the union could not be reconciled to leaving the magnificent compound at Ramapatnam for the doubtful benefits of Bezwada. This feeling was accentuated at the Conference which was held in the upper room overlooking the beautiful Bay of Bengal. What to do with all the buildings and land at Ramapatnam was a question no one was able to solve. The compound, aside from its associations, is one of the most delightful in the mission, situated as it is closer to the sea than any other. We still hope the union seminary work which has been such a success can continue at Ramapatnam.

Dr. A. S. Woodbourne, our representative on the staff of Madras Christian College, reports a good year. He says: "The College continues to attract the best minds in South India, and it is quite a regular thing to have four applications for every vacant seat in the College. Our results at the University examinations were very gratifying this year. In my own department of Philosophy 31 out of 32 students who appeared for the B. A. examination were successful. But we count as much more important the contact with students and the influence of developing young lives. Statistics would be the poorest kind of measure of that.

"This College is the oldest college in the Madras Presidency and dates back to 1837. We need now to get out to the suburbs, where we can have more of a residential institution, where the professors can live close to the hostels and we can make our Christian influence more intensive. It will cost a good deal to move a big institution like ours but when we get a suitable site, we hope that our friends will deal generously with us.

"My work as Secretary of the South India Missionary Educational Council has been fairly heavy during the year. It was my privilege to deliver another course of special University lectures during the second term, under the auspices of the University of Madras. The subject was 'Modern Development in Educational Psychology.' During the past year the University published the previous lectures on 'Psychological Tests of Mental Abilities,' and they have met with a good reception." It is evident that our Union College appreciates our representative's abilities and makes good use of them.

### THE KING HOSTEL

"This is a real feature of our work in the city of Madras," writes Doctor Ferguson. "The popularity of its first year has not waned in this the second. There have been more applicants than could be admitted, and this is always what we want, for then a selection, based on quality, is possible. What we are aiming at is the production of men. No slackers are wanted here, but youth with a vision of their country's need and with a good capacity and a determination for hard work. Our present group of 25 is made up of Tamils, Telugus, Malayalis, a Parsee, and an Anglo-Indian. Numerous visitors of prominence have looked in on us, and a number have brought special messages of good will and have given us cheer."



### HIGH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS

Mr. F. G. Christensen reports as follows for the Ongole high school: "The municipal high school has opened, taking a number of our Hindu students, thus cutting down our income from fees. We started the year with 208 students, of whom 128 are Christians. Ninety-three boys live in the hostels. All of the Christian boys work one and a half hours in the garden, the carpentry shop, or tailoring department.

"We have just had the pleasure of a visit from Dr. A. W. Rider. He was a great inspiration to the missionaries as well as to the students. Among other things he said: 'I am glad to see beautiful buildings but I would rather see beautiful lives. I took one look at the buildings but many looks at the faces of the people to see if Christ's spirit and love were there.' While he spoke I thought of the faces of our hostel boys and wondered what he saw in them. To my mind what a boy does in his spare time determines his career.

"I find that our Ongole high school has a good standing in the community, and well it might, representing as it does the loving labor of Doctor Clough, Professor Martin, and Doctor Heinrichs. It has been a force for good for many years. The stationary sub-magistrate and the district munsiff send their boys here rather than to the municipal school. The postmaster and other high officials are our graduates. We have also contributed to the Christian forces of the land. A very energetic non-cooperator who left high school three years ago, is now a pastor in the Nellore field and is willing to suffer financial embarrassment for the privilege of ministering to a village congregation. Our pastor in Ongole is a graduate of the high school. Others are doing good work in the Nellore high school and in other mission schools of Nellore. One of last year's graduates leads his class in Guntur College in history, logic, and English. May our work of building Christian character continue. 'The proud and invincible motions of character—these—these abide.'"

The Nellore high school with 304 pupils and the Kurnool high school with 255 pupils have had good years. Connected with both schools are industrial and agricultural classes in which some of the Christian young men are getting something besides a literary education.

### THE TRAINING SCHOOLS

The Bapatla Training School which is the leading one in the mission has had a good year. Fifty-seven teachers were sent out, as Professor Martin says, "to carry on their teaching work in town and village and, we trust, to assist to dispel the illiteracy and ignorance so appalling among our people." The new classes number 114. About 80 of the Christian students on the average have been in our boarding-school and have occupied the very cramped quarters we have to offer them for dormitories. The Model School at the close of the year had a strength of 226 pupils on the rolls, of whom 120 are boarders."



Mr. Rutherford writes: "The Preston Institute reopened July 1st. It has been decided that Jangaon is to be the permanent home of this institution. Its aim is to train leaders for village communities—a difficult task, because of the self-denial required to set one's face toward an Indian village after boarding-school days are over. It is difficult enough and worth while enough to challenge our supreme effort. The first three classes of the station school form the practising school, which is in charge of Miss Kate French. She has worked untiringly with these little people and has already convinced the skeptical of the value of modern methods over those of the pundits of the "pial" school. The beginners of last July give promise of finishing two years' work by the end of the school year. We are starting on a small scale, getting along with untrained teachers, and longing for the time when we may have trained and experienced teachers and new permanent quarters to make the work of the schoolroom easier, pleasanter, and more effective. Through such demonstration work, imitated and practised by outgoing students, the villages of the Deccan ought soon to feel the influence of the Preston Institute."

### KODAIKANAL SCHOOL FOR MISSIONARIES' CHILDREN

The very rapid growth of this splendid institution has made a large increase in staff and buildings imperative. Two large buildings are already under construction, and the faculty now numbers twelve members. It is hoped that at least two more may be provided very soon. The Conference realizes that we have had our share in making these needs urgent and that we should therefore contribute on the same basis as others in supplying these needs. There are now eleven contributing missions, though not all on the full basis.

It is interesting to note that an electric light plant has been ordered for the school and is to be installed by May 1, this year. Some idea of the size of the institution may be gathered from the fact that the lowest bid for this installation was slightly more than Rs. 20,000. The work is being done under the careful supervision of an experienced electrical engineer of the Madira mission who gives his time freely to this project, and the entire amount is being subscribed by the parents and friends of the school on the field. The cooperating Boards are not expected to contribute a single rupee. It is noteworthy that at the present time there are no less than 42 children in our mission, a larger number than we have ever had before. Not all of these are attending the Kodaikanal school, as there are also English schools. This is the only school on American lines in South India. The Conference recommended that Miss M. A. Nichols, a Baptist, already a member of the faculty, be appointed as our Board missionary on the staff.

### IN THE HOSPITALS

The work of relieving human ills and turning the thoughts of the sick to the Great Physician has gone on with much success. The Nellore

hospital, the first in the mission, continues to develop. Dr. Anna Degenring's serious illness was of course a drawback to progress, but it gave a fine opportunity for the two Indian doctors, Nandama and Kanthamma, to show their ability, and they conducted the work with great skill.

Dr. I. Smedley was in charge of the medical work at Sooriapett but she has now gone to Mukti, Pandita Ramabai's home. She writes: "The past year at Sooriapett has been a strenuous one. We have daily given instructions as to the care of the sick. Especially during the past six months we have felt great pride in the careful work the nurses have been able to do. Not only on the physical side has there been improvement but on the spiritual side as well." Mrs. A. J. Hubert has returned to this much-loved work.

The Mahbubnagar hospital has remained closed all the year. As to the need, Mrs. W. C. Owen writes: "Only those who live a full day's journey from a doctor can imagine what that means. I realized it when I took one of our most beautiful and best-educated Telugu workers on the twenty-four hour train journey to the hospital. Each moment, especially during the night, was fraught with anxiety for the precious life."

Miss Sarah Kelly writes of her experiences on tour as follows: "Caste barriers are fast breaking down. Our hospital is helping much in accomplishing this fact. A Brahmin school inspector said the other day in public: 'I looked for love and brotherly kindness among my own people and failed to find any such thing, but I found it in the mission hospital. There love and ready help are to be found at all times, both by rich and poor.' What a fine testimony!"

Dr. C. R. Manley asked a well-to-do official why he preferred to come to the mission hospital when he could as well attend the Government hospital where medicine and treatment are provided free. The answer was that love and sympathy were to be found in the mission hospital, and these could not even be purchased in the other hospital. Doctor Manley had a good opportunity to explain why Jesus the Great Physician came to heal the bodies and souls of men.

Doctor Newcomb has this encouraging report to make about the medical work in Cumbum: "Thank God we are able to report great progress at the little hospital during the year. We have had some 15,000 treatments since Doctor Judson came, besides a number of inpatients, including some difficult maternity cases."

Doctor Curtis writes: "The Abbie Curtis Memorial Dispensary at Donakonda has its foundations and basement completed and the corner-stone was laid at the time of the Central Association, March 28, but the work had to be stopped then to use the few masons we could get on the dormitory and bungalow verandas. The need for the builder has been less, because Doctor Augustine has been away the entire year in medical school, yet it is a grief to go home on furlough leaving it unfinished."

We are glad to report that the Hanumakonda hospital which was closed the entire year is now in full running order. Doctor and Mrs. Manley returned from furlough in October. Doctor Manley took a two-months'

post-graduate course in tropical medicine at Miraj, giving special attention to cataract work. He purchased a Kamp Kar in America and drove it from Madras city to Hanumakonda, a trip of 400 miles. It can carry ten persons or can be used as an ambulance to carry four patients lying full length. To add to the staff of the hospital, Miss Sadie Robbins was transferred to the nursing staff at Hanumakonda. We anticipate great development in the hospital work in this large and growing center.

During the past twenty-seven years Mrs. F. W. Stait, M. D., has seen the medical work in Udayagiri develop from that conducted in a mud hut to that in a finely equipped hospital. Among the New Year's honors awarded by King George was a Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal given to our honored lady doctor for distinguished public service. Doctor Stait is the first of our physicians to be thus honored. She writes: "This year has been unique in the number of cases brought in from the jungle where the poor grass-cutters or woodmen have been attacked by vicious bears that haunt these mountains. Tigers we have had to contend with also, but they leave nothing for us to do for their victims. The blow is given and death is sure, but with the bear it is different. He and more often she — 'for the female of the species is more deadly than the male' — rake their victims fore and aft so that when they are brought to us there seems little to work on and yet, with the help of our faithful assistants, we have not lost one case, although some have gone through a weary illness extending over six months. We have also a marked number of enteric cases, probably due to the fact that Udayagiri has just had its first monsoon in six years. These cases have been as bad as they could possibly be and leave with us a chance of life."

From Nalgonda Hospital Miss Helene Bjornstad writes these cheering words regarding the medical-evangelistic work: "One patient was baptized before she left the hospital, and two more will receive baptism at the first opportunity. One of these is a Sudra and the other a Brahmin. We have a very able Bible-woman and God has blessed her work. One patient said to me the other day, 'I have settled to become a Christian, but I want more information first, so I will come here every morning.' A Moham-medan man sent a message to me: 'Can I come and stay in your hospital? I know I am dying but I would like to die under the roof of the Christian God's hospital.' Though our hospital is only for women and children, I felt I could not say no, so I put him in the office-room of the dispensary building. He was in the last stages of tuberculosis. Before he died he gave a clear witness about his faith and handed over his little children to me asking me to bring them up as Christians. But though the family agreed to it then, they took the little ones afterward."

At the dispensary in Ramapatnam Miss Lillian Wagner has continued her work of treating patients and perhaps the more important work of training the wives of the seminary students. The number of both outpatients and inpatients has increased. Miss Wagner writes: "This is largely due to the weekly visits of Dr. A. G. Boggs and Dr. Ernest Holsted, who have generously given their Saturdays to holding clinics at this dispensary."

We have had some very interesting cases from the villages, and some have gone to Ongole for operations. The village people are gradually losing their fear of the word 'hospital' and are more willing to come to the dispensary for examination and treatment."

Among the new buildings of the year is a bungalow for the principal of the boys' high school in Nellore. It is one of the most complete and up-to-date bungalows in the mission. Another fine building is the ladies' bungalow in Ongole, which occupies the site of the old Clough bungalow. It is large and well built, furnishing accommodation for four ladies.

It should be noted by readers of this report that all the advances we are reporting were accomplished by a slightly decreased missionary force and with not one cent of increase in appropriations from America. If there had been an increase of workers with greater appropriations, it would not be so marvelous, but the advance shows more clearly than ever before that the work is not entirely dependent upon either foreign money or foreign workers. Indian resources are laying hold of divine power in ever-increasing fashion, and the advance here indicated is due very largely to the Indian workers.

## THE BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION

Compiled by Rev. and Mrs. Edwin C. Brush

THE work of the Bengal-Orissa Mission at this time may be said to be largely in the hands of the "undergraduates." With the departure of Dr. and Mrs. H. R. Murphy, Rev. J. H. Oxrieder, and Rev. and Mrs. H. I. Frost for America on furlough since November, all the stations are manned by first and second term men. The Woman's Board, however, has some efficient workers on the field who have had longer experience in India. Rev. and Mrs. M. R. Hartley left India in February, and Miss M. Elsie Barnard is leaving in March, 1925. No new missionaries have arrived, although Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Long returned in November, and are beginning their second term's work.

The death of Miss Emilie E. Barnes occurred in August, and since that time the Jellasure station has had no missionary. Miss Sara B. Gowen of Balasore, in writing of the death of Miss Barnes, says: "Many years ago, when Miss Emilie Barnes was one of the earliest students at Moody Institute, D. L. Moody said of her, 'She is a little tug, but she will tow in a big ship.' To those who have known her longest and best these words have surely been verified."

Because of these reductions in the staff and the prospect of a smaller number of new workers arriving, the conviction has been borne in upon the minds of many of our men that we must concentrate upon the training of Indians for the positions of responsibility in the mission. Mr. W. S. Dunn, in charge of the high school at Balasore, says: "My past year's experience has convinced me that the only way to secure Christian teachers for our high school is to induce boys from our own community and our own mission to prepare themselves for teaching and then return to our school." Rev. L. C. Kitchen of Bhimpore says, in the February, 1925, issue of the *Baptist Missionary Review*: "If we missionaries cannot face India's problems with India's resources and, laying our lives alongside the lives of Indian brethren, solve their problems by the power of a mighty and indomitable faith, how can we expect them to walk alone? If we cannot get along with depleted resources behind us, what can we expect of them with none but indigenous resources?"

The activities of the Bengal-Orissa Mission may be considered in three groups: the educational centers of Balasore, Midnapore, and Bhimpore; the railway and industrial centers of Khargpur and Jamshedpur, and the village centers of evangelistic work.

### EDUCATIONAL CENTERS

#### Balasore

A happy event in December was the marriage of Miss Gladys Doe and Mr. Dunn. Mrs. Dunn will continue her evangelistic work and will also



prove most helpful to her husband in the oversight of the hostels of the high school. There are 142 boys enrolled in the school. Mr. Dunn is encouraged by the expected return from college in April, 1925, of two Christian young men who are products of the high school, and who will return as teachers. He has also, aided by some of his students, been conducting a Sunday school in a Hindu village near Balasore.

Miss Ethel Cronkite is acting as secretary, head mistress, and a teacher in the girls' school. The enrolment is 165, including 35 Bengali children. Last year two Hindu girls read in the fifth class and passed, which was exceptional in Balasore for Hindu girls. On Sunday Miss Cronkite has charge of the primary and junior Sunday schools.

Sinclair Orphanage, under the supervision of Dr. Mary Bacheiler, suffered severely because of the failure of the usual rains during the hot season, for a virulent epidemic of cholera broke out, and there were thirty-five cases among the boarders. Only two cases were fatal. The well, appropriately named "Blessing," gave an unfailing supply of pure water, as it is fed by springs and had not less than four and a half feet of water even during the worst of the drought.

A sense of responsibility is being developed in the girls by giving them the work of the orphanage, including cooking, transportation of the water, and the care of the property such as mats, blankets, sheets, and the like. An older girl has charge of three younger ones in the division of duties.

The zenana work in Balasore, which Miss Sarah Gowen has in charge, is supported by government to the extent of nearly one-half the expenditure of funds necessary to carry it on. Ten leaders, most of whom have had normal training, go daily to homes where girl wives await their coming as a very happy event in a gray day. A series of Bible lessons was given during the past year to the teachers, who in turn imparted them to the pupils.

Twenty girls work all day at various handicrafts in the industrial department, and are able to pay a nurse for free visitation in the Christian community whenever she is needed.

In reporting the activities of the Balasore industrial school, Mr. V. G. Krause, superintendent, says: "We have 75 boys on the roll and employ 13 teachers. The subjects taught are carpentry, blacksmithing, machine-shop work, motor-cars, polishing, and drawing. About one-half the boys are non-Christian. The school opens at 6 o'clock in summer and 7 o'clock in winter. A half-hour's devotional period is observed. The boys and workers also do bazaar preaching and sell tracts. An addition to the school, now operating as a saw-mill, has been built during the year as the first unit in a more distinctly educational plant."

Mr. Lloyd Eller, the mission builder, now residing in Balasore, has been superintending the repairs on the evangelistic bungalow and the change in the property of the Sinclair Orphanage, and has begun the erection of the Franklin Esley Memorial Hostel for the boys' high school. In addition to these building projects, he has, with the assistance of Mr. Krause, put into operation a rice-mill. As a socializing influence, the mill

is beginning to be quite effective. Cultivators come to get rice hulled, merchants to buy rice, villagers to buy husks for cow feed, and others to inquire about the kinds of rice which yield the largest crops and are most valuable when hulled. It is a revelation to the women especially to see the efficiency of the mill and the time saved in hulling, when the hand method of preparing the grain involves labor from early morning until late at night. Some who have had the rice prepared at the mill say that they now have more time to devote to the religious services in the community and to the rearing of their children.

### Midnapore

Miss Khanto B. Rai is acting as secretary and head mistress of the girls' school in this station. Including Miss Rai and Miss Ruth Daniels, the missionary, there are nine teachers in the school. During the year a school bus was bought with special gifts, but the number of pupils has increased to such an extent that a carriage has to be hired in addition. It is interesting to note that the school publishes a printed magazine, *Alo* (Light), which largely consists of contributions from the schoolgirls. A Christian association meets once a week for Bible study. Interest in the school is growing steadily. Miss Daniels reports the closing of some of the lower primary schools because of lack of funds. Keen regret at this step is expressed by those whose daughters were receiving instruction.

Last year Doctor Murphy was unable to open the Bible School owing to an unusual shortage of water. As Rev. H. N. Sircar is now successfully engaged in Y. M. C. A. Work, his services will not be available for the Bible School, unless it be for an hour or two a week. A young man named Dharendra Kumar Biswas, with a B. A. degree, has been engaged to teach in the school. With his help, Rev. H. C. Long hopes to carry on advanced classes.

The church at Midnapore elected an honorary pastor, and as assistant a young man just out of Bible School who has given earnest service and won a place in the hearts of all. Miss Barnard, in company with Miss Barnes, spent a part of the cold season at Dantan on the border between Orissa and Bengal, and they found a responsive hearing on the part of the people. Miss Barnard during the year has had charge of zenana work in Midnapore and taught a Bible class in the school, as well as a weekly class for workers.

### Bhimpore

The chief interest in this station during the past year has centered in the gradual adaptation of the project method to certain phases of the boys' school work. Mr. Kitchen, who is in charge of the school and station, spent four months last year at Moga where these project methods were studied, especially in relation to Indian educational work. The attempt to impart these methods in the classroom at Bhimpore was rather disappointing, for the Indian teachers were slow in catching the spirit. "But from the standpoint of vocational and industrial education," Mr. Kitchen

writes, "we have seen very gratifying results. The boys have produced quantities of jute and jute rope, some of it dyed a guaranteed fast black. One class has used it in the making of a four-poster stool. Other classes have made a number of baskets and different articles from bamboo and quantities of twine from cactus fiber, some of which was made into fish-nets. One class made and set up its own loom and produced considerable cloth, such as is used largely by the Indian people. Mrs. Kitchen has kept the tailoring class at work, making all the coats, shirts, and pants for the boarding boys. She has also directed the garden which has helped to feed the boarding pupils and the missionaries and made quite a contribution to the village gardens by way of plants and seeds.

"After Christmas we had the annual teachers' convention with about 85 village teachers in attendance. We introduced to them the story method in reading and the project idea as applicable to village schools. The story method of reading seemed to make a real impression as we demonstrated it with a group of youngsters for three days. We discussed the problems involved in working out projects in a village school, and hope to continue experiments along this line in the Bhimpore school during the coming year.

"The religious atmosphere of the school life has been very wholesome. The Christian Endeavor Society has taken on a new lease of life and, though the numbers are not large, the boys have shown that they mean business, for the time being at least. Several times on Sunday they have gone out preaching. For one month they conducted evening prayers throughout the village, dividing themselves into groups, one group going each night to some Christian home where the family altar is missing. They followed out in their prayers the prayer program of the Yearly Meeting and placed a program in each home. Mrs. Kitchen spent much time with the younger hostel boys in a Junior Christian Endeavor and at times with all the boys, having them in for a singsong in the evening. In the church the missionary has taught a Bible class in which good interest has prevailed throughout the year. The church has advanced in the direction of self-support and is contributing liberally toward the pastors' salaries. There have been 35 baptisms at Bhimpore during the past year."

The long-delayed Bhimpore high school is finally under construction. It is the aim of the mission-builder, Mr. Eller, and of Mr. Kitchen to make every step in the work a project lesson to the 200 boys in the school.

The woman's work at Bhimpore has been carried on under the direction of Miss Grace Hill assisted by Miss Naomi Knapp. In addition to caring for the girls' school and buildings, they have carried on some religious work among the village women. Monthly meetings for the women, with the villagers taking their turns in leading; a Sunday school class for those not attending Sunday school in the church; a social meeting at the bungalow each Saturday evening where songs are taught and games are played—these are features of this religious effort. Seven boarding girls and ten women from the village have accepted Christ as their Saviour. Miss

Hill adds: "Taking warning from our example, no doubt, several of the girls have been married during the year. It has been an unusual year for weddings."

## RAILWAY AND INDUSTRIAL CENTERS

### Jamshedpur

Rev. Z. D. Browne writes: "This year has been one of just 'plugging away' at the task to which we have given our lives. Rumors of 'reduction and retrenchment' have been heard, but all the plants are running and a new one has opened up. During the year 18 Americans and 70 Englishmen have arrived to take charge of new plants."

In April the English-speaking church was formally organized with a membership of 60. The Sunday school has grown from three teachers to seven. During the year the church people have given 13,000 rupees for the running expenses and the new church building. The dedication of the church building will take place on February 22. Many incidents have cheered Mr. Browne's heart.

The Indian church, under the leadership of A. L. Maity, has a membership of 110. Six were baptized from Hindu families and four from Christian homes. Eight are awaiting baptism. The average attendance at the three Sunday services is 100. Rev. J. H. Oxrieder has given part time to assisting with the Indian work at Jamshedpur and at Khargpur.

### Khargpur

The English work at Khargpur has been carried on by Rev. and Mrs. E. C. Brush. The general policy is to develop local leadership and responsibility. The Sunday school offers the best opportunity for this at present, for many who are rather reluctant to come to the mission church themselves can be persuaded to send their children. Christmas, Easter, and the annual picnic are big days in the lives of the children. Their hearts were made glad this year by many gifts received from a "summer Christmas tree" trimmed for them by the members of the First Baptist Church of Camden, New Jersey.

In the Indian work, our experienced pastor, K. C. Mohapatra, has in the past twenty years built a church from six members to 237 members. This membership includes Indians from north, south, east, and west who have come to Khargpur to find work with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Bengali, Oriya, Hindustani, and Telugu are the chief groups concerned. The Telugu work which centers in the English church building is very promising. A group of Telugus go from home to home holding prayer-meetings. There is a constant waiting-list for baptism. Twenty new members have come into the Indian church during the past year, and 14 are waiting for baptism. With a capable Telugu and a Hindustani preacher there is a possibility of a harvest of 200 souls for the coming year. We must have trained Indian workers to reap this and other fields which are ripe unto the harvest.

### VILLAGE CENTERS

Rev. and Mrs. George Ager and their helpers have been heroically carrying the combined work of the Santipore and Salgodia stations during the past year. In the former station, they are encouraged by a united effort and willingness to work on the part of the church-members who have made the church self-supporting. A number of village day-schools and Sunday schools are well attended. At Salgodia a promising spirit is shown in the church, and the day-school is doing exceedingly well. The Santal church at Ranjiam, about six miles from Salgodia, is now in charge of an active and earnest Santal preacher who understands the people well and is instilling a new interest in religious things.

Evangelistic work in the Balasore district was under the charge of Rev. H. I. Frost, who departed for America without leaving a report. Dr. H. R. Murphy, who was actively engaged in the evangelistic work of the Santal field, has also gone home, leaving no report of his year's work.

#### Contai

Rev. J. A. Howard reports the baptism of 18 persons during the past year on the Contai field and a receptive attitude on the part of many of the student class. Numerous conversions of persons influential in village life have been witnessed. The prayer of one Santal who had been a vile drunkard and thief, and who is now a humble Christian, is significant. He prayed very feelingly: "O God, I thank thee for the people in the other land who sent us the story of Jesus. Otherwise we would have been eternally lost."



## THE EAST CHINA MISSION

Compiled by Rev. J. T. Proctor, D. D.

**N**OT in twenty years have the coast provinces of China been so disturbed as during the year 1924, although it has not been unusual for such conditions to be known in West and South China. A local war or series of wars broke out the first week in September and have made impossible normal conditions in any one of the coast provinces. For four months now armies have been marching over some of the territory in which the East China Mission is working. Nanking, Shanghai, Huchow, Hangchow, and Kinhwa have all been affected. Fortunately active mission work has been interrupted to a serious extent only in one of our stations, Huchow. For days at a time the firing of field-guns has been heard in Shanghai, but the work of our college, hospitals, and churches has not been interfered with.

Industrially, conditions are not so bad as has generally been believed. The custom receipts levied on imports into Shanghai for the year 1924 amounted to \$50,000,000 gold in excess of any previous year. In cities interior from Shanghai local industrial and commercial conditions have been good. Nothing shows better than this fact just how little interest the people at large take in the maneuvers of the military chieftains with their paid soldiers. Of course communications have been seriously interfered with for weeks at a time. The railroads have been put out of commission. It will take millions of dollars to restore roadbeds and rolling stock to anything like normal conditions. But Chinese merchants are not so far away from the time when they did not have railroads or modern communications that they cannot readily revert to the conditions which were universal only a generation ago.

With few exceptions the members of the missionary staff have been able to remain uninterruptedly in their stations and at their tasks. The whole staff in Huchow was busy for some time taking care of refugees. The two missions in that city of about 100,000 people were able to take care of some 5,000 refugees at one period. Just at the close of the year an equal number of refugees had registered in anticipation of further military activities. The staff, both missionaries and Chinese, have had wonderful opportunities of forming new contacts and of proving their friendship and value to the community. During the year two missionary families retired from service, and just at the close of the year the announcement of two engagements among women workers foreshadows further losses in our foreign staff. The Chinese staff is being increased both in number and in influence from year to year.

## BUILDING CHURCHES

No part of mission work is more fascinating than that of building churches or organizing groups of Christians and training them in coopera-

tive effort for the extension of the kingdom. The year 1924 has seen real progress in developing churches in each of our stations.

For various reasons our city churches are getting very much interested in what they are calling community center activities. They are organizing their membership for all kinds of activities in service to the community. Such activities include night-schools, daily vacation Bible schools in the summer, popular education classes for attacking the problem of illiteracy, kindergartens and day-schools largely supported by the communities, reading-rooms which have been most successful especially during the recent war, and other activities calculated to clean up the community physically, morally, and spiritually. A real beginning has been made in effective community service in Ningpo, Hangchow, and Shanghai. The conception of the functions of the church in its relation to the community is being enriched by every success that is being registered in the progress of these city churches.

During the year the annual meetings of district associations and of provincial associations have been unusually good. These annual district association meetings are furnishing an opportunity for bringing together from five to fifteen laymen and women from each church under conditions where these lay workers can get acquainted with one another, can receive instruction in ideals and methods, and can get an inspiration based on the possibilities for team-work such as they have never known before. In this way the lay leadership of the churches is getting a conception of the possibilities of practical evangelism such as the unordained ministers in our constituency did not have less than twenty years ago. In these annual meetings of the district and provincial associations a wonderful opportunity for leadership is being given to the district pastors, the general secretary of the association, and to all college trained men in the ministry.

A very interesting development along evangelistic lines is reflected in a recent action of the association executive committee. For several years our larger schools have been employing directors of religious activities. In four schools there are now directors giving all their time along these lines. The association executive committee which has complete responsibility for all of our evangelistic work, has recently taken action recognizing these directors of religious activities in the large high schools as a part of the ministry of the churches. The churches thus assume responsibility for furnishing leaders of the religious activities in the schools, and in turn the conception of the ministry—which in China is still in the making—will be enriched by the activities that are possible in the school communities.

Another recent action of the association executive committee deserves mention. For several years the financial situation of the Board has made any increase in grants for evangelistic work impossible except as this increase was taken from grants to other mission activities. The association executive committee in accepting this fact as inevitable has found a new leverage to persuade the churches to increase their giving and thereby make possible a decrease in the grants for the assistance of

churches and other evangelistic activities. It has been decided that beginning with this year there will be a decrease in the total grants to the churches in each district by a 5 per cent. each year. Similar efforts have been made in the past. What differentiates this experiment is the fact that the accumulation of the savings in the total grants to the churches for the four districts will be used to create a special evangelistic fund which will be completely under the control of the association executive committee for advance work along any line. For example, this special evangelistic fund will be drawn upon to make possible the employment of seminary graduates, the holding of Sunday school institutes or training classes for lay workers, the creation of a retiring allowance fund for aged ministers, etc. The task before the committee is to work out a program for the use of this fund which will be so attractive and will make such an appeal to the churches that by their increase in giving they will make it easier to carry out the reduction in grants referred to above. This task furnishes a most interesting challenge to the leadership of our general secretary, the district pastors, and other Chinese leaders.

### MAKING CHINESE LEADERS POSSIBLE

A mission or an association cannot hope to find effective leadership prepared gratis, at least in such conditions as obtain in China. Leadership in anything like adequate quantity or quality is the result of careful preparation. The East China Mission has schools in all of its stations. These schools range from the kindergarten to the college, the seminary, and the agricultural department of the University of Nanking. We have 56 primary schools, 12 high schools, 2 colleges, a medical school, and an agricultural school in which we are cooperating with other missions. With one or two exceptions all of these schools have had a prosperous year.

As indicated in our report of last year, Shanghai College is getting too large to be included in our annual report. President F. J. White returned during the year. The school has had a record attendance. Two new buildings have been completed during the year—a dining-hall for the preparatory school pupils and a building for the kindergarten normal training school. The college is recognized more and more among all educators in China as one of the three or four outstanding Christian colleges in this land. The department of agriculture of the University of Nanking is attracting more attention over a larger district than is any other university department in all China, and at least three of the foreign members of the faculty seem to center on field activities and are becoming known to our church leaders. The school has trained two or three Chinese workers who go among the churches preaching the gospel of better agricultural and industrial conditions in the rural districts. These university extension departmental representatives are bringing to our evangelistic and lay workers in rural districts a message of hope and enthusiasm which is becoming a real factor in some of our churches. Ginling College has occupied its

new plant and is easily taking its place among the recognized stronger colleges.

### MEDICAL SERVICE

Our four hospitals have all been full during the year. During the worst of the trouble in Huchow that hospital was too full of wounded soldiers and then of refugees, and later was left almost entirely empty for weeks at a time when the people had either fled from the city or because of disturbed conditions were afraid to make their appearance at the hospital. Real progress is being made in getting both a larger and better staff in these hospitals. Two graduates of the Yale-in-China Medical School have been secured for service in the Shaohsing Hospital. This was necessitated by the fact that Dr. Y. Y. Ying, who has been with the hospital for three years, has gone to America for medical work in Johns Hopkins Medical School. The Peking Union Medical School, under the direction of the China Medical Board, is rendering an invaluable service to all medical workers in China by offering short courses for both missionary and Chinese doctors. These courses, with one or two exceptions, are considered better for workers out here than any similar course offered in America or England. Our mission is fully committed to the plan of sending its doctors, both Chinese and missionary, to take advantage of these short-term courses offered in Peking. This is the more possible because, as a rule, the Peking School offers scholarships which cover all the expenses. We see in this offer the possibility of giving to our Chinese physicians such a training as in all the history of the past has not been possible for medical workers in China.

For several years we have been cooperating with other missions in the support of the Council on Health Education. This council is supplying popular education along the line of public hygiene, physical examination of pupils in schools, and public health. Campaigns have been carried on in Hangchow and Ningpo and small campaigns in other cities in which we are working. Real progress is being made in providing physical examination for all pupils in our boys' and girls' high schools. In this way not only are the individual students being better taken care of, but public opinion is being developed which will, we hope, extend far beyond our local Christian communities.

During the year the Woman's Christian Medical College in Shanghai has been started. For several years we have had a Shanghai Union Nurses Training School. We are cooperating in these two schools with other missions. During the year progress has also been made in preparation for a union medical school for men. It is believed that in time there can be such cooperation between the faculties of these two union medical schools as to insure that first-class work can be done in each.

### NATIONAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Any report of the East China Mission which ignores its relationship to the large national cooperative societies having their headquarters in



Shanghai is necessarily incomplete. The National Christian Council, representing all denominations in China, is finding itself. In addition to the annual meeting which is held in Shanghai, it operates through an executive committee and numerous departmental committees. One of the most interesting of these is the committee on the rural church; another is the committee on industrial relations; still another is the committee on retreats which is doing so much to deepen the spiritual lives of both Chinese and missionary leaders. All three of these committees, as well as others, have touched the work of our constituency during the year 1924 in a very vital way. Our membership and leadership are receiving a real contribution, but it would be untrue to the facts to assume that we are not in turn making a real contribution through these national contacts. We have previously referred to the East China Christian Educational Association for which we furnish both the general and the associate secretaries. We are also receiving service from and rendering service to the National Medical Missionary Association and the Council on Health Education. One of our leaders, Mr. T. C. Bau, has been one of the outstanding leaders in the National Daily Vacation Bible School Movement. In addition to these interdenominational cooperative organizations, we are cooperating in the China Baptist Council and the China Inter-Mission Committee representing the three missions and conventions of our constituency in China. These national Baptist organizations, while in their infancy, are already serving to lift the horizon of thinking of our more advanced leaders. The possibilities of developing a national Baptist consciousness through the development of these organizations lead us to believe that we are just entering a new era in the development of the national denominational strength in this land.

### CHINESE LEADERS IN THE MAKING

In our educational institutions we are making Chinese leadership possible. In the conduct and administration of all of our mission and association activities we are taking the raw product from the schools and gradually making it into the finished product of real leadership. Although it is quite unusual, may I close this annual report by introducing to you some of our outstanding Chinese leaders? If you wish to know and appreciate the work of the mission you must come to know such men and women as are here being introduced.

*Rev. T. C. Bau.* Mr. Bau graduated from Shanghai College and Seminary seven years ago. He served five years as pastor of the First Baptist Church in Hangchow, a city as large as Boston. The success of his service there won for him his present position as general secretary of our provincial association. Mr. Bau is a member of the National China Baptist Council. He is increasingly being found on committees of national and local interdenominational activities.

*Rev. C. D. Tsoh.* Pastor Tsoh graduated from our training school in Shaohsing more than thirty years ago. He has no college education. He served as association evangelist for about six years until his health made



this impossible. He is now district pastor of the Huchow district association. He is well known in interdenominational meetings especially for the deepening of the spiritual life.

*Rev. K. D. Cheng.* Pastor Cheng graduated from the theological seminary connected with Shanghai College about twelve years ago. He graduated from the training course and is not a college man. He is now district pastor in the Shaohsing field. He has a rare poise and a leadership among the rank and file of our churches such as few men gain.

*Rev. T. E. Tong.* Mr. Tong has been a school man most of his life. He was ordained to the ministry while serving as vice-president of Shanghai College and teacher in the theological seminary. For some years now he has been principal of the Tinghai high school. He is exerting an unusual influence among that group of wealthy merchants who have given more than a quarter of a million dollars to found and conduct this school. Mr. Tong finds time to serve on several of the most important committees in the provincial association. His long connection with the college has given him contacts with most of our younger leaders in the ministry and in our schools.

*Mr. B. Y. Hsu.* Mr. Hsu is a graduate of the Hangchow Presbyterian College. He has been connected with Wayland Academy for over ten years. He is now vice-principal and on several occasions has served as acting principal in the absence of the missionary principal. Mr. Hsu exerts a large influence in the first church of Hangchow of which he is a member.

*Dr. Y. P. Liang.* Doctor Liang went to America when quite young and took all of his education there, including his medical course. He has been connected with the Kinhwa hospital since his return to China, and is now superintendent of that hospital. Although he is young he is rapidly taking a place of leadership not only locally but throughout the association.

*Dr. Y. B. Shen.* Doctor Shen is a graduate of the Nanking Union Medical School. He was a teacher in that school about ten years ago. He left there to accept a position in the Kinhwa hospital, where he is serving with Doctor Liang. He is chairman of the Kinhwa station committee which is taking the place of the foreign missionary staff in assuming responsibility for all the activities of the association and the mission in the Kinhwa field. He is a man of unusual strength of personality and has served for several years on the executive committee of the association.

*Mr. D. L. Shi.* Mr. Shi is one of our younger men in educational work. He graduated from Shanghai College about four years ago. He accepted a position in the Huchow high school. For the last year he has been serving as principal of that school. He has just been elected by the board of control of the East China Union Normal School to become principal of a union normal school to be established in Huchow this next year. Mr. Shi grew up in the church in Huchow, where his parents still live. He is recording secretary of the committee of the association.

*Rev. T. C. Wu.* Pastor Wu graduated from the college and was retained as a teacher there some years. He later went to America, where he studied theology in Rochester and Chicago. Upon his return

he accepted the pastorate of the North Shanghai church, where he was ordained. The church is growing under his leadership, both numerically and in its capacity for undertaking big tasks. Mr. Wu is chairman of the executive committee of the association. He is in constant demand as a speaker in denominational and interdenominational circles near Shanghai.

*Dr. C. S. Miao.* Doctor Miao was a teacher in the science department of Shanghai College for several years after his graduation there. He then took his Ph. D. in the University of Chicago, specializing in religious education. He represented the Board in the Baptist World Alliance meetings in Stockholm in July, 1923. Immediately upon his return to China he was made director of religious activities among the large student body in the college. He is in demand on committees representing local and national organizations which have to do with religious education.

*Dr. Herman Liu.* Doctor Liu is a product of our work in the Hanyang church, Central China. Not having early connection with the Baptist work in East China, he graduated from a Methodist college. He went to America to study medicine but decided after one year to specialize in education and took his Ph. D. in that department. He is head of the department of education of the national committee of the Y. M. C. A. He travels extensively over China and already has large acquaintance among educationalists in both Christian and government schools. He is a member of the North Shanghai Church and is sure to make a large contribution to the development of our denominational work.

*Mr. T. K. Van.* Mr. Van went to the Ningpo boys' high school immediately after graduation from college about seven years ago. After serving there about five years he went to America and took his M. A. in Teachers' College, Columbia University. Upon his return he was made principal of the junior high school in Ningpo. He is making a place for himself among the Chinese leaders in the East China Educational Association and in other circles.

*Miss Nyi Shi-mae.* Miss Nyi is a daughter of Pastor Nyi who was district pastor of Shaohsing until just before his recent death. She graduated from Ginling College about three years ago. She has been serving for two years as principal of the girls' junior high school in Shaohsing. She is planning to go to America in 1925 to spend the year studying education there. Upon her return she is expected to become permanent principal of the junior high school with which she is now connected.

*Miss Chen Mei-nyuoh.* Miss Chen is also the daughter of a Shaohsing pastor. She graduated with Miss Nyi from Ginling. She has been serving in the Y. W. C. A. Physical Training School for several years as teacher of Bible. She is now a member of the staff of the union girls' school in Hangchow, of which Miss Peterson is principal. Her connection with the Y. W. C. A. in Shanghai has given her a large acquaintanceship.

*Miss Chow Lae.* Miss Chow is the daughter of one of our Ningpo pastors. She graduated from high school eight years ago. She has had some years of experience as a teacher. For two years she has been princi-

pal of the girls' boarding-school in Tinghai. This school was made possible by a substantial gift from Mr. O. S. Liu, the founder of the Tinghai high school, of which Mr. Tong is principal.

If you do not read any other part of this report, take time to read this introduction to this group of fifteen workers. A number of others could be introduced but these are some of the outstanding leaders. It is legitimate use of the annual report to make concrete the fact that in the activities of the East China Mission, Chinese leadership is a very tangible reality.

## THE SOUTH CHINA MISSION

Compiled by Rev. William Ashmore, D. D.

**D**ISTURBED conditions, political, military, economic, and religious, came over from the year before, and have continued throughout the year just closed. All the relations of life have been affected, some to a greater, some to a less degree, and as the year closes the conditions still hold, with much uncertainty as to the future. Our own field has been outside the zone of fighting, but not outside the zone of military control with the burdens of military exactions, which press most heavily on the people, and affect the financial ability of the churches in the carrying on of their work. The revival of opium cultivation under military compulsion and of gambling under official sanction and for the sake of the revenue that accrues to the military leaders, are evils greatly to be deplored. The cities of Chaochowfu and Swatow are more and more taking on a modern aspect with modern improvements—a new China—but the improvements are not without attendant evils, fresh hindrances to the doing of Christian work. Anti-christian agitation has revived and is a factor to be reckoned with. But all this is no reason for surprise or discouragement. What else are we to expect than that, with every advance of the forces of the kingdom, the great adversary will redouble his efforts? Is not this the plain teaching of the Word and of history?

### EVANGELISTIC WORK

Our report of a year ago spoke of an evangelistic campaign planned for the year ahead, and expressed a confident hope of large results. We have not been disappointed. Rev. G. H. Waters' account of the work done is most heartening. With Chinese colleagues, sometimes one, sometimes another, of the local preachers, and, for the latter half of the year, a former graduate of the Academy who had just returned from a four years' course in seminary and college at Nanking, Mr. Waters has, during the year, held meetings in over 60 towns, cities, and villages, touching directly about 60 of the churches. This was in eight of the nine counties of our Tie-chiu field, all that speak the Swatow dialect. There was hearty cooperation on the part of all the missionaries in charge of the several fields, and local committees, and the response of the churches was most gratifying. They rejoiced at a returning emphasis on evangelizing and church nurture.

The objective was twofold: to strengthen the life of the churches, and to reach the non-Christian community. Public meetings, with an aggregate attendance of at least 30,000, were held in chapels, ancestral halls, public forums, and squares, and practically everywhere the attitude of the people

was friendly. Addresses have been educational, social, patriotic, and religious. The magic lantern has been an invaluable adjunct, the series of pictures always ending with views of the life of Christ. Special all-day meetings were held with every group of churches visited, with the object of deepening the spiritual life and promoting a forward program of church activity.

The work has been carried on under the direction of an evangelistic committee, largely composed of Chinese, and has so commended itself that, for the new year, the Chinese are planning to more than double their financial support, and they have called two of our preachers to give their whole time to it, in association with Mr. Waters. We look for larger results in the year to come.

Besides this general evangelistic campaign covering so large a portion of our field, Swatow City and the Kakchieh Compound, together with Chao-chowfu and Kityang, the two cities most easily accessible from the port, have been favored in the spring, and again in the fall, with visits of Chinese evangelists working under the auspices of the Evangelistic Committee of Canton Province. And our Preachers' Institute held in July had Pastor Tsoh of our East China Mission. These men made a deep impression at the time of their visits, and these visits have borne precious fruit in community and school, in a goodly number of decisions to confess Christ, and a considerably larger number of those who expressed a desire to learn more about Christianity. To one who has spent the larger part of a lifetime in China it is most encouraging to know that there are men in the ministry of the Chinese churches who are able to present the gospel message with such earnestness and power.

Miss Edith Traver, too, working among the women of the outstations, everywhere finds open doors and welcome in the homes of rich and poor. But her heart is burdened with the thought that, amid the great possibilities, many opportunities are lost by reason of the lack of workers. One town in which a few years ago there was but a single Christian, and which was injured by the great typhoon and afterwards visited by missionaries and Christians as relief workers, now has several tens of Christians, with a flourishing school connected with the church. The work of relief rendered in the spirit of the Master is yielding a good harvest.

### KAKCHIEH

The educational work carried on at this center, with its more than 1,000 students of all grades from kindergarten to training-school, is dominated by the evangelistic spirit and ideal, the desire and the definite effort to win to Christ those under instruction. This will become clear as one reads the reports of the work of the several schools.

The kindergarten is the first round in the educational ladder. Besides other things the children are taught to memorize many verses of Scripture with sections of the Psalms and of the New Testament. And they are taught to pray. A recent visitor was deeply moved as he heard some



of the little ones offer prayer on the occasion of his visit. And habits of courtesy are learned so well that of all the people one meets in the compound none are more courteous than the little kindergartners. The number the past year has been 75.

The lower primary school is entirely in the hands of a committee of the local church, which takes care of the finances, receiving no aid from mission funds. The average attendance has been 72 boys and 26 girls. The higher primary school for boys has averaged 170 students of various ages and sizes, from very small ones up to a considerable number who have nearly attained their growth physically, boys well up in their teens. The efficient Chinese principal carries the entire responsibility of administration, and is a man deeply interested in the spiritual welfare of his pupils, of whom eight have been baptized during the year.

Swatow Academy with nearly 500 boys and young men, the greater proportion unconverted and from non-Christian homes, presents, at the same time, a serious problem, and a great opportunity. The teaching staff, the missionaries, and many of the Chinese teachers have on their hearts the spiritual interests of the students. Mr. Fu, the Chinese co-principal, and Mr. Ho who came to us after a course of study in America and will be remembered by some readers of this report, have been especially earnest in their efforts. The tragic death of Mr. Ho near the end of the year (he was accidentally shot by a friend and fellow teacher, and died about thirty hours afterward), and the beautiful Christian spirit he showed during his last few hours, deepened the impression, already strong among the students, that in this beloved teacher they had seen Christ genuinely lived before them. Over and over again in school essays they have quoted his last words, with reference to any complications that might arise from the circumstances of his death: "Do it right. Talk it right."

The visits in May and November of the evangelists from Canton, and the special meetings held with the students produced marked results. Both times a number of the boys came out as confessed followers of Christ. Seventeen were baptized in our compound after the first series of meetings, and 22 after the second series. Others will be baptized at their homes. Many have had to take the decisive step in the face of great difficulties and strong opposition, themselves the first members of a family, perhaps the first of a village, to confess Christ. They have counted the cost. Besides those who have come out, many others have joined inquirers' classes, thus taking the first step toward the Christian life. Five who come from the Hakka country, and whose home village is over 20 miles from the nearest church, are going to meet together on Sunday when home for the winter vacation. May the leaven of truth spread from these to many others in that far-off Hakka village! All six of the graduates of this January class are Christians, and of the 23 to graduate the coming June, only one remains who has not yet confessed Christ, and there are great hopes of his coming too.

Many influences and activities serve to create and maintain a Christian

atmosphere and produce a Christian impression on the students. Besides the special efforts of visiting evangelists and the influence of the teachers, already spoken of, there are the activities of the Y. M. C. A., the voluntary Bible classes, the social service of the night-schools, the personal workers' groups. There are the regular appointments of the school—curriculum Bible, morning chapel, the Sunday school with fifteen student and ten faculty teachers, prepared by a weekly training-class—the Sunday church services, the addresses of visitors, of whom we may name for the past year, Doctors Franklin, Rider, Laws, and Pierce, with Y. M. C. A. workers and missionaries, as they come and go. These repeated and continued impacts of God's truth do in time make their impression and produce spiritual results.

The Abigail Hart Scott Memorial School last June graduated from the upper primary course a class of 24, the largest in its history, the class of the best attainment, and with some of the youngest pupils. It was an occasion to be remembered. Nineteen of these are going on in the high school course. In this course the new grading of the Chinese government and of the China Christian Educational Committee has been adopted, namely the division into three years of junior and three years of senior high.

The high-school and normal students, even those who have not completed their course, are in great demand, not only for mission schools but for government and private schools as well, and that at salaries two or three times larger than the Mission can afford to pay. Those who are in the service of the Mission are showing a spirit of sacrifice and of loyalty to Christian duty that is most gratifying. Activities outside of the classroom have been prayer-meetings, Sunday school, two meetings a week of leaders of personal workers' groups, World Wide Guild, Health Club, and Current Events Club.

Work on the administration building has gone slowly, delayed by difficulties incident to a rocky hillside site, by trouble with workmen, and last of all by an unexpected shortage of funds. The basement and first story will be completed with funds in hand, and will be made available for use, but the upper story will have to wait. The pupils number 140, of whom 81 are Christians, 32 converted the past year.

The Woman's Bible Training School is steadily working day by day, through work, study, and exercise, to transform lives. Thus far no class has graduated whose members were not also members of the church. And the present upper class are all professing Christians, many converted since coming to the school. School fees have been better kept up than heretofore, and the women are willing to do even menial work to help themselves. A fifth year is to be added to the course to broaden the scope of the training, and the fourth and fifth years will include more electives. The aim is to fit women to be Bible-women, or teachers, or better homemakers. The courses at present include one of kindergarten normal training, and the school looks forward to special industrial courses. The pupils in school the last term numbered 54.

## TRAINING MEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY

This subject is a vital one. There is none more important in all our work as a Mission. Men of the right spirit, to begin with, men who have really been born again and have been called of God to the work of his ministry, men adequately trained, trained under influences that will strengthen faith and quicken the spiritual life, men willing to endure and to sacrifice in the work of the kingdom—that is the sort of men our churches need. And then there is the other problem of ministerial support. We are trying as a Mission to work out solutions of these problems.

We have had during the year nine men in what may be called the pre-theological course of the Academy. In this course the plan has been for the student to take an increasing amount of Bible and theological study as he advances, ending with two years of purely Bible and theological work in the Seminary. The plan has not gone fully into operation. But three men will, one year from now, graduate from the fifth year of the Academy course, as now laid down, having studied under the Seminary teachers all the New Testament and the larger part of the Old Testament, together with other subjects of a theological course. And now as to the other six. A number of our young men have, in recent years, been sent to the Graves Theological Seminary of the Southern Baptist Mission in Canton. Some of them have, within the past year, returned to our South China field with an earnest evangelistic spirit that has been most gratifying, and that is one of the best possible evidences of the value of the influences and training of that institution. Hence in view of the limited number, both of our teaching staff and of our students, it has seemed to us best, under present conditions, to avail ourselves, for the time being, of the cordial welcome assured to our men at Canton, and we are arranging accordingly.

Some of our men have, in years past, gone to the Nanking Theological Seminary, for a course open to Academy graduates. Just now one of our own Seminary graduates, who has approved himself in the ministry, is going to Nanking for a year of special study. Another hopes to go the coming fall.

The hospital has had 301 men and 171 inpatients. The dispensary treatments have totaled over 57,000, the great majority of these students from our schools. When we are investing so much in education, it is good economy to conserve the results by looking well after the health of this large body of students and teachers, numbering over 1,000. Malaria is still a prevailing disease, and the hospital is cooperating with the local Health Committee in seeking to better the sanitary conditions. In the training of nurses there is cooperation with the hospital at Kityang, and the standard is that of the Nurses Association of China. A chaplain and Bible-women work with the patients, and there have been baptisms during the year of those who have been won through the work of the hospital.

## SWATOW

The Swatow Christian Institute reports its best year up to this time. The nightly gospel meetings have had a total attendance of over 120,000. A health campaign and exhibition last July interested and instructed 14,000 people in personal and community hygiene. The schools, from kindergarten up to the high-school grade commercial school, have enrolled 700 pupils. The financial drive was a gratifying success, giving substantial evidence that the work done appeals to the Chinese community as worthy of their support.

The newly established leper colony, with a fine location part way up the bay, entirely supported by the Swatow local government, has been placed under the care of the Christian Institute, and a preacher, for many years associated with Rev. Jacob Speicher in the work of the Kityang field, has volunteered to give himself to this work. The first units of the building have been completed and are now occupied by these unfortunates, to whom a new door of hope is opened in this institution conducted under Christian auspices.

But, best of all, were the revival meetings held in May and November, under the Canton evangelists and already mentioned in this report. Hundreds of men and women have been brought into closer relation with the Christian work of the Institute and about 50 have been baptized.

## UNGKUNG

While there has been no fighting between armies, soldiers have been passing back and forth, and local ex-bandit-soldiers have been levying on the people in various ways, and using their power to even up old grudges. The Christians have probably suffered less than the average of the population. The bubonic plague raged a part of the year with a toll of about 2,000 lives. The Chinese Doctor Go, in charge of the mission hospital, inoculated a large number, and many lives were saved, especially of the Christians, who would be among the foremost to avail themselves of this treatment. Doctor Go stands high with the people and his interest includes spiritual as well as physical results.

In spite of adverse conditions the churches have made progress, evangelism has been emphasized, and the meetings held by Mr. Waters and those associated with him in three centers of the Ungkung field were well received by non-Christians as well as Christians. During the latter part of the year this field has rejoiced in the return to it, after years of preparation, of an earnest energetic young man, a native of the district, whose work is already beginning to tell in a growing interest, throughout the field, in Christian work.

The central school is of junior high grade. Its aim is to provide future workers for this field, first of all for the Mission, but also for any government schools that might welcome a Christian teacher.



A strong effort is made to keep down the school expenses, for the cost is a large factor in determining whether the boys from Christian homes can go to school or not. With no increase in mission funds the school has been put to it to meet the financial problems. But even under the prevailing unfavorable conditions, the students have been able to raise funds sufficient to enlarge their accommodations by the addition of six rooms, and to add some needed equipment. This result amounts to a vote of confidence on the part of the community.

For girls and women only elementary work is being done, and with especial emphasis on practical training for the home, such as care of children, sanitation, and handwork by which they can earn something to help out the family resources. It was an experiment, with numbers necessarily limited, and no certainty that even the limited number would apply. But the school has won the approval of the people and there is a waiting list of applicants. It is hoped that, so far as they come from non-Christian homes, they will serve to open the door for the entrance of the gospel into such homes.

### CHAOCHOWFU

Rev. B. L. Baker reports that this naturally conservative city has shared in the general unrest of the country. The atheistic materialism of Bolshevism and a God-less philosophy have attractions for many who show themselves aggressively anti-religious, and especially against Christianity, which is represented as merely a scheme for subjecting China to the domination of the West. Even children in upper primary schools have been affected by this sort of teaching. Then there have been the exactions of an unworthy local government, making extravagant public improvements and without regard to the rights of private property, encouraging gambling and poppy cultivation, fostering a new spirit of extravagance among the people with the result of breeding a spirit of hopelessness as to better conditions. Again there has been a lack of continuity in the staff of mission workers and the necessity of employing non-Christian men, or Christian men who are not satisfactory. All these things are hindrances and make progress slow. And yet one can see that there has been progress. Part of the year Mr. T. P. Hwang, who was at the Gordon Bible School in Boston, was with us, and gave the church a new conception of church activity that is likely to continue with it. Short visits of evangelistic workers, speaking to crowded houses, gave evidence that the Chinese do feel the need of the gospel message. A beginning has been made in social service work with boys and a night-school and a successful vacation school have been carried on. Seed has been sown that must bear fruit in the future.

The schools have had the largest enrolment of any year—300 boys and 140 girls—and the number would have been larger had there been accommodations. Our present grades do not, however, carry the pupils on to the point where those coming from non-Christian homes are able to come out and take a stand as Christians, so large results are not yet apparent.



Among adults there have been seven baptisms. One of the women made her confession in spite of threats, and another in spite of actual violence.

We sometimes hear and read about the unwillingness of missionaries to let the people take over responsibility. The fact at Chaochowfu (and Chaochowfu is not alone in this) is, that the missionary has been far more ready to put responsibility on the Chinese than they have been ready to accept it. We shall welcome the day when they can take the entire responsibility for the work.

Rev. E. S. Hildreth resides at Chaochowfu and has oversight of the outstations of the Chaochowfu field, together with a number of those belonging to the Swatow-Kakchieh field. This pastoral work among the churches has grown on the missionary in attractiveness, and at the same time there has been a growing conviction that, in view of the conditions and environment and the meager knowledge of Christian truth on the part of the church-members, we ought not to pass too severe judgment on the churches, especially when one thinks back to some of the churches of one's past acquaintance in long Christian America.

One of the churches that lost its building in the great typhoon has not only rebuilt, with outside aid, but is proposing to raise money for a school building which will provide a room for the missionary when he visits them. This church has a pastor and a boys' school, with two teachers, and a girls' school, with one teacher.

The small Chaochowfu Association of Churches has this year, greatly to its advantage, united with the stronger Swatow-Kakchieh Association.

### KITYANG

Evangelism has been emphasized, also the work of the minister, the pastor of the church. A Preachers' Institute held during the first month of the year was most successful, and there was an enthusiastic call for another the following year. (This has since been held.)

The evangelistic campaign led by Mr. Waters for four weeks in February and three in September, gave new inspiration to the 14 churches visited, and indirectly affected nearly as many more. The need is felt and there is a desire for more work of this kind. The churches, singly or in groups, have been encouraged to call pastors, men whose entire time is given to the ministry, instead of being mainly occupied with school teaching. Grants of mission funds have been made only for such men, the grant in no case to exceed one-third of the salary. Four such pastors are receiving aid, and in two of the churches, including the Kityang church, the pastor is entirely supported by the local church. There have been about 75 baptisms in this field.

The school has been raised to the grade of junior high. This has involved an increase in the salaries of the teachers, and in the fees of pupils. In spite of the increase in tuition the schools have been full to

overflowing, with 56 pupils in the junior high, and a total of 187 as compared with last year's maximum of 150, which at the time was thought to be the limit. This means a crowded condition and a call for enlargement. The seating capacity of the church has been enlarged by the addition of a gallery. The Chinese principal has been away some months, getting subscriptions from Chinese who are abroad and making money in the countries to the south of us. Five thousand dollars has been raised with a prospect of \$3,000 more from Kityang and Hong Kong. It is hoped that the Board will be able to add \$2,000 to make the \$10,000 needed for the contemplated enlargement.

Spiritual results have not measured up to our desire. Of the students, only 20 per cent. are professing Christians and 70 per cent. are from non-Christian homes. For the coming year the Bible teacher is to be released from four or five hours a week of classroom work that he may give this time to personal work and classes for inquirers.

The girls' school closes the year with 34 pupils, mostly in the upper primary grade. Eight have recently been baptized. The two teachers are proving that the Chinese can meet difficulties and carry responsibility.

The hospital reports about the same number of patients as the year before. There have been more treatments of lepers, with good results. Medicine that formerly cost \$300 has, thanks to the China Medical Board at Peking, been made available at \$25. Receipts from the sale of medicines, patients' fees, and many outright gifts, in no case large, have increased, and the hospital has been able to make repairs amounting to over \$1,300 and to close the year with a balance in hand toward the salary of the Chinese physician the coming year.

In the evangelistic work connected with the hospital, the follow-up work is being more carefully looked after. The hospital evangelist, a young man just graduated from Graves Theological Seminary at Canton, has record blanks for noting information about patients who manifest an interest in the gospel message, and a duplicate of this blank is to be sent to the Christian worker nearest the patient's home. In case the home is out of reach of our workers, some plan must be devised by which those interested shall not be lost sight of. For example, the Bible-woman in a three weeks' trip visited former patients in 23 villages, meeting with a hearty welcome. With the needed helpers this work can be extended.

Disappointment as well as satisfaction falls to the lot of the Christian worker. Early in the year the nurses' class of eight refused to take the final examination to be given by the examining board of the China Nurses Association, and walked out as a body. The real reason was that the four men nurses were not satisfied to have a mere nurses' certificate, but wanted a certificate under which they could pass and practise as doctors. This of course was out of the question. They succeeded in carrying the young women nurses with them. In the fall a new class of women, more mature, five of them widows, were received, and we look forward to more dependable workers.

### CHAOYANG

Rev. G. W. Lewis, reporting for Chaoyang, in the absence on furlough of Dr. A. F. Groesbeck, thinks that the experiment of leaving a field in charge of a Chinese preacher has been justified by the result. Mr. E. T. Ling was long associated with Doctor Groesbeck, was well acquainted with the field and well known in the field, and had the confidence of the people. In the absence of the missionary he has done well in the work of administration. During the past year he has been obliged to resume the principalship of the boys' school and this has interfered with his touring among the churches. But this work has been done by several evangelists at large, and has been supplemented by visits on the part of Mr. Waters and his coworkers in the evangelistic campaign, and of Miss Traver in the work for women. In the case of the outstation churches, the same rule has been adopted as in other parts of the field, and grants from mission funds are to be made only for men whose entire time is to be devoted to the work of the ministry.

At the associational meeting funds were pledged for sending two of the preachers to an agricultural school for a year to learn what they believe can be of great practical value to the country church-members and their communities. This has been done elsewhere in China with good results.

Medical work is efficiently carried on by the Chinese doctor who has been in charge for several years. The new hospital, mentioned in the report of a year ago as built with Chinese money, was dedicated in June. It is still somewhat short in equipment, but even this lack would probably have been supplied by a further appeal to the community but for unfavorable financial conditions prevailing at this time.

### KAYING

The Kaying city church, with the contributions of the missionaries, is able to take care of its current expenses. The outstation churches have an associational committee of five that locates preachers and teachers and fixes salaries and the grants-in-aid, the missionary acting as paymaster for this last-named money. There is at the present time a lack of a mutual sense of responsibility as between the church and the preacher or teacher. Rev. G. E. Whitman, who makes this report, believes this condition calls for a change, and there should be no direct financial relation between the preacher or teacher and the missionary, and further that the church should, whenever possible, take the place of the committee of five in calling preachers and teachers and fixing salaries, that grants made to the churches should be handled by the committee of five through a treasurer of their own, and that the churches should contribute to these funds, and get ready to assume entire responsibility.

The Academy has moved into its new dormitory buildings which, for the present, are having to serve as recitation rooms, dining-room, and chapel as well as dormitory. The chapel services are held in the porch,

and those who attend are exposed to summer heat and winter cold, and to all distractions of whatever may be going on out-of-doors. And there is further the difficulty of speaking to a body of students so much spread out. An assembly-room is greatly needed. A student strike has demoralized the school, lessened the number of students, and disappointed the workers in the spiritual results hoped for. Six of the boys have been baptized, however. The number in attendance has fallen from 354 to 227. The lower grade schools have a Chinese principal and are largely managed by the Chinese. It is hoped that another year they will assume entire responsibility.

The college project mentioned in the report last year has disappointed the hopes of the missionaries, and has introduced complications that have made the work of the year much more difficult than it otherwise would have been. The methods of the Chinese promoters have aroused strong opposition, and this has been coupled with a fear, on the part of those opposed to Christianity, that the missionaries would have undue weight in the institution to be established. The present outlook is for a non-Christian school if one is established at all.

The enrolment in the girls' schools has passed the 150 mark, of which number 42 are in the high-school department. Of the first class to graduate last June five have gone to college in Shanghai. Nine of these in the high-school course have come from other parts of the Hakka field, including some from the Basel Mission. In the high school, 86 per cent. are Christian as compared with 30 per cent. of our whole number, a fact that shows our teaching has not been in vain. The demand for Christian girl teachers comes from many different places. Through them the Christian influence of the school can be widely extended. The school of mothercraft has enrolled 16 women and 11 children. Several of the women are the wives of college or academy graduates or of teachers. They are being fitted to help in the home and in the work of the kingdom. Five graduated last June.

### HOPO

An evangelistic band of five—three preachers, one Bible-woman, and the missionary—made a tour of the churches, visiting, besides the villages with the churches, 80 other villages. Before the end of the year there were 67 confessions of Christ by baptism, of which number 36 were from the outstations as compared with one the year before. Still further results are to be expected. But along with this reason for gladness, there is the sobering thought of the question as to the shepherding of these new converts. They need to be nurtured and strengthened, else some will be falling by the way. A single round of the churches involved 150 miles of travel, over mountains and through streams, and along roads that were mere footpaths. An evangelistic band cannot do the work of a pastor. And as to the preachers, it is not only the scarcity of qualified men, but the poverty of the churches, and their inability to pay living salaries to well trained men, if these were available, that create serious problems. We



have been trying to administer the funds received from home in a way that will, in a measure, meet the situation, but these funds are utterly inadequate.

The church rolls have been carefully gone over and every member personally visited and instructed as to Christian obligations. The result has been that some names have had to be struck from the rolls. This will explain the fact that the statistical table will show a decrease in the membership.

The people have long insisted that we ought to have a middle school, and they finally promised to support one, if we would only start and administer it. The funds were to be provided from a sugar tax, which the local magistrate consented to have used for educational purposes. A start was made, but when the villagers found out that the tax would not be collected by the soldiery they refused to pay it. And of course the missionary refused to allow his name to be used for the purpose. The missionary had stipulated that there must be no interference with the administration, but experience soon showed that where public funds are used the public will interfere. The school is not continuing into a second year.

In the grammar school also there have been problems. The necessity of providing for expenses leads to admitting a large number of pupils from non-Christian homes. The teaching of Chinese literature necessitates the employment of non-Christian teachers, who by reason of their higher scholarship have a large influence with the boys. The expense of an education shuts out many from the poor Christian families, unless their expenses can be wholly or in part provided for them. The non-Christian boys, especially from the large and powerful clans, are not easy to control. And yet with all the difficulties there have been worth-while results. One is glad to report that 16 of the boys have been baptized during the year.

The medical work has had its ups and downs. A Chinese doctor, who came in February from a medical school in the north and who could not speak the dialect, failed to make good, and the hospital was closed for several months. But in October another one, educated in Canton, was secured, and he is doing well and the outlook is promising. The receipts are increasing and the follow-up system already mentioned is going to be put into effect in connection with the Kityang hospital. The White Cross has been generous in its treatment of the hospital, but some of the things are not suitable for use in this part of China.

## SUNWUHSIEN

This station has been under the shadow of the military situation. There has been no fighting in the immediate vicinity, but soldiers have been quartered in the city or passing through on their way north or south, and many have been in the hospital as patients, keeping the hospital staff more than busy and interfering, to a degree, with its regular work, especially the work for women, who will not come when the soldiers are there. The evangelistic services of the hospital, conducted by Rev. A. S.



Adams in Dr. C. E. Bousfield's absence, were much of the time in Mandarin, because of the fact that these soldiers came from Mandarin-speaking provinces.

Each of the outstations was visited twice during the year and the Lord's Supper observed. A Preachers' Institute in June was well attended and highly profitable. The local missionaries had the help of a Mennonite Baptist missionary, Mr. Wiens of Shonghong.

The church building completed some additions in time for the meetings of the all-Hakka convention in October. The opening day was the occasion of an expression of good-will on the part of officials and gentry in the presentation of tablets inscribed in red and gold and brought to the accompaniment of a brass band. The convention, while mainly inspirational, dealt also with practical matters, ministerial supply, self-support, industrial training, etc. This convention links up a widely scattered work, and is important for this as well as for other reasons.

At the beginning of the year the responsibility for the schools at the outstations was put on the people, and four out of six stations have met the conditions, each of the four employing a full-time teacher. It is hoped that such schools will come to be a matter of course.

At the central station a new departure has been made in the election of trustees for the school. With a single exception, the full-time teachers are Christians, including the teacher of Chinese literature, who is said to be the best in the county. There have been 140 boys and 20 girls, all paying fees in full without reduction. Several students and one teacher have been baptized during the year. The Hudson Memorial School building is going up and should be ready by fall.

The Sunwuhsien hospital is said to be the only one in a large region, the nearest one to the south being 70 miles distant, and in other directions the distance is very much greater. The demands on the staff have at times been very heavy. The soldiers are accustomed to impress coolies to carry their baggage, compelling them to go long distances from home and leaving them stranded under distressing conditions. Many such were at Sunwu, destitute, dirty, vermin-infested, sick with malaria and relapsing fever, and dying. The city mayor appealed to the hospital, offering to pay the bills. Many lives were saved and many went away after having experienced a practical exemplification of the spirit of the gospel.

The hospital receipts have exceeded those of previous years. Nevertheless, the low financial condition of the people, due here as elsewhere largely to the military situation, is illustrated by the fact that the hospital is often asked to sell two cents worth of quinine, and when the would-be-purchaser is told that will be quite insufficient, the answer is "I have no more money." There have been 30 baptisms in this field.

### BIBLE REVISION

A need is felt of an edition of the Colloquial Bible in a smaller and more portable form than the one printed three or four years ago. To the

writer of this report it seemed that, before another printing, it would be well carefully to go over and revise the earlier edition. For the New Testament this has now been done, in comparison with other versions, especially the union version of a few years ago. The New Testament revision was completed just at the end of the Chinese year, which came about three weeks later than the end of our year. The typesetting began some months ago, and has reached First Corinthians. The type used and the appearance of the page are just the same as that of the union version just mentioned and, remarkably enough, up to the point now reached in the typesetting, the number of pages is exactly the same in ours as in the Mandarin. The book will be coming from the press a few weeks from now.

## THE WEST CHINA MISSION

Compiled by Rev. Joseph Taylor, D. D.

ANOTHER year of confusion, brigandage, militarism, and distress has just closed in China, with the country no further along the path of progress and no nearer to a time of peace and prosperity. And she will not be until the Government of the Republic passes from the hands of the militarists. There is no hope for this country so long as war and war-lords hold the day.

The return of opium planting in large sections of the country is yet another hindrance to progress. To one who lived in China when the late Empress Dowager issued her famous edict against opium, and who watched the closing of the opium dens and the disappearance of the poppy from the fields, it is saddening to realize that that great attempt at reform is a failure. Military officials force the farmers to plant the poppy-seed because they can tax them for so doing. Smuggling is rife; a new generation of smokers is being raised, and even within the bounds of the Christian church, smoking is claiming some of our finest young men.

And then there is the anti-christian propaganda which is growing in intensity every day. A fair-minded Chinese, writing in the *North China Herald* of January 10, 1925, says: "It seems apparent to me that the present anti-christian movement is really an anti-foreign imperialism movement in the minds of most Chinese. They are rising against Christianity because in their minds Christianity appears to be a tool of foreign aggression and exploitation. The important thing therefore for the missionary today is not to combine more closely with foreign business, but to do all that he can by words, attitudes, actions, and spirit to make clear that the religion of Christ has nothing in common with the policies and activities of foreign governments and business interests as they are motivated and constituted today." The question of the registration and recognition of Christian schools is wrapped up in this movement, and it is probable that there are serious times ahead for those who carry on Christian education in China.

Here in Szechuan, and especially in Chengtu, we have had a year of peace and a good degree of order. Travel in some directions is still unsafe, but we have been able to move around among the churches in our district with comparative safety. The region between Yachow and Ningyuen is in disorder, but that is a border community and accustomed to such things. General Yang Sen, our Governor, has instituted reforms in Chengtu which have resulted in wide, paved streets in the city and one good road outside. If he had the money we should see still further improvements. It smacks of irony to realize that this far-away city and district, off from the main roads of travel in China, is, perhaps, the quietest place in the Republic.

The Governor has even ordered that the city gates be kept open night and day—a thing that has not been known for 200 years. General Yang is very friendly to the foreigners and does all he can to help us in our work. He casts covetous eyes on some of the young men who have graduated from our university, and would like to get them into his employ. This is the best kind of testimony to the work we are doing.

### AMONG THE CHURCHES

The recent Annual Meeting of the Szechuan Baptist Convention revealed progress and problems. The question of the increased cost of living had to be faced and some means of increasing salaries found. For the latter, there appeared to be no hope of further help from America, and we were thrust back upon native resources. It looks as if the only way out will be the closing of some work and the dismissal of some workers in order to conserve the others. This is a counsel of desperation, but we are driven to it by the fact that our appropriations have been cut so that we cannot prevent it. However, the churches continue to grow, people are being led to Christ, homes are being made happier, and the community is being cleansed by the truth of God. Writing of Rev. Donald Fay, Mr. H. J. Openshaw says: "All the activities of the church (in Chengtu) have been under the care of Rev. Donald Fay. He has had an unusually full year. . . He has taught at the University. He has been Chairman of the Chengtu Christian Council and a leader in planning for the West China General Conference. Under his preaching the weekly congregations at the church have increased and there is an encouraging response to his fresh presentation of the truth. His series of prayer-meeting talks on Old Testament history have been very illuminating. The Bible classes have been continued during the year and at the close of a special series of meetings, culminating Easter Sunday, the pastors had the joy of receiving 42 into church fellowship."

Rev. Dryden Phelps, who has been acting in the capacity of college pastor this last year, has this to say as it closes: "The grade of students is superior in quality. Nineteen of the 45 college students, 6 of the 8 normal students, and 20 of the 76 middle school students are church-members. But these numbers do not represent the exact situation, for in addition to this total number of 45 church-members, there are probably another 35 men who have made an inner decision to follow Christ, and whose lives show forth this fact, but who, for family or other reasons, have not yet come to the point of openly joining the church. . . The students are thinking independently and honestly as they never have before; their acceptance of Christianity is deeper, more ethical, more real than it ever was. Workers in the various stations of our West China Mission are beginning to feel the calibre of these lads—they are only lads as yet—and to realize that they are not so easy to 'manage' as in the days of yore. But they are learning Christ for themselves. Another five years and the Mission will find itself strengthened at every point by these independent fellows. . .

During the fall term, each week I had about 15 regular half-hour personal conversations with selected non-Christian students. Stories and parables in the New Testament were the basis of our talks together. This method has been widely used in India, and I personally look back upon such work with more satisfaction than to any other of the year. A number of these men will probably enter the church in the spring."

In our Suifu district a new thing has been tried and Rev. D. C. Graham reports it: "This year the Chinese Home Mission Society has opened work among the Ch'uan Miao aborigines, who live in the southern part of the Suifu Prefecture. They have no written language, no schools, no organized church, and worship no gods except their ancestors. A few have wealth, but the mass of them are extremely poor. A trained evangelist has been borrowed from the United Methodist Mission, and work has been started among them. Here too we have met with disappointments. The local Miao leader who was expected to help in interesting his fellow Miaos has proven a hindrance. His main interest was to get the Home Mission Society to open a school where his grandchildren would get free education. Opium planting was compulsory in his township. He thought he would put one over on the Chinese officials, so he planted a great deal of opium and paid his taxes on a lesser amount. He was arrested and fined \$100, a fabulous sum for a Miao. To cap the climax, when his opium crop was harvested, thieves broke into the house and stole his whole crop. Leopards had previously eaten up his watch-dogs. His non-Christian outlook on life has led him to interpret his calamities as punishment from the Chinese gods. He has therefore had installed in his home new gods that he did not worship before, and his example has been a great hindrance to the work. In spite of this, the evangelist has succeeded in finding a goodly number of promising inquirers, one of whom was able to come all the way to Suifu to the December inquirers' class. Iang Fong Tsang, our Miao student, is doing well in his studies. The students of his school have elected him president of the school Y. M. C. A. and have given him other responsibilities. He graduates from the senior primary grade next spring, after which he hopes to take a course in the Bible Training School and fit himself for the work of preaching the gospel to his fellow tribesmen. I visited the Miaos twice this year to aid the Home Mission Society in beginning its work."

For the present the chief help of the Home Mission Society is that it obliges these Chinese Baptists to face problems similar to those confronting the American missionaries and thus to bring them into close sympathy with us. They had the problem this year of an increase in salary for their evangelist to the Miaos; he was receiving seven dollars a month and asked for eight.

In Yachow, we have had to appoint Rev. J. C. Jensen to Ningyuan for nearly a year, and this has thrown an extra burden on Rev. Chester Wood, who sends the following: "Mr. Jensen left for Ningyuan in June, leaving with me sole responsibility for pastoral work. Miss Brodbeck left for furlough in April, and Mrs. Salquist was welcomed back to Yachow in



November. Mr. Openshaw from Chengtu with Mr. Lui Yow Tsen of the Chengtu Y. M. C. A. led us in a month's evangelistic campaign in Yachow and in six other centers. . . Our native workers are showing real ability and we are using them in a variety of ways to reach people with the gospel. One man serves practically as pastor of the central church with the foreign pastor assuming responsibility for the teachers' training class, preaching once a month and helping to plan and direct the work. Two others are settled evangelists in large county cities where we have boys' schools and a strategic center. A fourth worker is in the hospital where by personal work he is leading the sick to know Christ, later following them to their homes in the city or writing local Christians if they come from outside the city. The other two travel in apostolic fashion, visiting the villages where we have a few Christians and working in each place for about a month at a time. . . The year 1924 has come to a close with 21 baptisms into the church and we trust with a deeper spiritual experience on the part of church-members amidst the troublous times."

Rev. A. G. Adams writes from Kiating: "Soon after New Year's we were fortunate in securing the services of a sincere Christian worker in Mr. Fu Gin Djang of Yachow, who had done good service in Chengtu and who, upon the appointment of Mr. Fay to that church, could be spared to assist us in Kiating. He is a man who has known the power of the gospel in his life, saving him from the opium habit and inspiring him with the passion to serve. His happy smile, calm poise, and quiet dignity have won many friends both inside and outside the church. His sincerity and trustworthiness make it a joy to work with him, and make him a power in the church. It is mainly due to him that we have had the most peaceful year in our experience. The regular services of the church have been attended better and the Bible study classes have kept up their high-water mark attendance owing to the winsomeness of Mr. Fu's personality and the high grade of his work. Among the regular attendants at the Bible study class, which meets twice a week, are over ten men who are ready for baptism when the opportunity is offered. We are testing them by requiring at least a full year's study before admission to the church. The city church has therefore no baptisms to report, but has a good number of faithful inquirers in preparation."

Baptisms reported from the West China Mission are as follows: Suifu, 60; Yachow, 28; Chengtu, 42; Kiating, 9; Ningyuan, 36.

### "HEAL THE SICK"

This command of the Master has been faithfully carried out in our Mission during the past year. Dr. C. E. Tompkins records "the best ever," in the following: "We usually measure the progress of a hospital by comparing the number of patients that fill its wards year by year. By such a standard the year 1924 has been our Banner Year. In our wards 750 patients were treated, more than 200 over the preceding year which I had styled 'the best yet.' Each year we wonder whether we have

reached the peak of our popularity, for it is scarcely conceivable that we can maintain this rate of growth many more years. But we are not worrying very much about that. What we are anxious to see is 700 men awakening to the knowledge of a loving heavenly Father, who would not have any of them perish, but is offering them a Way of Salvation. We would like to see 700 men leave the wards as friends of Christianity. . .

"Occasionally we see the effects of the merciless military beating given for some serious offense. We took in two or three such cases last summer, one being strictly a charity case, for the military had abandoned him. It was a long struggle before we were sure he would live, and now it will be a long time before he is patched up. There were a score of pitiful cases that appealed to our sympathies and were given treatment, even though they had no friends to help them. . . The annual budget amounted to nearly \$9,000, of which only \$1,537 came from home. The receipts from the hospital patients amounted to \$3,000. We are steadfastly working toward the goal of self-support, but with the new dispensary nearly completed and the foundation for the new hospital going in, we also realize that we should be procuring the new equipment for the new plant."

Dr. R. L. Crook has put the Yachow hospital on the map during the past year in spite of very serious difficulties, not the least of these being lack of funds. It is heart-breaking to see a devoted young medical man give his life to Christian service in a hospital in China and then be cramped for lack of money. But let him tell the story: "The local war has been a disturbing factor in our work this past year. While it has brought many wounded soldiers to the hospital, it has also prevented many more from the distant districts seeking our medical assistance. The first part of the year the hospital was filled to overflowing with wounded from both contending armies. The dressings and the surgical work were taxing on the help, but all responded in a willing spirit. This work has been rather discouraging, but we trust that the good Samaritan hand and the gospel message will make the soldiers think of the eternal verities of life. . . The recrudescence of the opium evil has been a renewed call to combat this cancerous growth of the nation. A pamphlet containing the opium treaties has been sent to all the high civil and military officials and all the school principals of the district. Tracts explaining the evil effects of opium on the individual, the family, and the nation are being distributed, and by word of mouth others are warned of the pernicious effects of the opium habit. The Chinese have proven that they have the stamina to suppress the opium traffic. While we patiently wait for the subsidence of the present abnormal military situation and the establishment of a strong central government, we must create a sentiment against the opium evil. . . During the year the hospital has ministered to 1,171 new patients through the dispensaries. These and former patients have made 7,960 revisits. The 215 inpatients have been with us 4,599 hospital days. During the year we have performed 608 vaccinations, 88 operations under general anæsthesia, 11 by local anæsthesia, and 204 others."

Dr. J. C. Humphreys, -writing of his work as medical officer for the

West China Union University, tells a wonderful story of salvation. That is the right word, for he has been saving students from illness and disease. "The University and affiliated schools require that all new students must have a physician's certificate before admission. Last September 150 such students were given a careful examination. Seventy-seven of these came from mission schools and should have brought with them certificates from mission physicians but did not do so. Fifty were from government schools. . . Probably the most valuable work done has been two thorough and complete medical examinations of the student body, one in April and one in September. In September every student living at the University was given such an examination, 618 male students and eight female students. . . Fifty-one cases of trachoma were discovered. You all know the dangers of this disease. On every street and road the victims of it are seen slowly plodding along entirely blind or with vision so reduced that they are useless members of society—worse than useless, since they require the further attention of others to enable them to subsist with pain and suffering during all the years of reduced efficiency. Not only does danger exist for the one suffering, but the disease is infectious and each case is a place from which others may be infected and go on into just such a life of suffering and still spread the disease to others."

### THE TRAINING CAMP FOR THE CHURCH

It took us Baptists some time to get a good start in education but now we are going forward in a steady campaign. It is not possible to give full reports from our schools, yet it will help the reader to visualize what we are attempting if extracts are quoted. From Suifu the following comes at the end of an analytical report by Mr. W. W. Cossum: "The greatest gain has not been in the number of students, nor in larger local support, although these are highly desirable. The thing which has made our hearts glad during the past year is the decided uplift in the spiritual life of the students. Mr. Randle's work with the Boy Scouts from our city school has been of great benefit to them, and at Monroe Academy a fine spirit of cooperation has been manifest. On every Thursday evening Principal Liu, the two Christian teachers, and the foreign supervisor have met in the principal's office for Bible reading and prayer. Earnest prayer for the students and an effort to help one another to a clearer understanding of the Master's will have done much to develop a spirit of unity among the faculty. This, together with other causes, has reacted on the students. The morning chapel service has been the occasion of much fine Christian teaching and earnest pleading with the students to choose the Better Way and offer their lives in sacrificial service to God and their fellows. Just before Christmas special meetings were held at Monroe with the cooperation of the pastoral department, followed by personal work by Christian members of the staff. Fifteen boys decided to be baptized and join the church, and many others were caused to know and love their Master better. Among those who joined the church are several boys who come

from fine families, and who give promise of developing into leaders. In all, 22 boys were baptized from our Suifu boys' schools at Christmastime, twice as many as were received from other sources. With the boys who came into the church last spring, this makes a total of 32 boys receiving baptism during the year, as compared with 21 last year. It is our purpose to throw Christian influence about these boys and lead them on into the Christian life."

Mr. Stewart Clark at Kiating is planning to try an experiment in industrial education, and says: "There is a Chinese furniture manufacturer not far from the church who has agreed to furnish a carpenter, the wood, and tools, if we will furnish the place and the pupils. As the expense is largely on his part he is to have the finished products for sale to make what he can. This plan is not ideal educationally, but we hope to try it out this next term to see what can be accomplished with it." We certainly need a new building for our Kiating boys' school and it should be forthcoming this year.

In the Yachow district, we have a compact organization of primary schools and a junior middle school. Rev. F. N. Smith writes about these schools as follows: "The most fruitful of our lower primary schools is that conducted in connection with the central plant in Yachow. Mr. Li Min Chin has been on our teaching staff almost continuously since 1911. He is a young man with the old classical training. He is one of the very few Christian teachers of Chinese subjects in our mission schools. The average enrolment for the year has been 116. Twenty-five boys were graduated and 20 received the certificates of the Educational Union. Five teachers have composed the teaching staff. The work of this school is most gratifying. A high per cent. of the enrolment is from the outlying districts. It is the best example of 'devolution' I have known in the work of the schools in the Yachow district. Mr. Li and his teachers are taking real responsibility and are showing real initiative. . . The greatest need of our educational work is for Christian men who have the ability to teach the Kwei Wen (classical language) and history in our Christian schools. We are in great need of some picked men who are Christian and who are willing to prepare themselves for this most important work, for this high calling in Christ Jesus our Lord. . . After much hard work and unusual and tantalizing delays, our middle school and higher primary school departments will begin work in the new plant outside the city. The building was completed about eight months ago." . . I feel that in this our first building with its ample outbuilding accommodations we have the beginnings of a school plant for which our mission and our churches may well congratulate themselves."

The Chengtu Baptist College, in cooperation with the West China Union University, is the crown of our educational system in West China. To it come the students from our lower schools and from it go our pastors, doctors, teachers, and dentists to serve in the cities included in our mission area. There are 47 students enrolled in the college, 7 in the Union Normal School, and 75 in the Union Middle School. Besides these three schools,



Mr. J. E. Moncrieff is Director of the Missionary Training School, in which there are 20 students (5 Baptists) and Dr. M. F. Yates is our representative in a union dental clinic which is conducted on the university campus. . .

There is room for mention of the night-school in Chengtu for street children, the playground, and the reading-room at the church, and the blind school with its 16 boys, six of whom have been baptized into the fellowship of the Chengtu Baptist Church during the year. We can literally put "teeth" into this report, for Doctor Yates is rendering a very needed service in dentistry as well as teaching on the faculty in the university. Mr. W. R. Taylor is pegging away as mission builder at Suifu. He has already put up two dwellings and the dispensary and nurses' home for the Woman's Board and is well on the way with the dispensary for the men's hospital. When this plant is finished, the Baptist mission will possess one of the finest hospital units west of Hankow.

### COMMUNITY SERVICE

Our Mission Social Service Committee, among other things, sends this: "In each of our central stations, we have a Young Men's Guild which is reaching the students and the wealthier class of citizens. Reading-rooms attract ever-increasing crowds. Kiating reports 36,300 patrons of its reading-room and a contribution of \$100 from Governor Yang Sen. Bath-rooms in Suifu, Kiating, and Yachow furnish an opportunity to talk with men about cleansing their hearts. Lecture courses on social, educational, and health subjects have stimulated right thinking. Night-schools in all four centers are striking at superstition and ignorance, the root of troubled conditions. In Chengtu, a playground ministers to thousands of children in the crowded city. Suifu has added a playground near the church with regular, directed play for our schoolboys. Yachow is adding more outdoor apparatus for students. . . Health programs have been followed in each place. Suifu put on an anti-fly campaign, selling hundreds of fly-swatters and some screened cupboards. Mr. Fu at Kiating published a health poster which has been widely used. He served as secretary of a union health committee including police and local Red Cross, which committee conducted an anti-rat, anti-fly, clean public toilets campaign. Chengtu put up many posters. Yachow collected funds for providing free medicine for thousands of sick at a Chinese clinic at the 'Y' while the foreign hospital was closed. Suifu collected funds for the foreign doctor to give free vaccination to 250 people. Health talks with the help of the lantern have been given everywhere."

And yet the full story has not been told; nay, one half of it has not been related, for what has been given relates only to the work of the missionaries of the General Board. Those noble women who work with us must tell their own story, even more fascinating than this brief chronicle. The work is difficult but exhilarating, needing endless tact and patience coupled with a faith that will remove mountains. The old days when the missionary's word was accepted because he spake it is past. The



present is represented by an interrogation-point. Patriotism reveals itself in hatred of foreign nations. Greed stalks abroad in the guise of statesmanship. The prophets prophesy falsely and the people do unrighteousness. Amid it all the church of the living God ministers to all and sundry, because she is possessed of an unfailing faith and a quenchless love.

## THE JAPAN MISSION

Compiled by Rev. H. B. Benninghoff, D. D.

THE past year has been a trying one in Japan. We are still in the midst of a post-war depression, and the end is not yet in sight. Added to the difficulties incident to meeting conditions associated with this inevitable depression, including a 20 per cent. depreciation in the value of the yen, there is the post-calamity problem. The latter has of course greatly affected the economic and commercial conditions. But the moral and spiritual problems growing out of a desire to make adjustment with a different world order have been keenly felt. Participation in a world war and adjustment to conditions brought about by quake and fire have tried and tested the people of Japan, and taxed all their resources to the limit. "What is civilization?" "What and where is God?" are questions one often hears among all classes of people.

But this is not all. In the very hour when Japan was trying to find her way out of a maze of problems, her old friend, who had led her into fellowship with the other nations, had fought with her to save the world from militarism, and had asked her to participate in the Washington Conference, began to turn a cold shoulder toward her. The passing of the anti-Japanese immigration clause by the American Congress last year was a blow and a shock from which Japan can hardly recover. Her leader has turned critic, and she must now look out for herself.

It is hard for the people of the United States to realize the significance of this action to the Japanese people. It means that after fifty years of strenuous effort, largely under the tutelage of the United States, to modernize her life, and to qualify herself for participation in the life of the world, she finds herself turned down by the very nation on whose leadership and counsel she had reason to count. It means that henceforth Japan must work out her future from a new standpoint. Cut off from the West, she must find other friends, other outlets for her activities and industry. America has now joined Australia in excluding her people. Evidently a race alignment must be made if she is to find a place for her future life.

This is clearly evidenced in the new treaty with Russia concluded in February of this year. Japan did not want to make that treaty. She preferred fellowship with the white races of Western Europe and America. She fears Bolshevism even worse than Western nations do, and she would fain have continued her course with them, and in the League of Nations. But economic forces over which she has no control, and the pressing needs of a growing and industrial population, compelled her to seek raw materials and markets in the great undeveloped areas of Eastern Asia. The treaty represents Japan's conviction that the West does not

want her, and that she is shut out from participation in its life on a basis of equal opportunity for equals.

During the last year Japanese life and thought have been agitated by the discussion of four or five serious politico-social questions. With the granting of a written constitution by the throne in 1889, there came into existence of a bicameral Parliament. The House of Peers is for the most part composed of members whose titles are inherited or the gift of the Emperor. The Lower House is elective, but the franchise has been extremely restricted. Only three million men out of a population of sixty millions have had the right to vote. But during the last few years the spirit of popular government has been growing rapidly, and the demand for an extension of the franchise became insistent on the advent of a new ministry in 1923. In March of this year, after intense agitation, the government succeeded in passing a law which gave the rights of suffrage to nine million additional Japanese citizens.

For some time the House of Peers has been under fire. They generally obstruct popular action and have made themselves thoroughly hated by many who have been interested in the extension of the franchise. During the last session of Parliament the Peers resisted the extension of the right to vote, in many cases taking extreme and reactionary attitudes. This has further increased the demand for its reform. A Reform Bill has been presented, but has met with opposition, quite naturally, from the Upper House itself, and so was not passed. But it will pass sooner or later, for many of the younger peers realize that a ready acquiescence is the only hope of continued usefulness.

Another question of growing moment is the Labor Movement. The World War industrialized Japan. Thousands of coolies who had been working for 20 cents a day and had been led to think that they were doomed to that sort of life, suddenly, because of the demand for their labor, began to receive twenty times that amount for a day's wage. Within a year or two the social and economic status of millions of Japanese laborers and peasants was raised. They had slept on mats spread on the bare floors of factories, or at best huddled promiscuously in a "dormitory." Higher wages sent them into houses, and enabled them to educate their children, or take a holiday and a trip. A supreme effort has been made to restore pre-war conditions but these workers can never be driven back to their old coolie lives. They are now a part and parcel of Japan. They are an essential part of its progress. Leaders well trained and equipped are teaching them the significance of labor movements abroad. They are now represented in the World Federation. They know the meaning of strikes, sabotage, and Labor Unions. With the coming of men's franchise they are determined to form a Labor Party on the model of their English coworkers. The government and the capitalistic interests are wondering what can be done to keep the workers in the straight and narrow path.

The recognition of Soviet Russia, and Japan's proximity to Russian Siberia's great, undeveloped natural resources, have led to the formation

of a law guarding against Bolshevism. "Dangerous thoughts" are greatly feared in Japan, for they not only undermine the property rights of the moneyed classes, but they undermine the popular ideas of government as well. How Japan can cultivate intimate relations with Russia for the sake of cooperation in the development of Russian natural resources, and at the same time maintain her old-time ideals in regard to the throne and the Japanese Imperial Government, is a serious question.

During the last year thousands of young men and women have graduated from universities and high schools, but are unable, in the present industrial depression, to find places in which to make a decent living. These young minds, together with the attitude of the laborers, furnish fertile soil for the acceptance of radical ideas of social reconstruction. Added to this fact, we must recall that many of these have now been given the right of suffrage, and they will begin to use their new power to realize their own ends. How the Japanese Government will meet this situation remains to be seen.

The foregoing problems furnish the background for the opportunity that Christianity now has in Japan. The seriousness of the problems, and a significant realization of the need for the stabilizing influence of religion undoubtedly helped to stay the reaction of the Japanese people against missionary work on the occasion of the passing of the anti-immigration bill. No community is willing to injure seriously or obstruct the activities of any force tending to hold things together in a time of reconstruction. Demands for new moral and spiritual ideals are fast finding expression in the institutions of government and society. The problems of Christianity in Japan today are those incident to meeting this changing situation.

For this reason, when some loyal anti-Christians or anti-church or anti-mission Christians urged the missionaries to retire, the missionary community received such a vote of confidence as it had never had before. It was clearly stated that, apart from national and racial differences, at least some missionaries were needed to work with Japanese as Christians, and so a new sympathy grew up in many places for missionaries and their work.

Our Baptist cause has been greatly hampered by the cut in our regular appropriations, by the increased cost of our educational institutions, by the dearth of leaders, both Japanese and missionary, and by the difficulties of reconstruction in the areas devastated by the earthquake of September 1, 1923. Missionaries living in rural Japan have little funds with which to prosecute their proper work of pioneering. There is a constant call on the part of our schools for increased appropriations with which to meet the demands for added equipment and increased costs of administration. Japanese educational standards are being continually raised, and denominational institutions have great difficulty in keeping up. Only superior moral and spiritual results have enabled us to hold our own.

We need leaders. The gospel and the life of the church in a community have to be interpreted in the terms of its needs. When pastors and missionaries are not able to place the work of the church on a basis at

least as high as that of the local high school, it cannot claim the attention of Japanese leaders. There are some Christian leaders now to be had, but our appropriations are inadequate to engage their services.

We have labored long and hard to provide some sort of adequate training school for pastors. Following the earthquake it was hoped that some way would be found for uniting in seminary work, possibly also in the work of the higher department, but nothing has so far materialized.

In the devastated area a beginning has been made toward reconstruction. Temporary structures have been erected for the churches and for the Mabie Memorial Boys' School. Scott Hall has been completely restored and is in constant use as a center for students of Waseda University. The contract for the rebuilding of the Tabernacle has been let, and it is hoped that by fall this will be in full swing again. Some projects are awaiting the sale of their old sites, in order to realize funds with which to rebuild in more suitable locations.

In mission administration we have made some progress. A joint committee of representatives of the churches and of the mission administers the appropriations, allocates the workers, and constantly studies the field with a view to efficient and economic service. There is a central office with both Japanese and missionary executive secretaries, who give most, if not all, their time to the problems of the denomination. The fellowship in this common service has been splendid, and augurs well for the future.

There is a "Christian Movement" in Japan. That is, there is a life that is Christian, and it is moving to greater and greater participation in the life of the country. There is a growing recognition of Christian ideals in all walks of life, and there is ample opportunity for Christians, their churches, their schools, their homes, to influence for good the life of the people.

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To illustrate the growing Christian influence among the Japanese which is referred to above, the following examples have been compiled by the Foreign Department of the Foreign Society from several of the centers of work in Japan.

The report comes from Morioka that the work has been retarded by the political situation, but the Japanese Christian leaders have carried themselves in such a way as to counteract in part this retarding influence. Three young men from that district have given themselves for the Christian ministry and expect to begin their studies soon. Three other men recently gave evidence of the joy they find in the Christian life by presenting, on the tenth anniversary of their new birth in Jesus Christ, a well of water to the church, a gift by which they will long be remembered in this Oriental city.

Something of the spirit of the American workers may be gathered from a word in the report of one of the missionaries at Osaka. Speaking of the dangerous illness of his little son, he writes: "As I have written before, it is only by God's good grace and power that we have him with us. His little life was despaired of by many. God, we feel, has given him to us



a second time, and we, in turn, have given him back to God a second time—along with ourselves and our other children.”

This same missionary writes of the pastor of one of the churches, a Japanese, who was trained in America, and says that were there a hundred others like him in the service, then it would be clear that the need for the service of the American missionary would be gone. In a trip into the country districts of this station the two missionaries recently entered 1,500 homes with Christian literature and the gospel message.

While at such institutions as the Mabie Memorial School in Yokohama it is not always possible to achieve the full evangelistic results desired, there are evidences that the message has deep effect. For example, at a dinner for the graduates of the school, one young man rose and testified to the struggle he was having to cling to his Christian ideals and asked the help of his friends. Other young men added their testimonies until the hearts of all were deeply moved. Finally, a non-Christian teacher rose to say that for ten years he had been attending similar meetings but never before had he witnessed such power among graduates. He found it hard to express the feelings it roused in him. He wanted the young men to realize that this was the inevitable result of the spiritual training they had received.

## THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MISSION

Compiled by Mr. Herbert F. Cawthorne

THE past year has been one of promise and of achievement in the Philippine Mission. Whether one considers the evangelistic results, the work of the hospitals and dispensaries or the year at Central Philippine College, the record is one of progress. A time appears to have been reached when the hearts of the Filipinos are especially responsive to the evangelical message. Indeed, the response is so great that it creates a very real problem as to how the many who have only recently professed conversion shall be promptly and fully instructed in the Christian way of life. After conversion must follow the Christian training of God's people.

### OCCIDENTAL NEGROS

Occidental Negros has been under the oversight of but one missionary family while Rev. W. B. Charles has been on furlough in America. However, Dr. R. C. Thomas, accompanied by groups of students from the Doane Evangelistic Institute, has crossed from the island of Panay to the island of Negros to assist the missionary in residence, Rev. W. O. Valentine, in evangelistic campaigns. The result has been that 1,233 baptisms are reported from the island of Negros alone for the year 1924. The students at the Doane Evangelistic Institute have learned by experience how to present the gospel message to their fellow countrymen, while on the other hand thousands have had the gospel preached to them. In Bacolod itself, attendance at Sunday school has increased 100 per cent. since August, 1923. A new dormitory for high-school students has been completed there, and about 75 boys reside therein.

### ILOILO

Dr. R. C. Thomas reports a year of advance at the Iloilo Union Hospital, in which Baptists and Presbyterians have cooperated. The ministry which the hospital has been able to render has brought contacts with leaders among the Filipinos which are very helpful to the work. This has grown until there are now 70 beds. In the district dispensaries over 2,000 patients have been treated, this service opening the way in many cases to the spread of the evangelistic message. At Dunwoody Dormitory the year is reported as the best yet in the way of the religious influence exerted. Since the close of the year 1923 the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church has indicated its purpose to withdraw from union work in Iloilo and vicinity. For a time it looked as though it might be necessary to let the Union Hospital be sold, but friends of the hospital have now enabled this Society to purchase the Presbyterian share in properties at Iloilo.

This Society now comes into full possession of the property and full direction of the work there, but also into larger responsibility to provide workers.

### EVANGELISTIC WORK—ILOILO DISTRICT

Since the resignation of Rev. H. W. Munger and his departure from the Philippines, this work has been under the direction of Rev. A. E. Bigelow, who has had the assistance of an able Filipino. He writes: "The work is most encouraging in every section of the district and we could use a number more men, if we had the right sort, and could pay them." Through some misunderstanding the yearly statistical report for this district has not been received, but there have been many baptisms, the estimate having been made that there would be 500 from April, 1924, to April, 1925. One country church is reported as maintaining five outstation Sunday schools. The church at Central Philippine College has fifteen Sunday schools in the surrounding region, with a total membership of 650. In these Sunday schools 57 students of Central Philippine College, boys and girls, share in the work. Here again the students find opportunity for immediate expression in action and in service of the new Christian aspirations which come to them in the course of their studies. It is hoped to put even greater emphasis upon this work another year.

### THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINE COLLEGE

The year began with an enrolment in the college department twice that of the year before. The effort has been to link the work of the college to the district work. As indicated in another connection, the students have gone out to teach in the district Sunday schools. A ten-day Institute for Filipino Christian workers and pastors was also held. This proved a great inspiration to all who attended. Here again the gains are twofold—the Filipino workers gain new vision of the possibilities of their service, and the missionaries at the College gain fresh conceptions of the opportunities, the difficulties, and the problems of the district workers. The development of the theological course at the College has also tended to link the College to the Filipino churches. Each Sunday those who are in training for the Christian ministry go out into the churches to preach. One of the teachers is meeting a class of those newly baptized each Sunday. During the year a new dormitory for boys has been completed, which will prove a great addition to the physical equipment of the college.

### CAPIZ DISTRICT

The station missionary reports: "The work is progressing rapidly in almost every respect. Everywhere the natives are open for the gospel message." The number of baptisms reported is 131, an increase over one year ago. The missionary is encouraged by finding some readiness on the part of the Filipinos to increase their gifts for the support of the work.

Dr. F. W. Meyer of the Capiz Hospital has been in America on furlough during the year, but the work has been kept up by an able Filipino physician. In all 1,000 patients have been treated, the number of treatments being nearly 7,000. The receipts in fees have been more than sufficient to care for the running expenses of the hospital, exclusive of missionary salaries.

## THE BELGIAN CONGO MISSION

Compiled by Catharine Mabie, M. D.

**I**NASMUCH as the outstanding need of the Belgian Congo Mission for some years has been new missionaries, the chief event of the year has been the arrival of three new, well-equipped missionary families and a trained nurse, for all of whom we thank God and the home churches and take courage. Nevertheless, had their number been exactly doubled, only the most urgent needs of our staffing problem would have been met, and so the outstanding need of this mission is still new missionaries.

We have just cabled Dr. Huntington that it is very urgent that a new field treasurer arrive as soon as possible at Matadi. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hill, alone at Moanza and about to leave on furlough, tell us in no uncertain words that we *must* send a missionary family to hold that field against the Jesuits during their absence. Rev. and Mrs. P. C. Metzger are alone once more at Tshumbiri, and our mission conference recently recommended that colleagues be sent to them as soon as possible. Ntondo is in very real need of an evangelistic and educational missionary to shepherd and develop its growing church-membership. A new family is urgently needed on the faculty of the Kongo Evangelical Training Institute if we are to conserve the work of past years, not to mention the need for increased efficiency.

Large and rapidly developing urban centers at Matadi and Leopoldville, for which we are directly responsible, are insistently demanding the appointment of winsome and enthusiastic new missionaries familiar with and believing in social service activities as good handmaidens of evangelism. These missionaries would help conserve the large number of Christian young people who, withdrawn from their simple village environment, are in imminent peril of being drawn into the whirling vortex of temptation and vice which suck Christian and non-Christian alike down to a state far worse than any known to the Congo native before the coming of the white man. During the year a fine new house has been built on our beautiful Leopoldville compound, and it is now ready for the occupancy of such a missionary. But so urgent were other needs that we actually did not put that missionary on the list of most urgently needed missionaries as sent to the Board. Leopoldville is now the capital of the Colony and no other Protestant Mission is working therein. Lift up your eyes and look on this field already white unto harvest. He that reapeth receiveth wages, and gathereth fruit unto life eternal. Come bring your sickles and join in the reaping. Pray ye the Lord of the Harvest that he thrust forth more reapers.



### THE INDIGENOUS CHURCH

All station reports indicate a healthy net gain in church-membership. Sona Bata leads in the number of baptisms, reporting 1,190, Banza Manteke 400, Ntondo 100, Vanga 57, Moanza 28, and Tshumbiri 8. The Prophet Movement has been recrudescing in some sections of the Sona Bata field, and about 3,000 have separated themselves from the main body of the church and formed independent churches. But the missionaries are hopeful that through tactful and prayerful contacts many of these independent churches may realign themselves in good time with their brethren. Everywhere a great restlessness with desire for self-expression is evincing itself among African peoples of which our prophetism is but one manifestation. Banza Manteke reports the movement quite subsided throughout its territory and the people unusually friendly and favorable to the white missionaries.

In the older fields a large number of sectional mass-meetings, lasting from two to three days each, have been held, wherein all manner of church matters were dealt with and as much instruction and inspiration imparted to the church and its adherents as possible. These group meetings afforded excellent opportunities for choosing pupils for the boarding and preparatory schools and were the Meccas of the sick in all the regions round about. The great mass of our church-membership is still illiterate and is dependent almost entirely on very inadequately trained and often young and inexperienced teachers for their mental and spiritual bread. So long as this condition is generally prevalent it must not be thought strange that almost any movement like the Prophet or Ethiopian Movement should sweep large numbers away into error and foolishness. Considerable Catholic opposition and petty persecution are reported. The little church at Mukimvika, still unshepherded, has felt this more heavily than any of our other churches, and the last word is that their teachers have been forbidden to teach because there is no white supervisor responsible for their work.

For more than a decade much emphasis has been placed upon self-support and with gratifying results. Almost no foreign money is now used in support of native churches, schools, teachers, or even traveling evangelist-overseers, save in the newer stations, and even at Vanga contributions already cover two-thirds of these expenses. But unless a like strong emphasis is placed upon teacher-training and the production of literature in the vernacular during the next decade, even at the expense of advance into new territory, the church will have few teachers or schools worth supporting. The Ntondo church has raised over 3,000 francs to reroof the station chapel. This church still leads in per-capita giving.

### EDUCATIONAL WORK

Never was the Congo youth more eager for education of a real sort than today. Never was the Congo Church more acutely in need of an

educated native leadership, Christian in character and spirit, than today. An illiterate Protestant church cannot stand the test of time. Its very genius demands an intelligent membership. The mission has a good educational policy, but team-work has been wanting to make it effective, largely because the pull toward direct evangelistic work in the outlying districts and the seeming necessity for preempting towns in advance of the Catholic invasion have proved stronger than our purposes to concentrate on educational work.

All our boarding-schools are full to overflowing, but their standards are still far below grade. Much of the work done in them should be done in the village schools, and would be if our village teachers were better trained and supervised. At Sona Bata and Banza Manteke there are about twenty young men in each of the preparatory schools, a few of whom will be sent to Kimpese for further training, but the majority will be thrust out as village preachers and teachers without further training, and most of these men have not had even a boarding-school grounding before entering the preparatory schools. So urgent is the need to preempt towns in the Vanga area that the plan of bringing their young teachers back to the station for short periods of intensive study and edification yearly is in danger of being so shortened as to become ineffective. Thus far for the same reason Vanga has sent no student to Kimpese for advanced training. The teacher-training classes at Ntondo and Tshumbiri have necessarily been discontinued during the year owing to lack of staff.

Kimpese has had all the students it could accommodate this year. However, lack of team-work between the cooperating societies in preparing students for entrance has resulted in lowered entrance requirements and in consequence we have had quite a few students unable to do the required work successfully. There are 30 men and 29 women students and over 100 children of school age and 50 workmen in our Kimpese family for whom we provide classroom instruction morning, afternoon, and evening, besides supervising their industrial training in carpentry, brickmaking and laying, their typesetting and printing, their practice teaching, gardening, housekeeping, and health. Late in the year we were able to secure a Belgian builder, and on Christmas Day ground was broken and the first huge foundation-stone dropped into the corner of the Bentley Memorial Chapel. Everybody on the place has a stone which he has brought and cut and had builded into the foundation.

### TRANSLATION AND PRINTING

The lack of literature of all kinds is a serious drawback. Teaching young people to read and then giving them nothing but the Bible to read does not stimulate them greatly to value their ability to read. We have hand printing-presses at most of our stations, but we are all so busy with other work that we find but little time to feed these presses. It would be well were we to take stock of our various activities and determine to apportion more time to the production of literature. The Ntondo press

has printed a small edition of the three letters of John and a booklet of Old Testament stories. Rev. Joseph Clark has revised the four Gospels and Acts, which are being printed at Bolobo. At Vanga reading charts and a catechism have been printed. Dr. W. H. Leslie has a *Story of Jesus' Life* ready for the press. The Banza Manteke press is publishing the Congo News Letter and a small quarterly magazine in the vernacular. A text-book in Physiology and Hygiene is being put through the Kimpese press. Rev. P. A. McDiarmid has spent several months working with an inter-mission committee revising the New Testament and Psalms.

### MEDICAL WORK

Cooperation between the Colonial and missionary medical services has been close and mutually helpful. State, company, and missionary doctors have all worked together in examining the entire population of the Lower Congo for sleeping sickness. The state arranges for free and compulsory treatment in which we are cooperating. For twenty-five years we have been hoping to see such a thoroughgoing campaign inaugurated against this dreadful scourge. The Colonial Medical Service also furnishes a considerable amount of free medicines, etc., for missionary hospitals and dispensaries, and the heavy import duty on medical supplies for our use has been removed. King Albert has been pleased to confer royal honors upon our senior physician, Doctor Leslie, who is now a Chevalier de l'Ordre Royal du Lion. Dr. J. C. King has been doing some intensely interesting research work in sleeping sickness and trying out a new remedy for the Rockefeller Institute with encouraging success. Indeed, he feels that a successful treatment even for last stage cases has been discovered. Arrangements are being made for the transfer of Doctor and Mrs. King to Sona Bata. Dr. Howard M. Freas, who is now studying in Brussels, will take up the work at Banza Manteke upon his arrival in the Congo. Dr. H. Ostrom and Miss Anna Hagquist have returned to Ntondo and hope that work may soon be begun on their new hospital. Mrs. Hilda Bain has recently returned to Congo and gone to Vanga, where she will be in charge of the medical work during Doctor Leslie's furlough. Miss Agnes Anderson, our new nurse, has had a short practical course in the diagnosis and treatment of sleeping sickness at the state hospital at Leopoldville, and is settling happily into the medical work at Sona Bata. We are hoping to hear soon of new medical appointees for the Congo, for we older doctors are dropping out one by one.

### THINGS IN GENERAL

The genius and scope of Protestant missionary work in this colony are being better understood by the authorities with each passing year, and our medical and educational work more appreciated. A new railway is under construction to replace the little decrepit one now barely functioning between Matadi and Leopoldville. Large camps of workmen brought from

various districts for its construction offer unusual opportunities for direct evangelistic work. Kimpese students are working in a Bayaka camp near here and have a night-school in another adjacent to the station. This railway is demanding a large section of our Matadi compound, including the church. In compensation for land expropriated, the mission is requesting valuable land adjacent to the compound and very suitable for the erection of a Sims Memorial Chapel. If this is granted there will also be room for the proposed union mission hostel. The request for land at Songololo for the new site for Banza Manteke-Palabala-Lukunga consolidated stations has been refused, but a request for what seems to most of us a more desirable site was immediately made, and we are hopeful of its being granted early in the new year. A site requested for a subsidiary station in the Sona Bata field has also been refused us.

The franc continues to be worth about one-fourth its pre-war value, but the native has adjusted his transactions to its lowered valuation and is no longer in such financial straits as he was four or five years ago. All he raises or makes finds ready market at a good price. Casting my eye down the course of the last twenty-five years, I see very much real improvement in the condition of the indigenes generally. The next twenty-five years should see much more rapid improvement in his state, provided he is cared for physically through the medical service and given wise Christian leadership, much better and more advanced schooling, better agricultural ideals, stimulating literature, and withal brotherly kindness and consideration.

## THE WORK ON EUROPEAN FIELDS

Compiled by Herbert F. Cawthorne

### SWEDEN

THE opposition which Baptists once had to face has now ceased save in a few districts, and fraternal relations are maintained with Christians of other denominations. Nevertheless progress is not so rapid in the churches as was once the case. Growth is now more in the way of deepening inner life and widening missionary activities. Swedish missionaries in foreign lands report many baptisms, while in the homeland there is ready willingness to meet the increasing costs of maintaining the foreign work. The Swedish Baptist Mission sustains work in China, in the Congo, in Finland, and in Esthonia. In all 47 missionaries are at work. In addition it lends aid to weak churches in Sweden and supports itinerating preachers there. There is besides an independent missionary society, the Örebro Mission Society which parallels in many respects the work of the Swedish Baptist Mission. This society has about 60 missionaries at work. It maintains its own training-school with from 50 to 60 students. The Bethel Seminary has this year 50 students, some of whom are volunteers for foreign service. As usual the students made use of the six weeks Christmas vacation to go into various localities for evangelistic meetings. The only assistance the Society gives the work in Sweden is a limited amount for the Bethel Seminary.

### DENMARK

For some years an evangelistic movement has been gathering power in Denmark. For the ten years from 1904-1914 the net increase of the membership of the churches was 300. For the ten years from 1914-1924 the net increase in the membership of the churches was 1,400. During the five years from 1914-1919 there were 856 baptisms, but during the next five years, from 1919-1924 there were 1,512 baptisms. The total church-membership is now 5,667. The net increase for the year 1924 alone has been 229. It is hoped that this movement may continue to gather strength as the years pass. During the past two or three years work has been done more and more in new districts, especially by holding tent meetings in the summertime. Three missionaries from Denmark now work in the Belgian Congo in cooperation with the Swedish Baptist Mission, and it is hoped that a fourth may soon be sent out. The interest of the people in the support of this missionary activity is growing.

### ESTHONIA

The visits of Dr. W. S. Abernethy and Mr. W. T. Sheppard in 1922 and of Dr. S. W. Cummings and others from the United States at the time of



the Baptist World Alliance meetings in Stockholm are still remembered with gratitude. The year has not been one of unusual growth, yet the people have done their best under all the circumstances. On the island of Dago 80 persons were baptized. Itinerating preachers carry the gospel into the dark places. The theological seminary prospers. Sunday school attendance grows from week to week. The work of Rev. Adam Podin in the prisons and among the lepers still goes on. He is happy to minister to them both in body and in spirit. In all 400 baptisms are reported in Esthonia.

### LATVIA

Changing political conditions have brought better days for Baptists. The government grants freedom of religion to all, and Baptists maintain happy relations with the state. The Latvian Baptist Union carries on its missionary activities without hindrance. The Latvia Baptist Seminary, where there are now 15 students, proves a great blessing. As evangelical preachers are not numerous, the students arrange meetings on Sundays and holidays in churches, halls, or private homes, and carry the gospel in song and sermon to thousands. Bible training courses for evangelists, Sunday school teachers, colporters, and leaders of young people are arranged in different centers. Evangelistic meetings are held. There were 19 baptisms at Talsen. At Windau about 100 were converted, and many are awaiting baptism. Of course there are difficulties to face. Some preaching places are too small for the numbers who come. Many church buildings were damaged or destroyed during the war. Agitation and rioting in neighboring countries cause unrest. The Latvian Baptist Union, however, has established a building fund to aid worthy churches.

### LITHUANIA

Baptist work in Lithuania is carried on under the Lithuanian, German, Lettish, and Russian Unions. The people are mostly Roman Catholics, and the Baptist work among Lithuanians is in its beginnings. The people hear the gospel with joy. In January, 1924, a small Lithuanian mission paper, "The Friend of Truth," was started. It appears monthly, and is the only Baptist literature in Lithuanian, beside the Bible and a small hymn-book. It was possible to send out two colporters with Bibles in 1924. Rev. T. Gerik is the only Baptist preacher who uses the Lithuanian language. Other pastors make use of German and Lettish. There were 54 baptisms reported in 1924. Church-members number 1,094.

### POLAND

The Baptists of Western Poland for the most part speak German and were formerly residents of Germany. They are organized into two associations which are assisted by the German Baptists of America. The Slavic Baptists of Poland have their own Union, which has been assisted by the Society. An unprecedented rise in prices has followed the stabiliza-

tion of Polish money since January 1, 1924. The cost of living is higher in Poland than anywhere in Europe save in Russia. There are not many Polish Baptists in Poland, but there are a large number of Russian Baptists and, in Southern Poland, a few Czechish-speaking Baptists. In addition to the racial division noticed there is a further division of Russian-speaking Baptists in Poland into the two groups they have known in Russia, called "Evangelical Christians" and "Baptists." To maintain a unified work is a very real problem. An important publishing house, called Compass, is maintained at Lodz, which publishes literature in Polish, Russian, German, Ukrainian, and Yiddish. In connection with Compass there is a tract society which, during 1924, employed 10 colporters and distributed nearly 500,000 tracts and 1,241 Bibles and Testaments in various languages. While it is difficult to give accurate statistics of Slavic work in Poland, it is estimated that there are 90 Slavic Baptist churches with about 9,000 members. Over 1,000 were baptized into the Slavic Baptist churches of Poland in 1924.

### FRANCE

The Federation (Union) of French Baptists, which held its annual meeting in May, is growing in strength and unity. French Baptists are developing the spirit of generous support of the work. One layman last year made a gift of 20,000 francs to the Revolving Fund of the Federation, bringing this fund to a total of 50,000 francs. Another 20,000 francs were collected in response to a general appeal to assist in paying for the church in Roubaix in northern France. The pastor of the Lens church issued an appeal for 100,000 francs for the new church building there, and the greater part has been pledged and paid. Certain of the churches made a gift amounting to \$41.75 for relief at the time of the earthquake in Japan. A Baptist missionary is supported in the Cameroon, Africa, working under the Paris Missionary Society. Every church belonging to the Federation raised more money in 1924 than in the preceding year. Repairs have been completed on the building at No. 48 Rue de Lille, Paris, and the church has been rededicated. The work on the new church building at Lens is well along. The church building at Bruay was enlarged during the year. Two churches which previously had been unable to comply with the French law with reference to incorporation were this year legally incorporated and admitted to membership in the Federation of French Baptists. The theological seminary opened at 48 Rue de Lille, Paris, with four students. One of these went to England in the fall to continue his theological education. French Baptists are awake to their obligations to those of foreign birth in France, and a group of Roumanian Baptists now worship in the building at 48 Rue de Lille, Paris. Plans are working out for using a Baptist colporter from Poland to work among Polish laborers in Northern France. The work has always been a difficult one to carry on. During the past year there were only 55 baptisms. Nevertheless, while the progress has been slow, it has been steady during recent years.



# REPORT OF THE TREASURER

For the Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 1925

# HASKINS & SELLS

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

37 WEST 39TH STREET

NEW YORK

ATLANTA  
BALTIMORE  
BIRMINGHAM  
BOSTON  
BUFFALO  
CHICAGO  
CINCINNATI  
CLEVELAND  
DALLAS  
DENVER  
DETROIT

KANSAS CITY  
LOS ANGELES  
MINNEAPOLIS  
NEWARK  
NEW ORLEANS  
NEW YORK  
PHILADELPHIA  
PITTSBURGH  
PORTLAND  
PROVIDENCE  
SAINT LOUIS

SALT LAKE CITY  
SAN DIEGO  
SAN FRANCISCO  
SEATTLE  
TULSA  
WATERTOWN  

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BERLIN  
LONDON  
PARIS  
SHANGHAI

CANADA • CUBA • MEXICO

DELOITTE, PLENDER, HASKINS & SELLS

## CERTIFICATE

We have audited the books and accounts of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society for the year ended April 30, 1925, and

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that, in our opinion, the accompanying General Balance Sheet at April 30, 1925, and the Summary of Income and Appropriations, and Deficit Account, for the year ended that date, are correct; and that the books of the Society are in agreement therewith.

(Signed) HASKINS & SELLS.

NEW YORK, July 8, 1925.



## SCHEDULE I

## DEFICIENCY OF INCOME ACCOUNT

April 30, 1925

Deficiency of Income, May 1, 1924 .....	\$612,510.62
Less: Contributions applying on previous years' Budgets .....	23,193.65
	<hr/>
	\$589,316.97
Less: Net adjustments of previous Budgets, Schedule IV B .....	46,494.44
	<hr/>
Adjusted Deficiency of Income, May 1, 1924 .....	\$542,822.53
Add: Deficiency of Income Current Budget, Schedule II .....	175,152.05
	<hr/>
Deficiency of Income—Includes provision for Foreign Field Appropriations for six months to October 31, 1925, estimated at \$468,851.13, and is without applying Income Equalization Reserves aggregating \$184,350.34	\$717,974.58
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## SCHEDULE II

### SUMMARY OF REVENUE

#### Current Budget

For the Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 1925

#### INCOME

##### Regular Budget:

##### Sources Outside Donations:

Income from Unrestricted Investments .....	\$55,640.22	
Income from Restricted Investments .....	372,124.69	
Income from Designated Temporary Funds .....	6,740.21	
Income from Securities Received as Gifts .....	1,155.05	
		<hr/>
		\$435,660.17
Less: Income designated to be credited or paid to churches .....	\$413.85	
Income designated to be paid to beneficiaries .....	466.65	
Income designated for Specific Purposes and held awaiting expenditure .....	2,452.77	
Income designated to be credited to the Fund .....	6,813.97	
Special charges .....	201.58	
		<hr/>
		10,348.82
		<hr/>
		\$425,311.35
Annuity Agreements Matured .....		28,835.53
Legacies .....		120,000.00
Miscellaneous—Rent of Mission Properties .....		2,637.57
Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board .....		15,059.96
		<hr/>
Total Sources Outside Donations .....		\$591,844.41

##### Regular Donations:

Contributions Received Direct .....	\$65,306.96	
Contributions Received through Board of Missionary Cooperation .....	783,753.78	
		<hr/>
Total Regular Donations .....		849,060.74
		<hr/>
Total Income Regular Budget .....		\$1,440,905.15

##### Specific Budget—Contra:

Contributions Received Direct .....	\$103,327.99	
Contributions Received through Board of Missionary Cooperation .....	33,398.56	
		<hr/>
Total Specific Budget .....		136,726.55
		<hr/>
Total Income Regular and Specific Budgets .....		\$1,577,631.70
Deficiency of Income Current Budget—transferred to Deficiency of Income Account .....		175,152.05
		<hr/>
Grand Total .....		\$1,752,783.75

## SCHEDULE II

### SUMMARY OF REVENUE

#### Current Budget

For the Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 1925

#### BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

##### Regular Budget:

##### Foreign Field Appropriations:

*Field Salaries of Missionaries .....	\$454,883.25	
Salaries of Missionaries on Furlough .....	165,038.71	
*Passages of Missionaries to and from the Field ....	135,971.31	
*Work of Missionaries and Native Agencies .....	317,527.14	
*Care of Property .....	53,092.69	
*Work and Workers in Europe .....	85,000.00	
Retired Missionaries and Widows .....	52,067.27	
*New Appointees .....	22,681.91	
Education of Oriental Students .....	11,500.00	
Land, Buildings, and Equipment .....	68,797.58	
Homes for Missionaries and Missionaries' Children ....	32,140.39	
Foreign Missions Conference .....	6,300.00	
"Missions" and Literature sent to Missionaries .....	2,172.58	
Visitation of Mission Fields .....	1,218.35	
*Exchange .....	20,000.00	
<b>Total Foreign Field Appropriations .....</b>		<b>\$1,428,391.18</b>

##### Home Expenditures:

Foreign Department Administration .....	\$55,755.50	
Home Department Administration .....	62,813.80	
Treasury Department Administration .....	66,482.65	
	<u>\$185,051.95</u>	
Interest .....	614.07	
Retired Officers and Workers .....	1,800.00	
Secretary and Treasurer Genl. Conf. Free Baptists ..	200.00	
<b>Total Home Expenditures .....</b>		<b>187,666.02</b>
<b>Total Appropriations Regular Budget .....</b>		<b>\$1,616,057.20</b>

##### Specific Budget—Contra:

Land, Buildings, and Equipment—Including \$31,666.12		
Japan Reconstruction Work .....	\$99,786.99	
Relief Work .....	2,641.00	
General Work .....	34,298.56	
<b>Total Specific Budget .....</b>		<b>136,726.55</b>
<b>Total Regular and Specific Budget Appropriations ....</b>		<b>\$1,752,783.75</b>

\* These appropriations are for the Foreign Field fiscal year November 1, 1924, to October 31, 1925.

## SCHEDULE III

## GENERAL BALANCE SHEET

April 30, 1925

## ASSETS

## Permanent Fund Assets:

Unrestricted Investments, Schedule IX .....	\$1,210,504.49	
Cash Uninvested .....	35,224.16	
Interest Accrued on New Investments Purchased .....	77.08	
		<hr/>
		\$1,245,805.73
Restricted Investments, Schedule IX .....	\$5,823,371.02	
Cash Uninvested .....	617.04	
Interest Accrued on New Investments Purchased .....	3,024.72	
		<hr/>
		5,827,012.78
		<hr/>
Total Permanent Fund Assets .....		\$7,072,818.51

## Annuity Fund Assets:

Investments, Schedule X .....	\$1,448,738.42	
Interest Prepaid on Real Estate .....	816.62	
Interest Accrued on New Investments Purchased .....	22.76	
Cash Uninvested .....	59,760.87	
		<hr/>
Total Annuity Fund Assets .....		1,509,338.67

Total Permanent and Annuity Fund Assets .....		\$8,582,157.18
Plant Assets—Properties in United States of America .....		84,125.00
Special Trust Funds Assets—Including \$2,333.35 cash awaiting investment .....		134,342.25

## Designated Temporary Fund Assets:

Investments, Schedule XI .....	\$169,548.71	
Cash .....	74,178.57	
		<hr/>
Total Designated Temporary Fund Assets .....		243,727.28

## Current Assets:

## Cash:

On Hand .....	\$800.00	
On Deposit .....	85,383.80	
In Transit .....	249,390.60	
		<hr/>
		\$335,574.40
Securities Received as Gifts and held awaiting disposition (less reserve \$1,722.91) Schedule XII .....		3,783.09

## Accounts Receivable:

## \*Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society:

Budget 1922-1923 .....	\$17,507.32	
Budget 1923-1924 .....	114,278.98	
Budget 1924-1925 .....	128,512.12	
		<hr/>
		260,298.42

\*Reduced by cash payment of \$90,327.59 on June 8, 1925.

## SCHEDULE III

## GENERAL BALANCE SHEET

April 30, 1925

## LIABILITIES AND FUNDS

## Permanent Funds:

## Unrestricted as to Income:

Unrestricted as to Investment, Schedule VI .....	\$535,086.00	
Restricted as to Investment, Schedule VI .....	5,173,256.32	
Additions to Permanent Funds—net profit from sales of Investments .....	49,505.31	
		\$5,757,847.63

## Restricted as to Income:

Unrestricted as to Investment, Schedule VI .....	\$664,249.15	
Restricted as to Investment, Schedule VI .....	650,720.00	
Additions to Permanent Funds—net profit from sales of Investments .....	1.73	
		1,314,970.88

Total Permanent Funds .....	\$7,072,818.51
-----------------------------	----------------

## Annuity Funds:

General Annuity Agreements .....	\$1,482,065.54	
Additions to Annuity Funds—net profit from sales of Investments .....	25,596.77	
Annuity Payments Awaiting Annuitants' Disposition ...	1,676.36	
		1,509,338.67

Total Permanent and Annuity Funds .....	\$8,582,157.18
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Plant Funds—Properties in United States of America ....	84,125.00
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Special Trust Funds—Special Trust Agreements .....	134,342.25
--	------------

## Designated Temporary Funds, Schedule VII:

Purchase, Construction, and Equipment of Mission Buildings .....	\$167,941.77	
Mission Work .....	38,112.02	
Relief Work .....	409.78	
Other Objects .....	37,263.71	
		243,727.28

## Current Liabilities:

Notes Payable to Banks .....	\$100,000.00
Missionaries' Deposits .....	422.20

## Accounts Payable:

Missionaries:		
American Baptist Foreign Mission Society .....	\$8,473.33	
Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society .....	1,176.19	
Miscellaneous .....	1,910.69	
		11,560.21



## SCHEDULE III—Continued

## GENERAL BALANCE SHEET

April 30, 1925

## ASSETS

<b>Missionaries:</b>		
American Baptist Foreign Mission Society .....	\$14,853.77	
Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society ..	1,500.71	
		\$16,354.48
Miscellaneous .....		317.51
Total Current Assets .....		\$616,327.90
<b>Advances:</b>		
<b>Mission Treasurers on Missionaries' and Field Accounts:</b>		
<b>American Baptist Foreign Mission Society:</b>		
Mission Work .....	\$63,487.10	
Personal .....	31,996.15	
		\$95,483.25
<b>Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society:</b>		
Mission Work .....	\$7,086.76	
Personal .....	3,030.78	
		10,117.54
Homes for Missionaries and Missionaries' Children ....		9,544.98
<b>Missionaries—For Traveling Expenses:</b>		
American Baptist Foreign Mission Society .....	\$11,027.68	
Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society ..	5,037.10	
		16,064.78
To Representatives of the Society to be accounted for ..		3,077.45
Total Advances .....		134,288.00
<b>Legacy and Annuity Reserve Assets:</b>		
Investments—Less Reserve \$6,425.23, Schedule XIII ..	\$84,568.72	
Advances on Account of Prospective Funds .....	261.38	
Uninvested Cash .....	99,520.24	
		184,350.34
<b>Deficiency of Income—Includes provision for Foreign Field Appropriations for six months to October 31, 1925, estimated at \$468,851.13 and is without applying Income Equalization Reserves aggregating \$184,350.34 .....</b>		
		717,974.58
Total .....		\$10,697,292.53

NOTE. This balance sheet does not include physical property of the Society used on the Mission Fields or inventory of office furniture and fixtures used at headquarters.

## SCHEDULE III—Continued

## GENERAL BALANCE SHEET

April 30, 1925

## LIABILITIES AND FUNDS

Mission Treasurers' Deposits—Personal Funds of Missionaries:	
American Baptist Foreign Mission Society .....	\$59,390.52
Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society .....	7,454.08
	<hr/> \$66,844.60
Total Current Liabilities .....	\$178,827.01
Foreign Field Appropriation Balances against which charges have not yet been reported:	
Current Budget:	
American Baptist Foreign Mission Society—including an estimated amount of approximately \$468,851.13 for six months ending October 31, 1925 ....	\$1,116,274.52
Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society—including an estimated amount of approximately \$169,970.83 for six months ending October 31, 1925 .....	391,895.77
	<hr/> \$1,508,170.29
Previous Budgets:	
American Baptist Foreign Mission Society .....	\$381,969.34
Women's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society .....	66,715.26
	<hr/> 448,684.60
	<hr/> 1,956,854.89
Add: Mission Treasurers' Deposits—Mission Work Appropriations:	
American Baptist Foreign Mission Society .....	\$42,418.20
Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society ..	43,979.11
	<hr/> 86,397.31
	<hr/> \$2,043,252.20
Less: Net payments applying on above balances—includes \$80,511.21 cash in hands of eight Mission Treasurers .....	
	<hr/> 753,488.73
	<hr/> 1,289,763.47
Allocated from Unrestricted Legacy and Annuity Receipts above Budget Expectancy:	
Reserve for Equalization of Income from Legacies....	\$134,350.34
Reserve for Equalization of Income from Matured Annuities .....	50,000.00
	<hr/> 184,350.34
Total .....	<hr/> <u>\$10,697,292.53</u>

# SCHEDULE IV SUMMARY OF FOREIGN FIELD APPROPRIATIONS

Missions	Salaries	Passages	Mission Work	Buildings	Specifics	Totals
Burma .....	\$153,474.43	\$39,735.67	\$70,529.07	\$10,761.33	\$15,115.48	\$289,615.98
Assam .....	64,557.22	15,021.68	35,681.44	13,495.50	8,374.62	137,160.46
South India .....	103,591.91	19,711.62	55,843.55	.....	7,151.87	186,208.95
Bengal .....	23,703.94	8,256.24	23,194.33	1,666.66	2,722.50	59,603.67
China:						
South China .....	43,689.45	5,759.53	17,130.66	9,050.00	6,361.33	81,990.97
East China .....	85,624.20	23,165.97	34,551.77	5,100.00	28,524.51	176,966.45
West China .....	45,535.77	9,240.00	19,579.98	2,813.97	1,861.25	79,030.97
All China Appropriations .....	.....	.....	6,364.00	.....	.....	6,364.00
Japan .....	65,939.16	6,414.52	65,328.12	3,500.00	32,241.93	173,423.73
Congo-Belge .....	49,079.31	7,675.16	10,350.00	6,136.78	4,000.05	68,241.30
Philippine Islands .....	28,938.69	7,909.32	18,795.53	4,000.00	20,024.44	85,667.98
Totals .....	\$655,134.08	\$142,889.71	\$357,348.45	\$56,524.24	\$132,377.98	\$1,344,274.40
Work in Europe .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,514.62
Exchange .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000.00
Retired Missionaries and Widows .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,495.11
Education of Oriental Students .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,500.00
Homes for Missionaries and Missionaries' Children .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,140.39
Foreign Missions Conference .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,300.00
" Missions " and Literature sent to Missionaries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,172.58
Visitation of Foreign Fields .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,218.35
Undesignated New Appointees .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	850.00
Undesignated Specific .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91.50
Clergy Fares Purchased for Missionaries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151.00
Near East Relief .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	242.45
Building Loan Fund .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,166.67
Total Foreign Field Appropriations .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*\$1,565,117.73

\* In agreement with Schedule II, as follows:

Total Foreign Field Appropriation, Regular Budget .....	\$1,428,391.18
Total Specific Budget .....	136,726.55
	<u>\$1,565,117.73</u>

# FOREIGN FIELD APPROPRIATIONS

## THE REPORT OF THE TREASURER

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THE BURMA MISSION		Salaries	Passages	Mission Work	Buildings	Specifics	Totals
Bassein	.....	\$8,350.48	\$2,183.33	\$4,194.82	\$1,233.33	\$550.00	\$16,511.96
Bhamo	.....	8,048.75	1,255.21	986.00	.....	338.85	10,628.81
Haka	.....	2,110.97	625.00	926.67	.....	285.00	3,917.64
Henzada	.....	8,870.59	1,017.60	1,959.33	.....	1,210.00	13,057.52
Insein	.....	3,477.37	1,250.00	2,792.25	.....	1,315.00	8,534.02
Kengtung	.....	4,776.76	3,594.25	3,661.42	.....	6,364.50	18,330.93
Loikaw	.....	2,409.36	.....	845.67	.....	970.00	4,225.03
Mandalay	.....	1,620.00	.....	893.33	.....	35.00	2,548.33
Maubin	.....	3,355.00	.....	918.67	237.33	35.00	4,530.00
Maymyo	.....	720.98	1,250.00	268.33	2,000.00	1,700.00	5,908.31
Mektila	.....	3,071.52	.....	985.67	.....	.....	4,037.19
Mong Lem	.....	2,700.00	.....	3,380.33	.....	693.09	6,829.42
Mongnai	.....	1,850.00	.....	1,560.67	.....	12.20	3,433.93
Moulmein	.....	11,194.20	2,850.04	3,786.37	.....	64.15	17,894.76
Myingyan	.....	.....	.....	766.00	.....	.....	766.00
Myitkyina	.....	3,358.60	1,701.57	905.33	.....	220.50	6,186.00
Namkham	.....	3,442.41	.....	2,300.00	.....	295.00	6,037.41
Pegu	.....	2,000.00	987.78	697.67	.....	2.00	3,687.45
Pyapon	.....	1,850.00	.....	1,084.00	666.67	26.37	3,627.04
Pyinmana	.....	.....	.....	660.00	.....	.....	660.00
Rangoon	.....	4,657.50	.....	2,370.33	.....	75.66	7,103.39
General	.....	9,733.26	5,307.40	9,271.01	.....	105.00	24,416.67
Tudon College	.....	24,148.46	3,991.16	3,278.42	266.67	315.13	31,990.81
Baptist Schools	.....	4,414.42	3,166.76	1,116.00	3,333.33	.....	12,030.51
Administrative, Mission Secretary and Treasurer Expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reserve Fund	.....	2,225.00	1,250.00	5,106.28	.....	.....	8,581.28
Sagaing	.....	3,894.55	1,250.00	3,350.67	.....	.....	3,350.67
Sandoway	.....	1,860.75	.....	853.67	.....	325.00	6,323.22
Shwegyin	.....	.....	.....	1,152.00	1,333.33	.....	4,346.68
Taunggyi	.....	3,791.54	513.91	430.00	.....	430.00	430.00
Tavoy	.....	4,050.00	.....	2,068.33	200.00	9.13	6,582.81
Tharawaddy	.....	3,547.43	1,520.83	1,959.16	1,490.67	15.00	7,514.83
Thayetmyo	.....	2,616.79	1,850.00	976.00	.....	.....	6,044.26
Thonze	.....	3,107.54	850.50	635.00	.....	115.00	5,241.79
Toungoo	.....	6,487.86	2,708.33	2,513.00	.....	50.00	5,079.04
Zigon	.....	.....	.....	566.67	.....	89.00	11,798.13
Income Tax	.....	3,081.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	566.67
Taunggyi School for Missionaries' Children	.....	1,667.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,981.34
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	500.00	400.00	.....	.....	1,667.00
Totals	.....	\$53,474.43	\$30,735.67	\$70,529.07	\$10,761.33	\$15,115.48	\$289,615.08

## FOREIGN FIELD APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

THE ASSAM MISSION		Salaries	Passages	Mission Work	Buildings	Specifics	Totals
Furkating		\$9,868.60	\$3,088.08	\$1,039.67			\$1,039.67
Gauhati				3,306.33	\$5,133.33	\$65.00	21,551.34
Goalpara				186.00			186.00
Golaghat		5,824.81	1,272.55	2,138.00		705.00	9,941.02
Imur		5,275.33		8,353.66		92.20	8,209.52
Jorhat		16,701.58	2,626.13	8,360.18	1,488.33	891.08	22,638.97
Kangpokpi		5,873.42	1,350.00	2,188.00	3,106.89	5,677.84	18,196.15
Kolima		3,993.29		1,841.66		80.00	5,884.95
Mongdai				622.67			622.67
North Lakhimpur		1,895.00		926.67		150.00	2,971.67
Nowgong		2,358.70	1,643.46	1,677.00	1,500.00	499.50	7,878.66
Sadiya		3,639.34		1,150.67		4,790.01	4,790.01
Sibsagar-Dibrugarh		2,468.16		939.00	630.67		4,037.83
Tura		10,885.71	5,041.46	3,970.26	1,636.28	214.00	21,747.71
Administrative, Mission Secretary and Treasurer Expenses				3,908.34			3,908.34
Reserve Fund				2,888.67			2,888.67
Income Tax		1,573.28					1,573.28
Totals		\$64,587.22	\$15,021.68	\$35,681.44	\$13,495.50	\$8,374.62	\$137,160.46
THE SOUTH INDIA MISSION							
Allur		\$1,925.00				\$82.00	\$2,007.00
Bapatla		5,465.03					5,465.03
Cumbum		1,750.00		\$23.16		318.62	2,091.78
Donakonda		925.00				383.00	1,308.00
Gadval		1,934.15				460.00	2,403.15
Gurzalla		2,865.00				368.20	3,173.20
Hanumakonda		7,009.65	\$3,431.36	244.15		115.00	11,700.16
Kanigiri		1,750.00		8.89			1,758.89
Kavali		1,750.00				110.00	1,860.00
Kurnool		4,305.00		720.73		150.00	5,175.73
Madira		2,956.00					2,956.00
Madras		4,650.00				380.85	5,030.85
Mahabubnagar		1,450.00					1,450.00
Markapur		6,587.95	1,800.38			2,048.90	10,437.23
Nalgonda		5,723.82	2,334.34			15.00	8,073.16



## THE SOUTH INDIA MISSION

(Continued)

Nandyal .....	3,306.56	551.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,858.11
Narsaravpet .....	2,550.00	.....	.....	15.25	.....	.....	2,565.25
Nellore .....	4,780.00	.....	.....	400.00	.....	.....	5,180.00
Ongole .....	13,489.62	6,101.04	.....	4,018.28	.....	.....	24,422.49
Podili .....	2,092.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,092.50
Ramapatnam .....	6,795.28	1,585.40	.....	1,395.09	.....	.....	10,937.27
Secunderabad .....	2,000.00	1,322.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,322.93
Soorapett .....	3,091.66	1,284.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,376.28
Udayagiri .....	1,750.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,750.00
Vinukonda .....	3,782.19	1,300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,184.69
Kodaikanal School for Missionaries' Children	6,450.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,450.00
Madras Christian College .....	.....	.....	.....	1,666.67	.....	.....	1,666.67
Malabar Christian College .....	.....	.....	.....	66.66	.....	.....	66.66
Gross Appropriations <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	47,284.67	.....	.....	47,284.67
Income Tax .....	2,413.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,413.50
Totals .....	\$103,501.91	\$19,711.62	.....	\$55,843.55	.....	\$7,151.87	\$86,208.95

<sup>1</sup> Gross unable to distribute because of lack of information from the field.

## THE BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION

Balasore .....	\$5,207.27	\$4,316.24	\$0,005.00	.....	.....	\$2,267.00	\$17,795.51
Bhimpore .....	2,759.84	1,300.00	4,984.00	.....	.....	100.00	9,477.17
Chandali .....	.....	.....	114.67	.....	.....	.....	114.67
Contai .....	1,875.62	.....	608.00	.....	.....	.....	2,596.12
Jamshedpur .....	2,202.63	.....	300.00	.....	.....	12.50	2,800.63
Kharagpur .....	5,742.52	625.00	512.00	.....	.....	298.00	6,924.52
Midnapore .....	4,423.86	2,015.00	1,624.00	.....	.....	45.00	9,396.19
Santipore .....	.....	.....	680.00	.....	1,333.33	.....	680.00
Salgoda .....	.....	.....	228.67	.....	.....	.....	228.67
Kodaikanal School for Missionaries' Children	733.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	733.33
General .....	.....	.....	633.33	.....	.....	.....	633.33
Evangelistic Board .....	.....	.....	6,904.66	.....	.....	.....	6,904.66
Income Tax .....	718.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	718.87
Reserve .....	.....	.....	600.00	.....	.....	.....	600.00
Totals .....	\$23,763.94	\$8,256.24	\$23,194.33	.....	\$1,666.66	\$2,722.50	\$59,603.67

## FOREIGN FIELD APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

THE SOUTH CHINA MISSION		Salaries	Passages	Mission Work	Buildings	Specifics	Totals
Changning (Sunwuhsien)		\$3,940.00		\$1,107.50		\$1,000.00	\$6,047.50
Chaochowfu		1,822.50		1,099.50	\$800.00		3,722.00
Chaoyang		3,337.00	\$585.00	1,388.50			5,310.50
Hopo		3,932.82	1,400.00	1,195.50			6,528.32
Kaying		4,154.16	1,170.00	2,613.00			7,937.16
Kityang		3,260.87		1,445.00	3,250.00	86.00	8,041.87
Swatow		18,190.25		4,026.16	5,000.00	5,035.00	34,855.94
Ungkung			2,604.53	1,129.50		37.00	4,724.43
Canton Christian College		3,557.93				203.33	203.33
General and Administration				2,502.50			2,502.50
Reserve				623.50			623.50
Mission Builder		1,493.92					1,493.92
Totals		\$43,689.45	\$5,759.53	\$17,130.66	\$9,050.00	\$6,361.33	\$81,990.97
THE EAST CHINA MISSION							
Hangchow		\$12,832.50	\$4,627.70	\$3,503.00	\$500.00	\$87.00	\$21,550.20
Hachow		1,679.80		2,098.50		10.00	3,788.30
Kinhwa		1,600.00		2,379.00		165.00	4,144.00
Nanking		1,876.63		7,511.00		10.00	6,186.63
Ningpo		16,373.53	4,644.97	7,511.00	600.00	4,511.75	33,641.25
Shanghai		37,002.27	11,824.38	7,235.06		22,690.00	78,751.71
Shanghai American School for Missionaries							
Children		4,300.00					4,300.00
Shaoching		9,859.47	2,068.92	3,618.71	4,000.00	1,050.76	19,997.86
General and Administration				3,731.00			3,731.00
Reserve				775.50			775.50
Shanghai Guest Allowance		100.00					100.00
Totals		\$85,624.20	\$23,165.97	\$34,551.77	\$5,100.00	\$28,524.51	\$176,966.45

# THE REPORT OF THE TREASURER

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## THE WEST CHINA MISSION

Chengtu .....	\$19,854.18	\$5,307.50	\$2,921.00	\$717.50	\$28,800.18
Kiating .....	5,050.00	.....	1,902.50	155.00	7,107.50
Ningyuan .....	1,957.50	.....	205.94	25.00	2,188.44
Suifu .....	9,158.14	.....	4,398.00	401.75	15,771.86
Yachow .....	6,745.12	.....	3,524.04	562.00	13,113.66
West China Land Purchase Fund .....	.....	2,282.50	.....	.....	1,000.00
West China Union University .....	.....	.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
Reserve .....	.....	.....	378.50	.....	378.50
Administrative Mission Secretary and Treasurer Expenses .....	.....	.....	250.00	.....	250.00
New Appointee .....	2,770.83	1,050.00	.....	.....	4,420.83
Totals .....	\$45,535.77	\$9,240.00	\$19,579.98	\$1,861.25	\$79,030.97

## ALL CHINA APPROPRIATIONS

China Baptist Council .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$642.50
China Baptist Inter-Mission Committee .....	.....	.....	\$642.50	.....	470.00
China Baptist Publication Society .....	.....	.....	470.00	.....	1,000.00
National Christian Council .....	.....	.....	2,150.00	.....	2,150.00
China Christian Educational Association .....	.....	.....	887.50	.....	887.50
Council on Health Education .....	.....	.....	750.00	.....	750.00
China Union Universities, Baptist share of expenses account Central office in N. Y. .....	.....	.....	164.00	.....	164.00
Appropriation to meet our share of the cost of sending to China in cooperation with other interested Boards, an Expert in the work of the rural church .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300.00
Totals .....	.....	.....	\$6,364.00	.....	\$6,364.00

## THE JAPAN MISSION

Himeji .....	\$2,952.76	.....	\$1,681.00	.....	\$4,633.76
Inland Sea .....	2,700.00	.....	8,970.00	.....	11,732.42
Kobe .....	2,719.80	.....	3,108.00	2.42	5,827.80
Kyoto .....	4,130.00	.....	235.50	.....	4,465.50
Mito .....	.....	.....	3,013.50	100.00	3,813.50
Morioka .....	3,068.35	.....	3,270.00	.....	2,838.35
Osaka .....	2,794.95	\$1,040.00	2,709.00	.....	6,843.95
Sendai .....	2,886.60	.....	1,290.00	.....	3,890.00
Tokyo .....	32,605.61	5,374.52	13,705.12	14.00	61,548.64
Tokyo School for Missionaries' Children .....	1,000.00	.....	.....	9,863.39	1,000.00
Yokohama .....	10,049.62	.....	16,960.00	.....	27,000.00
Japan Reconstruction .....	.....	.....	.....	591.00	21,598.62
Japan Relief .....	.....	.....	.....	162.50	162.50
Income Tax .....	1,271.47	.....	.....	.....	1,271.47
General and Administration .....	.....	.....	9,093.00	.....	9,093.00
Reserve .....	.....	.....	1,293.00	.....	1,293.00
Totals .....	\$65,939.16	\$6,414.52	\$65,328.12	\$32,241.93	\$173,423.73

## FOREIGN FIELD APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

THE CONGO MISSION		Salaries	Passages	Mission Work	Buildings	Specifics	Totals
Banza Manteke		\$9,905.00	\$750.00	\$1,550.00		\$199.00	\$12,404.00
Kimpepe		2,150.00		1,350.00		625.22	4,125.22
Matadi		2,416.56	900.00	300.00		6.46	3,623.02
Ntando		8,814.55	434.38	875.00		1,620.63	12,005.32
Sona Bata		6,692.34	2,351.47	1,625.00	\$320.76	774.60	17,259.43
Tshumbiri		2,780.94	1,186.47	425.00	\$,816.02		4,392.41
Vanga		7,319.92	2,052.84	1,175.00		304.98	10,852.74
Administrative Expense				2,600.00			2,600.00
Kinshasa Mission House				250.00			250.00
Mission Builder				200.00			200.00
Bain Memorial Hospital						169.16	169.16
Miscellaneous						300.00	300.00
Totals.		\$40,079.31	\$7,675.16	\$10,350.00	\$6,136.78	\$4,000.05	\$68,241.30
THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MISSION							
Bacolod		\$6,603.85	\$2,367.92	\$3,065.00			\$12,036.77
Capiz		7,455.00	3,740.96	750.00			16,095.96
Iloilo		14,879.84	1,800.44	11,730.53	\$4,000.00	\$150.00	54,285.25
Reserve Fund				1,000.00		25,874.44	1,000.00
Evangelistic				1,750.00			1,750.00
Medical				500.00			500.00
Totals		\$28,938.69	\$7,909.32	\$18,795.53	\$4,000.00	\$26,024.44	\$85,667.98

## FOREIGN FIELD APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

WORK IN EUROPE		Total
Commissioner in Europe .....		\$3,000.00
Czechoslovakia .....		11,300.00
Denmark .....		8,400.00
Estonia .....		1,950.00
France .....		17,348.39
Germany .....		4,323.53
Latvia .....		1,950.00
Lithuania .....		400.00
Norway .....		7,600.00
Poland .....		12,012.50
Reserve .....		3,550.00
Russia .....		5,410.00
Sweden .....		2,150.00
Special Relief Work in Europe .....		2,120.20
Special Representative in Europe .....		7,000.00
Total .....		<u>\$88,514.62</u>



## SCHEDULE IV A

## AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY

Analysis of Estimated Amount of Foreign Field Appropriation  
Balances Against Which Charges Have Not Yet Been Reported, to  
October 31, 1925.

	Estimated Appropriations to October 31, 1925
Field Salaries .....	\$234,050.13
Passages .....	2,542.10
Mission Work .....	169,788.90
New Appointees .....	7,627.17
Work in Europe .....	44,842.83
Exchange .....	10,000.00
	<hr/>
	* \$468,851.13

\* This amount appears on page 201, Schedule III, General Balance Sheet.

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WOMAN'S AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN  
MISSION SOCIETY

Analysis of Estimated Amount of Foreign Field Appropriation  
Balances Against Which Charges Have Not Yet Been Reported, to  
October 31, 1925.

	Estimated Appropriations to October 31, 1925
Field Salaries .....	\$75,098.33
Passages .....	5,333.48
Mission Work .....	86,778.03
New Appointees .....	2,760.99
	<hr/>
	* \$169,970.83

\* This amount appears on page 201, Schedule III, General Balance Sheet.

**SCHEDULE IV B**  
**AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY**  
**ADDITIONS AND CANCELLATIONS 1924-1925**

Year	Totals		Field Salaries		Home Salaries		Passages	
	Add	Cancel	Add	Cancel	Add	Cancel	Add	Cancel
1920-21 .....	\$4,309.57	\$8,965.57	\$1,366.86	\$830.45	\$991.47	\$1,174.76	\$1,232.50	\$1,866.37
1921-22 .....	6,435.95	13,044.15	1,474.23	4,203.38	998.70	2,333.33	1,709.95	344.96
1922-23 .....	10,594.80	14,031.17	6,250.94	3,536.60	.....	1,750.00	2,729.50	2,161.04
1923-24 .....	67,124.84	98,918.71	36,367.80	29,107.26	11,953.84	11,257.91	10,571.07	19,301.85
Total .....	\$88,465.16	\$134,959.60	\$45,459.83	\$37,677.69	\$13,944.01	\$16,516.00	\$16,243.02	\$23,674.22

**SCHEDULE IV B**  
**AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY**  
**ADDITIONS AND CANCELLATIONS 1924-1925**

Mission Work		Buildings		Care of Property		Exchange		Home Miscellaneous Items	
Add	Cancel	Add	Cancel	Add	Cancel	Add	Cancel	Add	Cancel
\$553.70	\$3,888.03	.....	.....	.....	\$100.00	\$165.04	\$746.57	.....	\$359.39
2,253.07	4,766.70	.....	\$1,280.68	.....	62.50	.....	52.60	.....	.....
1,584.57	5,873.98	.....	702.14	.....	.....	29.79	7.41	.....	.....
762.20	7,367.30	\$400.13	5,000.00	.....	150.00	7,069.80	25,565.95	.....	1,168.44
\$5,153.54	\$21,896.01	\$400.13	\$6,982.82	.....	\$312.50	\$7,264.63	\$26,372.53	.....	\$1,527.83

**RECAPITULATION**

	Add.	Cancel
Field Salaries .....	\$45,459.83	\$37,677.69
Home Salaries .....	13,944.01	16,516.00
Passages .....	16,243.02	23,674.22
Mission Work .....	5,153.54	21,896.01
Buildings .....	400.13	6,982.82
Care of Property .....	.....	312.50
Exchange .....	7,264.63	26,372.53
Home Miscellaneous Items .....	.....	1,527.83
	<u>\$88,465.16</u>	<u>\$134,959.60</u>
Net—Schedule I .....		<u>\$46,494.44</u>

## SCHEDULE V

## DETAILS OF HOME EXPENDITURES

For the Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 1925

## (1) Foreign Department Administration

Cablegrams .....	\$702.26
Medical Examinations of Missionaries .....	2,099.01
Miscellaneous Expense .....	319.25
Postage .....	423.96
Salaries of Foreign Secretaries .....	12,055.10
Salaries of Assistants and Office Staff .....	15,502.79
Stationery and Supplies .....	382.29
Telegrams .....	143.43
Travel of Missionaries to meet the Board .....	1,325.89
Travel of Officers and Others .....	1,189.19
Proportion of General Expense .....	14,878.53

\$49,021.70

## Candidate and Medical Department Administration:

Appointees' Conference .....	\$600.00
Medical Examination of New Appointees ..	198.00
Office Equipment .....	103.74
Salary of Assistant and Office Staff .....	3,216.34
Stationery and Supplies .....	98.63
Telegrams .....	78.13
Travel of Candidates .....	1,753.75
Travel of Officers .....	685.21

6,733.80

\$55,755.50

## (2) Home Department Administration

Cablegrams .....	\$48.67
Miscellaneous Expense .....	22.63
New England Baptist Library .....	250.00
Office Equipment .....	412.75
Other Library Expenditures .....	78.96
Postage .....	803.50
Salary of Home Secretary .....	5,473.72
Salaries of Assistants and Staff .....	12,014.18
Stationery and Supplies .....	166.03
Telegrams .....	148.37
Travel of Officers and Others .....	1,685.91
Proportion of General Expense .....	14,878.53

\$35,983.25

## Promotion of Interest and Beneficence:

Deputation Work of Missionaries .....	\$5,620.31
Deputation Work of Officers .....	1,134.07
Field Secretary's Salary and Expenses ...	8,533.64
Literature Department .....	4,311.06
Missionary Exhibits .....	37.42
Publicity .....	1,179.38
Salaries of Office Staff .....	6,014.67

26,830.55

\$62,813.80

**(3) Treasury Department Administration**

Cablegrams .....	\$140.60	
Certified Public Accountant .....	1,450.00	
Collection and Exchange .....	65.49	
Legal Expenses .....	280.96	
Miscellaneous Expense .....	167.05	
Office Equipment .....	1,383.18	
Over and Short Account .....	2.00	
Postage .....	917.41	
Safe Deposit Box .....	50.00	
Salary of Treasurer .....	5,500.00	
Salary of Assistant and Office Staff .....	29,503.87	
Stationery and Supplies .....	1,536.82	
Telegrams .....	94.00	
Travel of Officers and Others .....	689.58	
Treasury Liability Bonds .....	333.82	
Shipping Department, Salaries, and Expenses .....	9,626.64	
Proportion of General Expense .....	14,878.53	
	\$66,619.95	
Less Discounts .....	137.30	
		\$66,482.65

**(4) Miscellaneous General Expense**

Interest .....	\$614.07	
Retired Officers and Workers .....	1,800.00	
Expenses Secretary and Treasurer, General Conference of Free Baptists .....	200.00	
		2,614.07
Home Expenditures Schedule II .....		\$187,666.02

**(5) Details of General Expense**

Alterations and Repairs .....	\$10.00	
Annual Meeting .....	3,478.62	
Board of Managers' Travel .....	4,649.55	
Electric Light .....	922.77	
General Office Equipment .....	253.61	
Insurance .....	52.67	
Miscellaneous Expense .....	646.58	
Office Cleaning .....	1,128.20	
Postage .....	*331.44	
Rent .....	21,080.55	
Salaries and Wages .....	9,643.60	
Special Conference Expense .....	816.01	
Stationery and Supplies .....	1,339.42	
Telegrams .....	24.40	
Telephone .....	921.05	
		\$44,635.59

Apportioned as follows:

To Foreign Department Administration .....	\$14,878.53	
To Home Department Administration .....	14,878.53	
To Treasury Department Administration .....	14,878.53	
		\$44,635.59

**(6) Details of Literature Department**

Annual Report .....	\$2,687.17	
General Literature and Printing .....	1,619.06	
Postage and Express .....	59.75	
Prints and Electros .....	18.21	
Stereopticon Supplies .....	11.90	
	\$4,396.09	
Less Credit Sales .....	85.03	
		\$4,311.06

\* Credit.

# SCHEDULE VI Summary of Permanent Funds and Income Earned

	Balance May 1, 1924	Increase	Decrease	Balance April 30, 1925	Income Unrestricted as to Investment	Income Restricted as to Investment
Class I—Unrestricted as to Income, Unrestricted as to Investment .....	\$514,086.01	\$20,999.99	.....	\$535,086.00	\$25,332.92	.....
Class II—Unrestricted as to Income, Restricted as to Investment .....	5,149,579.82	23,677.50	\$1.00	5,173,256.32	.....	\$321,518.34
Class III—Restricted as to Income, Unrestricted as to Investment .....	573,605.09	90,644.06	.....	664,249.15	30,307.30	.....
Class IV—Restricted as to Income, Restricted as to Investment .....	481,035.00	170,117.50	432.50	650,720.00	.....	50,606.35
	\$6,718,305.92	\$305,439.05	\$433.50	\$7,023,311.47	\$55,640.22	\$372,124.69



## CLASS I

## Permanent Funds—Unrestricted as to Income

## Unrestricted as to Investment

Name	Balance May 1, 1924	Increase	Decrease	Balance April 30, 1925	Income Earned
Ambler, A. T. ....	\$3,500.00	.....	.....	\$3,500.00	\$169.97
Ambler, J. V. Memorial Fund .....	13,000.00	.....	.....	13,000.00	631.35
Argabright, S. V. ....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	4.85
Arnold, George N. ....	1,949.18	.....	.....	1,949.18	94.66
"As Unto Him" Fund .....	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	242.82
Axtell, Hannah E. ....	124.44	.....	.....	124.44	6.04
Bailie, David .....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	48.56
Bamford, Chloë Lizzie .....	50.00	.....	.....	50.00	2.43
Barney, B. B., Memorial Fund .....	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	242.83
Bellew, William B. ....	192.14	.....	.....	192.14	9.33
Bennett, Montgomery .....	3,383.33	.....	.....	3,383.33	164.31
Bostwick, J. A. ....	20,300.00	.....	.....	20,300.00	985.88
Bradford, S. S. ....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	48.57
Brow, Arnold, Rhoda and Abbie J. ....	532.50	.....	.....	532.50	25.86
Bryant Fund .....	453.71	.....	.....	453.71	22.03
Burchard, Hannah M. ....	3,874.38	.....	.....	3,874.38	188.16
Burke, J. W. ....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	4.86
Butler, Charles T. ....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	48.57
Butler, Elizabeth N. ....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	48.57
Carr Fund .....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	48.57
Chandler, Elizabeth B. ....	1,555.85	.....	.....	1,555.85	75.56
Colby, E. T. ....	476.32	.....	.....	476.32	23.13
Cook, Chapman M. ....	324.00	.....	.....	324.00	15.74
Cortiss, Celinda .....	393.73	.....	.....	393.73	19.12
Cox, Effie W. ....	154.00	.....	.....	154.00	7.48
Crozer, Robert H. ....	50,000.00	.....	.....	50,000.00	2,428.28
Crozer, Sallie D. ....	3,000.00	.....	.....	3,000.00	145.70
Currier, Emily E. ....	125.00	.....	.....	125.00	6.07
David, Sarah H. and Joseph W. ....	3,733.83	.....	.....	3,733.83	181.34
Davis, Isaac .....	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	242.83
Davis, James M. ....	3,412.50	.....	.....	3,412.50	165.73
Dizer, Marshall C. ....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	48.57
Drown, Mary N. ....	8,537.82	.....	.....	8,537.82	414.64
Droz, Adaline .....	900.00	.....	.....	900.00	43.71
Dunbar, Robert .....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	24.28
Eastburn, Martha, Memorial Fund ...	67.08	.....	.....	67.08	3.26
Eaton, Fidelia D. ....	9,117.96	.....	.....	9,117.96	442.82
Eldredge, Lyman .....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	4.86
Estes, Carrie A. ....	25.00	.....	.....	25.00	1.21
Evans, Levi P. ....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	24.28
Fenger, Mary E. ....	16,184.50	.....	.....	16,184.50	786.01
Flagg, Mary .....	6,339.90	.....	.....	6,339.90	307.90
Flint, Harriet N. ....	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	242.83
Free Baptist Permanent Fund .....	32,783.51	.....	.....	32,783.51	1,592.15
French, Joseph E. ....	.....	\$7,500.00	.....	7,500.00	14.97
Fry, Mrs. L. R. ....	2,085.89	.....	.....	2,085.89	101.30
Gale, Gertrude Hakes .....	.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	16.63
Gale, Susan H. ....	1,426.89	.....	.....	1,426.89	69.30
Gibbs, Norman and Mary .....	409.70	177.57	.....	587.27	26.11
Glover, Henry R. ....	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	242.83
Ham, William .....	89.55	.....	.....	89.55	4.35
Harmon, Eugene E. ....	985.00	.....	.....	985.00	47.84
Hewitt, Harriet Barker .....	6,427.83	.....	.....	6,427.83	312.17
Hoyt, Joseph B. ....	24,523.00	.....	.....	24,523.00	1,190.97
Isley, Austin T., Memorial Fund ....	.....	300.00	.....	300.00	12.41
Ingersoll, Edith M. ....	432.47	.....	.....	432.47	21.01
John, Miss Frank .....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	24.28
Johnson, Susannah .....	400.00	.....	.....	400.00	19.43
Jones, John J. ....	50,000.00	.....	.....	50,000.00	2,428.28
Ketcham, George W., Foreign Memo- rial Fund No. 2. ....	15,240.51	548.78	.....	15,789.29	749.29
Latourette, E. S. ....	29.00	.....	.....	29.00	1.41
Leavens, Julia H., Memorial Fund ...	2,449.31	.....	.....	2,449.31	118.95
Lees, W. B. ....	475.00	.....	.....	475.00	23.07

Name	Balance May 1, 1924	Increase	Decrease	Balance April 30, 1925	Income Earned
Leonard Memorial Fund .....	1,194.72	.....	.....	1,194.72	58.02
Leonard, Frank J. ....	4,995.00	.....	.....	4,995.00	242.58
Lester, Sarah Edson, Foreign Mission Fund .....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	48.56
Lewis, Mary J. ....	228.35	.....	.....	228.35	11.09
Lindsay, Mary E. ....	1,997.55	.....	.....	1,997.55	97.01
Little, George W. ....	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	242.83
Logan, John .....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	4.86
Lougee, Clara A. ....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	48.56
Mann, Marcia J. ....	.....	500.00	.....	500.00	2.73
Marsh, Edward W., and Susan Ade- laide Thompson Marsh .....	.....	160.00	.....	160.00	1.60
Mendenhall, Nannie .....	7,216.50	.....	.....	7,216.50	350.48
Mendenhall, Thomas G. ....	1,932.33	.....	.....	1,932.33	93.84
Merrick, Austin .....	69,448.98	.....	.....	69,448.98	3,372.83
Mills, Thomas L. ....	150.00	.....	.....	150.00	7.28
McKoon, Mamre Ann .....	815.81	.....	.....	815.81	39.62
Nelson, Olof .....	200.00	.....	.....	200.00	9.71
Norcross, Stephen W. ....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	24.28
Nowland, Lucy A. ....	11.42	.....	.....	11.42	.55
Owen, William B. ....	12,000.17	.....	.....	12,000.17	582.80
Parker, Eveline B. ....	1,455.63	.....	.....	1,455.63	70.69
Parks, Louisa M. ....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	48.56
Pease, William A. ....	358.70	.....	.....	358.70	17.42
Pillsbury, George A. ....	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	242.84
Porter, Benjamin .....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	48.56
Porter, N. Charlotte .....	.....	307.97	.....	307.97	3.48
Pruett Memorial Fund .....	10,000.00	.....	.....	10,000.00	485.66
Quincy, Robert .....	90.50	.....	.....	90.50	4.40
Renfrew, Jefferson .....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	48.57
Robinson, Jane E. ....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	4.86
Rockwell, Rufus .....	230.90	.....	.....	230.90	11.21
Ruth, Mordecai T. ....	5,242.68	.....	.....	5,242.68	254.61
Sheldon Fund .....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	48.57
Sheldon, Chauncey .....	250.00	.....	.....	250.00	12.14
Skofield, Sarah A. ....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	24.28
Smith, Susan E. ....	50.00	.....	.....	50.00	2.43
Spencer, Charles D. ....	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00	97.13
Stuart, Elvira A. ....	99.50	.....	.....	99.50	4.83
Sunderland, James .....	5,000.00	5,511.07	.....	10,511.07	516.34
Swain, Mary Augusta Noble .....	9,000.00	.....	.....	9,000.00	437.08
Sweet, John D. ....	10,000.00	.....	.....	10,000.00	485.66
Thomas Fund .....	3,500.00	.....	.....	3,500.00	169.98
Towne, Mary J. ....	2,500.00	.....	.....	2,500.00	121.41
Tripp, Susan .....	1,167.99	.....	.....	1,167.99	56.72
Vaney, Addison P. ....	747.25	.....	.....	747.25	36.29
Van Husen, C. ....	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00	97.13
Waring, James .....	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	242.83
Watson, Maria .....	737.39	.....	.....	737.39	35.81
Wentworth, Oliver M. ....	.....	994.60	.....	994.60	25.41
Whittemore, George H. ....	674.81	.....	.....	674.81	32.77
Wiggin, Mercy A. ....	3,800.00	.....	.....	3,800.00	184.55
Williams, Catharine .....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	24.28
Woman's Fund of the Adams Village Baptist Church .....	25.00	.....	.....	25.00	1.21
Woolverton, George A. ....	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	242.83
Wormsley, Thomas .....	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	242.83
	\$514,086.01	\$20,999.99	.....	\$535,086.00	\$25,332.92

## CLASS II

## Permanent Funds—Unrestricted as to Income

## Restricted as to Investment

Name	Balance May 1, 1924	Increase	Decrease	Balance April 30, 1925	Income Earned
Dunham, Sabra G. ....	\$2,000.00	.....	.....	\$2,000.00	\$100.00
Hawkes, A. G. ....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	22.75
Liu Chiu Island Fund .....	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	200.00
Memorial Baptist Church of Christ, New York <sup>1</sup> .....	1.00	.....	\$1.00	.....	1.00
Merrick, Austin .....	8,333.33	.....	.....	8,333.33	333.33
Reiff, William E. ....	17,577.68	.....	.....	17,577.68	766.86
Rockefeller, John D. ....	5,105,420.00	\$23,677.50	.....	5,129,097.50	319,613.15
Rolf, Andrew G., and Joseph Rolf Memorial Fund .....	10,747.81	.....	.....	10,747.81	481.25
	<u>\$5,149,579.82</u>	<u>\$23,677.50</u>	<u>\$1.00</u>	<u>\$5,173,256.32</u>	<u>\$321,513.34</u>

<sup>1</sup> Released by action of Board of Managers, March 9, 1925.

Uninvested cash is being held to cover the following Funds, \$607.03:

Name	Amount
Andrew G. and Joseph Rolf Memorial Fund .....	\$247.81
John D. Rockefeller Fund .....	367.50
Additions to Permanent Funds .....	1.73
	<u>\$617.04</u>
M. C. Treat Fund overinvested Class IV .....	10.01
	<u>\$607.03</u>

## CLASS III

## Permanent Funds—Restricted as to Income

## Unrestricted as to Investment

Name	Balance May 1, 1924	Increase	Decrease	Balance April 30, 1925	Income Earned
Abbott, Arminda P. ....	\$1,407.00	.....	.....	\$1,407.00	\$68.33
Abbott, E. L., Endowment Fund ...	13,779.97	.....	.....	13,779.97	669.23
African Medical Fund .....	3,627.58	.....	.....	3,627.58	176.18
Allen, Julia I., Memorial Fund ....	1,200.00	.....	.....	1,200.00	58.28
Ambler, J. V., Scholarship Fund ....	300.00	.....	.....	300.00	14.57
Angus Scholarship Fund .....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	24.28
Attleton, Salome Loomis .....	4,287.50	.....	.....	4,287.50	208.22
Baker, Bessie Louise, Memorial Fund.	950.00	.....	.....	950.00	46.14
Bamford, Dr. William .....	200.00	.....	.....	200.00	9.71
Bamford, Dr. William .....	250.00	.....	.....	250.00	12.14
Bishop, Nathan .....	34,167.23	.....	.....	34,167.23	1,659.35
Bixby, E. M. ....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	48.57
Bixby, Lydia M. Campbell .....	.....	\$737.62	.....	737.62	20.51
Blake, Henry H. ....	41,341.20	.....	.....	41,341.20	2,007.75
Bond, Theo. P. ....	224.96	.....	.....	224.96	10.92
Brown, Jennie .....	400.00	.....	.....	400.00	19.43
Brown, Jennie M. ....	.....	500.00	.....	500.00	8.58
Bucknell, M. C. ....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	48.57
Bucknell, William, Bible Fund .....	2,414.73	.....	.....	2,414.73	117.27
Burman Theological Seminary Fund ...	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00	97.13
Byerly, A. J. ....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	24.28
Campbell, Catherine J. ....	175.00	.....	.....	175.00	8.50
Carlton, Adora N. Memorial Fund ...	700.00	.....	.....	700.00	34.00
Carpenter, C. H. ....	15,001.41	.....	.....	15,001.41	728.55

Name	Balance May 1, 1924	Increase	Decrease	Balance April 30, 1925	Income Earned
Carpenter Scholarship Fund .....	7,600.22	.....	.....	7,600.22	369.11
Chandler, Helen Mar .....	5,325.10	.....	.....	5,325.10	258.62
Cheney, Joel .....	7,307.96	.....	.....	7,307.96	354.91
Clough Memorial Endowment Fund ..	17,146.79	.....	.....	17,146.79	832.74
Clough Memorial Endowment Fund, Edmunds Ward .....	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	242.83
Clough Memorial Endowment Fund, Mills Ward .....	3,000.00	.....	.....	3,000.00	145.70
Clough Memorial Endowment Fund, Wm. B. Webb .....	250.00	.....	.....	250.00	12.14
Clough Memorial Hospital in Memory of Julia A. Robinson and L. Florence Robinson .....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	24.28
Clough Memorial Endowment Fund, Dr. W. W. Dawley .....	.....	250.00	.....	250.00	11.84
Colby, M. L. ....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	48.57
Curtis, Delia .....	200.00	.....	.....	200.00	9.71
Cushing, Josiah N., Memorial Fund ..	5,025.00	.....	.....	5,025.00	244.04
Daniel, Susan A. L. ....	200.00	.....	.....	200.00	9.71
Dean, William .....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	48.57
de Guiscard, Lucy Kerkham, Benevo- lent Fund for Hospital Work .....	.....	1,555.31	.....	1,555.31	13.87
Dunham, Sabra G. ....	2,762.50	.....	.....	2,762.50	134.16
Dussman, Ada .....	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	242.83
Eaches, Josiah P. ....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	48.57
Eaton, Fidelia D. ....	9,117.96	.....	.....	9,117.96	442.82
Eldredge, Truman .....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	48.57
Farington, Anna H. ....	1,659.18	.....	.....	1,659.18	80.58
Faye, Mary Daniel .....	81.17	.....	.....	81.17	3.94
Fessenden, Emma Smith, Mem'l Fund	870.00	.....	.....	870.00	42.25
Fisk, Theron .....	1,872.70	.....	.....	1,872.70	90.95
Floyd, Emmet H., Scholarship Fund ..	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	24.28
Fletcher, Ephraim and Jael, Memorial Fund .....	.....	200.00	.....	200.00	4.52
Fountain, Josephine A., Mem'l Fund	200.00	.....	.....	200.00	9.71
Fox, Daniel .....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	24.28
French Mission Fund .....	5,029.20	.....	.....	5,029.20	244.25
French, Winslow B. ....	.....	8,487.33	.....	8,487.33	400.00
Gates, Ruth L. ....	160.00	.....	.....	160.00	7.77
Goodrich Scholarship Fund .....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	4.86
Hastings, Louise, Memorial Hospital ..	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	242.83
Hipp, John, Jr., Memorial Fund .....	.....	2,300.00	.....	2,300.00	105.27
Horton, Ruth E., Memorial Fund .....	250.00	.....	.....	250.00	12.14
Huizinga, Albert T., Memorial Schol- arship Endowment Fund .....	310.35	.....	.....	310.35	15.07
Insein Seminary Fund .....	4,191.50	.....	.....	4,191.50	203.55
James, William .....	800.00	.....	.....	800.00	38.85
Jenkins, Horace, Eastern China Mis- sion Theological School Fund .....	4,000.00	.....	.....	4,000.00	194.26
Jones, B. E. ....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	24.28
Judson Scholarship Fund .....	538.75	.....	.....	538.75	26.16
Karen School-book Fund .....	10,000.00	.....	.....	10,000.00	485.65
Karen Seminary Endowment Fund ..	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00	97.13
Kelley Scholarship Fund .....	300.00	.....	.....	300.00	14.57
Kimball, Edmund .....	21,000.00	.....	.....	21,000.00	1,019.87
Kimball, Ella F. ....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	48.57
Kurtz, Jacob .....	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00	97.13
Kurtz, Mary, Memorial Fund .....	300.00	.....	.....	300.00	14.57
Leeds, George T., Shan Scholarship Fund .....	50.00	.....	.....	50.00	2.43
Legacy "Y" Fund .....	1,610.30	.....	.....	1,610.30	78.21
Lindsley, Rachel K. ....	986.01	.....	.....	986.01	47.89
McNaught Scripture Fund .....	80.00	.....	.....	80.00	3.89
Mah Hnin E., Fund .....	1,780.29	.....	.....	1,780.29	86.46
Malcom, Granville .....	.....	10,981.94	.....	10,981.94	504.54
Merrill, S. Emma .....	522.17	.....	.....	522.17	25.36
Missionaries Home Fund .....	10.00	.....	.....	10.00	.49
Moulton, Greenleaf, Memorial Fund ..	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	24.28
Munger, Isador G., Literature Fund ..	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	48.57
Nason, James .....	7,006.11	.....	.....	7,006.11	344.63
Native Preachers Fund .....	2,369.38	.....	.....	2,369.38	115.07
Newell, Mary A. M. ....	35,423.41	.....	.....	35,423.41	1,720.36
Nickerson, John H. ....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	4.86
Olsen, Mr. and Mrs. Swan .....	907.29	.....	.....	907.29	44.06
Ongole College Endowment Fund .....	48,104.00	.....	.....	48,104.00	2,336.19

Name	Balance May 1, 1924	Increase	Decrease	Balance April 30, 1925	Income Earned
Paige, Charles C. ....	400.00	100.00	.....	500.00	24.29
Parmenter, Addie J. ....	.....	432.50	.....	432.50	8.23
Permanent Fund .....	89,318.95	.....	.....	89,318.95	4,337.82
Pierce, Caroline, Memorial Fund .....	15,000.00	64,399.36	.....	79,399.36	2,092.46
Plumber Fund .....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	4.86
Price, J. D., Scholarship Fund .....	538.75	.....	.....	538.75	26.16
Putnam, B., Memorial Fund .....	2,450.00	.....	.....	2,450.00	118.99
Ramapatnam Seminary Fund .....	26,266.59	.....	.....	26,266.59	1,275.65
Rangoon Baptist College Endowment Fund .....	1,219.15	.....	.....	1,219.15	59.21
Rangoon College Fund .....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	48.57
Reed, C. Howard, Memorial Fund .....	400.00	.....	.....	400.00	19.43
Roberts, Elizabeth .....	4,000.00	.....	.....	4,000.00	194.26
Rogers, Alexander W. ....	6,000.00	.....	.....	6,000.00	291.39
Ross, William E. ....	.....	700.00	.....	700.00	2.79
Rowland, Prusia .....	263.95	.....	.....	263.95	12.82
Sargent, Edward P., Memorial Fund .....	6,406.07	.....	.....	6,406.07	311.11
Sawtelle, Elizabeth S. ....	200.00	.....	.....	200.00	9.71
Schaefer, Sarah E. ....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	24.28
Shady Dell Fund .....	10,850.00	.....	.....	10,850.00	526.94
Sherman, George J. ....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	48.57
Smith, Samuel F. ....	7,514.32	.....	.....	7,514.32	364.94
Stevenson, Cora A. ....	200.00	.....	.....	200.00	9.71
Swart, John A. ....	4,611.15	.....	.....	4,611.15	223.94
Tage, James M. ....	790.35	.....	.....	790.35	38.38
T. Thompson, Rachel, Memorial Fund .....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	48.57
Toungoo Karen Normal School Fund .....	3,306.11	.....	.....	3,306.11	160.56
Townsend, Annie .....	1,200.00	.....	.....	1,200.00	58.28
True, E. ....	380.00	.....	.....	380.00	18.45
Tull Memorial Fund .....	250.00	.....	.....	250.00	12.14
Wade Scholarship Fund .....	1,626.15	.....	.....	1,626.15	78.97
Warne, Joseph A. ....	17,662.13	.....	.....	17,662.13	857.77
Watrous, Prudence .....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	24.28
Wells, Susan E. ....	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00	97.13
Wetherby, Zillah U. ....	2,500.00	.....	.....	2,500.00	121.41
White, Ellen M. ....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	48.57
Whiting, Martha .....	1,167.50	.....	.....	1,167.50	56.79
Wisler, Harry E., Memorial Fund .....	420.00	.....	.....	420.00	20.40
	\$573,605.09	\$90,644.06	.....	\$664,249.15	\$30,307.30

## CLASS IV

## Permanent Funds—Restricted as to Income

## Restricted as to Investment

Name	Balance May 1, 1924	Increase	Decrease	Balance April 30, 1925	Income Earned
Coles, Emilie S., Memorial Fund ....	.....	\$170,060.00	.....	\$170,060.00	.....
Coles, Emilie S., Dormitory Fund ....	\$810.00	.....	.....	810.00	\$50.00
Coles and Ackerman Memorial Fund .....	20,000.00	.....	.....	20,000.00	800.00
Coles, Abraham, Memorial Fund .....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	50.00
Colver, Charles K., Memorial Student Aid and Book Fund .....	1,500.00	.....	.....	1,500.00	82.50
Rogers, Alexander W. ....	4,000.00	.....	.....	4,000.00	250.00
Treat, M. C. <sup>1</sup> .....	448,300.00	.....	.....	448,300.00	49,123.85
Ward Trust Fund .....	4,000.00	.....	.....	4,000.00	160.00
Warne, Joseph A. ....	1,050.00	.....	.....	1,050.00	63.00
Parmenter, Addie J. <sup>2</sup> .....	375.00	57.50	\$432.50	.....	27.00
	\$481,035.00	\$170,117.50	\$432.50	\$650,720.00	\$50,606.35

<sup>1</sup> See bottom Class II.<sup>2</sup> Transferred to Permanent Funds Restricted as to Income Unrestricted as to Investment.



# SCHEDULE VII DESIGNATED TEMPORARY FUNDS

	Balance May 1, 1924	Increase	Decrease	Balance April 30, 1925	Income Credited to Fund as of April 30, 1925
<b>PURCHASE, CONSTRUCTION, AND EQUIPMENT OF MISSION BUILDINGS</b>					
I. M. Baker, Ongole Equipment Fund .....	\$5,000.00	\$150.00	.....	\$5,150.00	\$150.00
Forhat Hospital .....	22,291.67	668.75	.....	22,960.42	668.75
Mabie Memorial Fund .....	14,556.20	436.09	.....	14,992.89	436.69
Phillips Memorial Church Fund .....	250.00	7.50	.....	257.50	7.50
Preston Institute Fund .....	12,857.57	335.73	.....	13,243.30	385.73
Reserve for Purchase and Construction of Mission Real Estate .....	51,687.29	16,468.76	\$1,785.48	66,370.57	.....
Suifu Hospital Building Fund .....	4,661.39	139.84	.....	4,801.23	.....
Telugu Industrial School Fund .....	6,733.28	202.00	.....	6,935.28	202.00
Willington Hall Fund .....	32,005.03	1,225.55	.....	33,230.58	960.42
Total Purchase, Construction, and Equipment of Mission Buildings	\$150,042.43	\$19,684.82	\$1,785.48	\$167,941.77	\$2,950.93
<b>MISSION WORK</b>					
Barnes, Mrs. Arthur J. ....	\$324.00	\$9.72	.....	\$333.72	\$9.72
Bible Account Income Nathan Bishop Fund .....	2,512.89	1,470.99	.....	3,983.88	78.87
Chandler, Helen Mar, Income Account .....	*114.14	262.53	.....	118.39	.....
Coles, Emilie S. ....	.....	3,015.00	.....	3,015.00	.....
Colorado Springs Motor-boat Fund .....	1,179.11	35.37	.....	1,214.48	35.37
Karen School Book Fund .....	1,265.79	529.30	\$1,000.00	795.09	35.37
Lord, F. D. ....	10,024.64	2,068.68	3,815.40	8,277.92	287.18
Suifu Hospital Equipment Fund .....	2,191.97	1,071.17	473.42	2,780.72	71.17
Treat, M. C., Missionary Fund .....	18,130.37	4,685.16	5,909.94	16,905.59	765.01
Treat, M. C., Fund in Japan Mission Treasurer's Hands .....	648.23	1,789.00	1,789.00	648.23	.....
Total Mission Work .....	\$36,162.86	\$14,936.92	\$12,987.76	\$38,112.02	\$1,283.62
<b>RELIEF WORK</b>					
Bengal Famine Fund .....	\$397.84	\$11.94	.....	\$409.78	\$11.94

## OTHER OBJECTS

Allen, Ida M. ....	\$4,000.00	\$1,107.36	\$5,107.36	\$1,107.36
Clark, E. W., Estate, Temporary Fund .....	2,926.50	80.00	2,926.50	117.06
Dring, William .....	2,000.00	229.64	2,080.00	80.00
Goodnow, Emma M., Estate Fund .....	4,657.94	464.77	3,657.94	229.64
Newell, Mary A. M., .....	5,586.79	616.25	4,893.12	159.05
Pearar, Henry A. ....	12,500.00	371.15	13,116.25	616.25
Transfer of Headquarters to New York Fund .....	371.15	257.52	5,481.05	257.52
Whisler Fund .....	5,223.53	.....	1.49	.....
Additions to Designated Temporary Fund .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Other Objects .....	\$37,275.91	\$2,755.54	\$37,263.71	\$2,567.48
Total Designated Temporary Funds .....	\$223,879.04	\$37,389.22	\$243,727.28	\$6,813.97

The total Income Earned as shown on the Summary of Revenue for this classification is \$6,740.21.

\* Indicates deduction.

## SCHEDULE VIII

## A

## Rates of Income Earned

## I. General Investments of Permanent Funds:

Average Investment for the year .....	\$1,143,814.71
Income earned during the year .....	55,640.22
Rate of Income Earned .....	4.86%

## II. General Investments of Annuity Funds:

Average Investment for the year .....	\$1,476,480.43
Income earned during the year .....	72,034.51
Rate of Income Earned .....	4.88%

## B

## Reserve, General Annuity Agreements

Annuity Reserve, May 1, 1924 .....		\$1,504,576.40
New Agreements written to April 30, 1925 .....		71,266.11
		<hr/>
Agreements Matured to April 30, 1925 .....	\$46,100.13	\$1,575,842.51
Adjustments Chargeable against Reserve .....	3,892.81	
	<hr/>	
	\$49,992.94	
Adjustments Credited to Reserve .....	.66	
	<hr/>	49,992.28
		<hr/>
Annuity Payments .....	\$115,819.20	\$1,525,850.23
Annuity Investment Income .....	72,034.51	
	<hr/>	43,784.69
		<hr/>
Balance Reserve, April 30, 1925 .....		\$1,482,065.54

## C

## Matured Annuity Reserve

Reserve for the Equalization of Matured Annuities, May 1, 1924 .....		\$50,000.00
Annuity Agreements Matured, April 30, 1925 .....	\$46,100.13	
Income on Invested Reserve .....	100.47	
	<hr/>	\$46,200.60
Less: Matured Agreements designated for Permanent Funds .....	\$16,599.30	
Matured Agreements designated for Regular Donations .....	765.77	
	<hr/>	17,365.07
		<hr/>
		28,835.53
		<hr/>
Transferred to Budget Income .....		\$78,835.53
		<hr/>
Balance Reserve, April 30, 1925 .....		\$28,835.53
		<hr/>
		\$50,000.00

## D

## Legacy Equalization Reserve

Reserve for the Equalization of Income from Legacies, May 1, 1924 .....		\$204,489.32
Legacies received to April 30, 1925 .....	\$156,423.35	
Income on Securities received from Estates .....	5,178.84	
		<hr/> 161,602.19
		<hr/> \$366,091.51
Transferred to Budget Income .....	\$120,000.00	
Legacies designated for Permanent Funds .....	90,587.00	
Legacy designated as a Specific Donation .....	499.50	
Loss on sale of stock received as a distribution in kind from an Estate .....	20,654.67	
		<hr/> 231,741.17
Balance Reserve, April 30, 1925 .....		\$134,350.34

## E

## Legacy and Annuity Reserve Assets

Investments, less Reserve, \$6,425.23 .....	\$84,568.72
Advances on account of Prospective Funds .....	261.38
Uninvested Cash .....	99,520.24
	<hr/> \$184,350.34

# SCHEDULE IX GENERAL SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS OF PERMANENT FUNDS

	Investments of Permanent Funds Unrestricted as to Investments		Investments of Permanent Funds Restricted as to Investments		Total Book Value	Total Market Value
	Book Value	Market Value	Book Value	Market Value		
Railroad Bonds -----	\$361,748.25	\$348,238.75	\$1,281,120.00	\$1,423,061.25	\$1,642,868.25	\$1,771,820.00
Traction Bonds -----	55,968.41	45,405.00			55,968.41	45,405.00
Electric, Gas, and Water Bonds -----	146,391.57	150,088.75	282,000.00	399,900.00	428,391.57	549,983.75
Telephone and Telegraph Bonds -----	68,678.18	63,775.00	75,660.00	94,575.00	144,338.18	158,350.00
District, Government, Municipal, and State Bonds -----	123,028.59	124,942.50	1,500.00	1,614.38	124,526.59	126,556.88
United States Liberty Bonds -----	44,264.67	47,732.55	8,800.00	8,936.00	53,064.67	56,668.55
Sundry Bonds -----	30,174.10	30,012.50	999,950.00	1,145,941.25	1,030,124.10	1,175,953.75
Notes Secured by Real Estate, Mortgages, and Trust Deeds -----	357,660.22	357,660.22	56,877.68	56,877.68	414,537.90	414,537.90
Stocks -----	22,592.50	15,312.00	3,103,630.01	3,845,385.00	3,126,222.51	3,860,697.00
Miscellaneous -----			500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Real Estate -----			13,333.33	13,333.33	13,333.33	13,333.33
Totals -----	\$1,210,504.49	\$1,193,187.27	\$5,823,371.02	\$6,990,123.89	\$7,033,875.51	\$8,173,311.16



## SCHEDULE IX

## INVESTMENTS OF PERMANENT FUNDS UNRESTRICTED AS TO INVESTMENT

Description		Summary	Book Value	Market Value
Road Bonds			\$361,748.25	\$348,258.75
Electric, Gas, and Water Bonds			55,968.41	45,405.00
Telephone and Telegraph Bonds			148,391.57	150,088.75
Municipal, Government, and State Bonds			68,678.18	63,775.00
United States Liberty Bonds			123,026.59	124,942.50
Other			44,264.67	47,732.55
			30,174.10	30,012.50
Secured by Real Estate, Mortgages, and Trust Deeds			\$830,251.77	\$810,215.05
			22,592.50	15,312.00
Total			\$1,210,504.49	\$1,183,187.27

## Railroad Bonds

Value	Description	Rate	Maturity	Book Value	Rate Used as Market	Market Value
\$3,000	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. Co., Gen. Mtg. 100 Yr.	4's	Oct., 1995	\$2,677.50	91	\$2,730.00
\$3,000	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R., E. Okla. Div., 1st Mtg. Gold	4's	Mar. 1, 1928	2,980.59	99¾	2,992.50
\$2,000	Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 1st Mtg. Gold	4's	July 1, 1948	10,123.48	89¾	8,962.50
\$2,000	Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co., 1st Mtg., Washburn Ext.	5's	Aug. 1, 1939	1,988.02	89	1,780.00
\$1,000	Big Sandy Railroad, 1st Mtg.	4's	June 1, 1944	9,853.62	86	8,600.00
\$1,000	Boston & Albany R. R. Co., Improvement Bd. of 1913	5's	July 1, 1938	10,085.43	101¾	10,175.00
\$1,000	Boston & Maine R. R.	4's	Sept. 1, 1926	10,000.00	70	7,000.00
\$5,000	The Canada Southern Ry. Co., Cons. Gold, Series A	5's	Oct. 1, 1902	5,026.40	102%	5,143.75
\$1,000	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., Ill. Div. Mtg.	4's	July 1, 1949	9,756.45	93¾	9,325.00
\$3,000	Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. Co., 1st Cons.	6's	Oct. 1, 1934	2,929.68	107%	3,213.75
\$1,000	Chicago, Indiana & Southern R. R., Gold Bond of 1906	4's	Jan. 1, 1956	9,720.57	88	8,800.00
\$5,000	Chicago Junction Rys. & Union Stockyards, 40 Yr. Mtg. & Coll. Trust Ref. Gold	4's	Apr. 1, 1940	4,521.64	84	4,200.00
\$5,000	Chicago Junction Rys. & Union Stockyards Co., Mtg. & Coll. Tr. Ref.	4's	Apr. 1, 1940	4,516.77	84	4,200.00
\$1,000	Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., Cons. 50 Yr. Gold	4's	July 1, 1952	9,244.52	78¾	7,825.00
\$3,000	Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western R. R. Co., 1st 50 Yr. Gold	5's	Nov. 1, 1965	3,000.00	74	2,220.00
\$1,000	Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R. Co., 1st Gold	4's	Nov. 1, 1995	9,957.15	82	8,200.00
\$1,000	Erie Railroad, Prior Lien Gold	4's	Jan. 1, 1996	10,000.00	70¾	7,037.50
\$5,000	Housatonic R. R. Cons. Gold	5's	Nov. 1, 1937	5,040.84	93¾	4,687.50
\$1,000	Illinois Central R. R. Co., St. Louis Div. & Terminal 1st Mtg. Gold Bd.	3½'s	July 1, 1951	8,136.52	83¾	8,387.50
\$1,000	Kansas City Terminal Ry. Co., 1st Mtg. Gold	4's	Jan. 1, 1960	4,511.08	85¾	8,575.00
\$5,000	Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry., Gold	4's	Sept. 1, 1928	25,008.12	98½	24,625.00
\$5,000	Lehigh & New York R. R. Co., 1st Gold	4's	Sept. 1, 1945	4,986.04	85¾	4,287.50
\$2,000	Louisville & Jefferson Bridge Co., Gold	4's	Mar. 1, 1945	11,945.11	85½	10,260.00
\$1,000	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., Atlanta, Knoxville & Cincinnati Div. Gold	4's	May 1, 1955	10,474.59	91%	10,023.75

<i>Par Value</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Book Value</i>	<i>Rate Used as Market</i>	<i>Market Value</i>
10,000	Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic Ry. Co., 1st Mtg.	4's	Jan. 1, 1926	9,950.52	100	10,000
5,000	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Co., 50 Yr. Gold	5's	July 1, 1938	4,962.80	94%	4,743
5,000	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Co., 50 Yr. Gold 1st Cons. Mtg.	4's	Jan. 1, 1938	4,847.85	84½	4,225
5,000	Missouri Kansas Texas R. R. Co., Prior Lien Mtg., Series B	4's	Jan. 1, 1962	2,673.60	75%	3,750
5,000	Missouri Kansas Texas R. R. Co., Prior Lien Mtg., Series A	5's	Jan. 1, 1962	2,673.60	93%	4,668
20,000	Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., Gen. Mtg. Gold	4's	Mar. 1, 1975	11,062.79	63¾	12,750
10,000	New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co., Lake Shore Coll.	3½'s	Feb. 1, 1998	7,711.85	77	7,700
10,000	New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co., 30 Yr. Gold Deb.	4's	May 1, 1934	10,043.16	94%	9,487
10,000	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Deb.	4's	July 1, 1955	9,891.49	63	6,300
9,000	Northern Pacific Ry. Co., Gen. Lien Ry. & Land Grant	3's	Jan. 1, 2047	5,899.60	60¾	5,422
5,000	Northern Pacific Ry. Co., Ref. & Improvement, Series B	6's	July 1, 2047	4,859.98	105%	5,281
10,000	Oregon, Wash. R. R. & Navigation Co., 1st & Ref. Mtg., Series A	4's	Jan. 1, 1961	8,863.55	83	8,300
10,000	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Gen. Mtg. Gold, Series A	4½'s	June 1, 1965	9,781.24	93½	9,350
5,000	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Gen. Mtg. Gold, Series A	4½'s	June 1, 1965	4,394.31	93½	4,675
15,000	Pennsylvania Co., Gold Loan of 1906	4's	Apr. 1, 1931	14,970.92	95½	14,325
10,000	New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Ry. Co., 1st Mtg. Gold, Series A	5½'s	Apr. 1, 1954	9,900.00	100½	10,050
2,000	Northern Pacific Ry. Co., Ref. & Improvement Mtg., Series B	6's	July 1, 2047	2,155.00	105%	2,112
1,000	New York, Ontario & Western Ry. Co., Ref. Mtg. Gold	4's	June 1, 1992	675.00	67	670
5,000	St. Louis Merchants Bridge Terminal Ry. Co., 1st Mtg.	5's	Oct. 1, 1930	4,981.80	100	5,000
10,000	St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry. Co., Cons. Mtg. Gold	4½'s	July 1, 1933	9,846.18	98½	9,850
5,000	Terminal R. R. Assoc. of St. Louis, 1st Mtg.	4½'s	Oct. 1, 1939	5,032.54	98	4,900
4,000	Toledo & Ohio Central Ry. Co., 1st Mtg. 50 Yr. Gold	5's	July 1, 1935	3,000.00	100	4,000
10,000	Washington Terminal Co., 1st Gold	3½'s	Feb. 1, 1945	9,425.03	81%	8,162
10,000	West Shore R. R. Co., Guar. 1st Mtg. Reg.	4's	Jan. 1, 2361	6,523.82	82%	8,262
1,000	West Shore R. R. Co., Guar. 1st Mtg.	4's	Jan. 1, 2361	821.25	82%	826
2,000	St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co., 1st Mtg. Gold	4's	Nov. 1, 1989	1,615.00	81½	1,630
5,000	Wisconsin Central Ry. Co., 1st Gen. Mtg. Gold Bd.	4's	July 1, 1949	4,012.50	78½	3,925
5,500	Northern Pacific Ry. Co., Prior Lien Ry. & Land Grant, Gold	4's	Jan. 1, 1997	4,688.75	84¾	4,633
				\$361,748.25		\$348,258

## Traction Bonds

\$5,000	Chicago Rys. Co., 1st 20 Yr. Gold	5's	Feb. 1, 1927	\$4,987.42	76¾	\$3,812
10,000	Galveston-Houston Electric Ry., 1st Mtg. 45 Yr. Gold	5's	Oct. 1, 1954	9,764.14	85	8,500
5,000	Georgia Ry. & Power Co., 1st & Ref. Mtg. 40 Yr. S. F. Gold	5's	Apr. 1, 1954	4,725.23	92¾	4,637
5,000	Kansas City Clay County & St. Joseph Ry. Co., 1st Mtg. 30 Yr. Gold	5's	Sept. 1, 1941	4,747.68	69	3,450
5,000	Middlesex & Boston St. Ry. Co., 1st & Ref.	4½'s	Jan. 1, 1932	4,973.75	28	1,400
500	Pennsylvania & Ohio Ry. Co.	5's	Mar. 15, 1921	1.00	..	..
10,000	Portland, Ore., Ry. Light & Power Co., 1st Ref.	5's	Feb. 1, 1942	9,760.24	85	8,500
19,000	Washington Railway & Electric Co., 50 Yr. Gold Cons.	4's	Dec. 1, 1951	17,008.95	79½	15,105
				\$55,968.41		\$45,405

## Electric, Gas, and Water Bonds

Value	Description	Rate	Maturity	Book Value	Rate Used as Market	Market Value
5,000	Adirondack Power and Light Co., 1st & Ref. Mtg. Gold .....	6's	Mar. '1, 1950	\$5,069.46	104½	\$5,225.00
5,000	Adirondack Electric Power Corp., 1st Mtg. Gold 50 Yr. ....	5's	Jan. 1, 1962	4,708.85	98¾	4,912.50
5,000	Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc., Gen. Mtg., Gold, Series A. ....	5's	Jan. 1, 1949	10,000.00	101	10,100.00
5,000	Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co., 1st & Ref. Mtg. 40 Yr. S. F. Gold, Series A	5's	Apr. 1, 1956	4,981.49	100½	5,025.00
5,000	Citizens Gas Co. of Indianapolis, 1st & Ref. Gold .....	5's	July 1, 1942	4,801.67	94¾	4,712.50
5,000	Connecticut Power Co., 1st & Cons. Mtg. Consolidated Gas, Elec. Light & Power Co., Gen. Mtg. 30 Yr. Gold .....	5's	Apr. 1, 1963	4,820.13	101½	5,075.00
5,000	Consumers Power Co., 1st Lien & Ref. 25 Yr. Gold .....	4½'s	Feb. 14, 1935	9,603.36	96	9,600.00
5,000	Detroit Edison Co., 1st & Ref. Mtg. Gold, Series A .....	5's	Jan. 1, 1936	4,784.63	99½	4,975.00
5,000	Duquesne Light Co., 1st Mtg. & Coll. Trust 30 Yr. Gold, Series B .....	5's	July 1, 1940	4,982.50	100¾	5,037.50
5,000	Ft. Worth Power & Light Co., 1st Mtg. 20 Yr. Gold .....	5½'s	July 1, 1949	9,903.85	105½	10,550.00
5,500	Hutchinson Water, Light & Power Co., 1st Mtg. Gold .....	5's	Aug. 1, 1931	4,909.94	99¾	4,987.50
5,000	Indianapolis Gas Co., 1st Cons. Mtg. Gold .....	4's	Jan. 1, 1928	5,319.72	93	6,045.00
5,000	Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Co., Interim Receipt, 1st Mtg. & Ref. Gold, Series A .....	5's	Apr. 1, 1952	4,864.00	96¾	4,837.50
5,000	Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Co., Ref. Mtg. S. F. Gold, Series A .....	5's	Apr. 1, 1955	9,850.00	98½	9,850.00
5,000	Northern Texas Elec. Co., 30 Yr. Coll. Tr. ....	6's	Feb. 1, 1958	8,672.18	109½	12,086.25
5,000	Seattle Electric Co., 1st Gold .....	5's	Jan. 1, 1940	4,876.69	80½	4,025.00
5,000	Seattle Electric Co., 1st Gold .....	5's	Feb. 1, 1930	25,446.90	100	25,000.00
5,000	Seattle Electric Co., Cons. & Ref. Mtg. 1st Gold .....	5's	Mar. 1, 1939	4,972.60	92	4,600.00
5,000	Standard Gas Light Co. of N. Y. City, 1st Gold .....	5's	Aug. 1, 1929	1,971.28	99¾	1,995.00
5,000	Topeka Edison Co., 1st Gold .....	5's	May 1, 1930	1,000.00	98	980.00
5,000	United Electric Co. of N. J., 1st Mtg. Gold .....	5's	Sept. 1, 1930	1,976.17	98½	1,970.00
		4's	June 1, 1949	8,876.15	85	8,500.00
				\$146,391.57		\$150,088.75

## Telephone and Telegraph Bonds

50,000	Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, 1st Mtg. Gold, Series A, Interim Certificate ..	5's	Mar. 1, 1955	\$14,775.00	97¾	\$9,775.00
5,000	Cumberland Tel. & Tel. Co., 25 Yr., 1st & Gen. ....	5's	Jan. 1, 1937	4,996.74	99½	4,975.00
5,000	Cumberland Tel. & Tel. Co., 25 Yr., 1st & Gen. ....	5's	Jan. 1, 1937	5,025.43	99½	4,975.00
5,000	New England Tel. & Tel. Co., 1st Mtg. 30 Yr. Gold, Series A .....	5's	June 1, 1952	4,908.54	100	5,000.00
5,000	New York Telephone Co., 1st & Gen. Mtg. Gold S. F. ....	4½'s	Nov. 1, 1939	4,983.90	97½	4,875.00
5,000	New York Telephone Co., 1st & Gen. Mtg. Gold .....	4½'s	Nov. 1, 1939	4,911.02	97½	4,875.00
5,000	New York Telephone Co., 1st & Gen. Mtg. Gold S. F. ....	4½'s	Nov. 1, 1939	4,944.42	97½	4,875.00
5,000	Southwestern Bell Telephone, 1st & Ref. Mtg. Gold, Series A .....	5's	Feb. 1, 1954	9,690.00	99¾	9,975.00
5,000	Southern Bell Tel. & Tel., 30 Yr. 1st Mtg. ....	5's	Jan. 1, 1941	4,959.08	100¾	5,012.50
5,000	Western Union Telegraph Co., Funding & R. E. Mtg. 50 Yr. Gold .....	4½'s	May 1, 1950	4,722.97	94¾	4,718.75
5,000	Western Union Telegraph Co., Funding & R. E. Mtg. 50 Yr. Gold .....	4½'s	May 1, 1950	4,761.08	94¾	4,718.75
				\$68,678.18		\$63,775.00

## District, Government, Municipal, and State Bonds

Par Value	Description	Rate	Maturity	Book Value	Rate Used as Market	Mark Value
\$5,000	City of Albany Water Bond, Registered.	4½'s	Nov. 1, 1929	\$5,011.17	102¼	\$5,112
10,000	Dominion of Canada .....	5's	Apr. 1, 1931	9,938.97	102	10,200
5,000	City of Dallas, Public School Improvement, Gold .....	4½'s	May 1, 1949	5,107.91	103	5,150
5,000	City of Dallas, Public School Improvement, Gold .....	4½'s	May 1, 1950	5,107.85	103	5,150
10,000	City of Knoxville, 3rd Creek Sewer, 1912	4½'s	June 15, 1942	10,000.00	101¼	10,125
10,000	City of Los Angeles, Harbor Improvement .....	4½'s	May 1, 1951	10,137.00	101½	10,150
5,000	Province of Manitoba, Dom. of Canada	6's	Aug. 1, 1928	4,857.48	102	5,100
5,000	City of Memphis Special Levee .....	5's	July 1, 1954	5,354.55	109½	5,475
10,000	City of Memphis Special Levee ....	5's	July 1, 1954	10,719.12	109½	10,950
6,000	Miami Conservancy District .....	5½'s	Dec. 1, 1934	6,000.00	98¾	5,932
10,000	City of Minneapolis Street Improvement .....	4¾'s	July 1, 1932	10,169.95	103¾	10,337
5,000	City of Nashville, State of Tennessee, Series of 1914, Gen'l Imp. ....	5's	Mar. 1, 1927	5,050.88	100¾	5,037
5,000	Province of New Brunswick, Transferable Debenture .....	4½'s	Dec. 1, 1925	4,973.34	100	5,000
10,000	Omaha Water Works of the City of Omaha .....	4½'s	Dec. 15, 1941	10,157.46	104¾	10,462
5,000	City of Spokane Water .....	5's	Dec. 1, 1926	5,019.66	101	5,050
5,000	Toronto Harbour Commissioners, 4th Series Gold .....	4½'s	Sept. 1, 1953	4,436.58	93½	4,675
10,000	City of Toronto, Province of Ontario..	4½'s	July 1, 1925	9,947.17	100	10,000
1,000	Government of the Dominion of Canada, 30 Yr. Gold .....	5's	May 1, 1952	1,037.50	103½	1,035
				\$123,026.59		\$124,942.0

## United States Liberty Bonds

\$1,000	U. S. of America, 1st Conv. Liberty Loan, Registered .....	4¼'s	June 15, 1932-47	\$1,000.00	102	\$1,020.0
50	U. S. of America, 3rd Liberty Loan, Registered .....	4¼'s	Sept. 15, 1928	50.00	101.3	50.0
2,000	U. S. of America, 3rd Liberty Loan, Registered .....	4¼'s	Sept. 15, 1928	2,000.00	101.3	2,026.0
500	U. S. of America, 3rd Liberty Loan, Registered .....	4¼'s	Sept. 15, 1928	500.00	101.3	506.2
500	U. S. of America, 3rd Liberty Loan, Registered .....	4¼'s	Sept. 15, 1928	500.00	101.3	506.2
1,000	U. S. of America, 4th Liberty Loan, Registered .....	4¼'s	Oct. 15, 1933-38	1,000.00	102.8	1,028.0
30,000	U. S. of America, 4th Liberty Loan, Registered .....	4¼'s	Oct. 15, 1933-38	28,114.67	102.8	30,840.8
100	U. S. Treasury Bond .....	4¼'s	Oct. 15, 1952	100.00	105.9	105.9
11,000	U. S. Treasury Bond .....	4¼'s	Oct. 15, 1952	11,000.00	105.9	11,649.0
				\$44,264.67		\$47,732.0

## Sundry Bonds

\$1,000	Computing-Tabulating-Recording Co., 30 Yr. S. F. Gold .....	6's	July 1, 1941	\$841.34	101½	\$1,015.0
10,000	Illinois Steel Co., Deb. Gold .....	4½'s	Apr. 1, 1940	9,462.43	94¾	9,425.4
5,000	Illinois Steel Co., Deb. ....	4½'s	Apr. 1, 1940	4,788.74	94¾	4,712.7
2,000	International Silver Co., Gold .....	6's	Dec. 1, 1948	2,152.57	103	2,060.0
3,000	Iowa Loan & Trust Co., Series 126, Deb.	5's	Apr. 1, 1924-9	3,000.00	100	3,000.0
10,000	Swift & Company, 1st Mtg. S. F. Gold..	5's	July 1, 1944	9,929.02	98	9,800.8
				\$30,174.10		\$30,012.0

## Notes Secured by Real Estate, Mortgages, and Trust Deeds

Guaranteed Mortgages New York State .....	\$299,922.32	\$299,922.32
City Mortgages .....	18,473.75	18,473.75
Total City Mortgages .....	\$318,396.07	\$318,396.07
Farm Mortgages .....	39,264.15	39,264.15
		\$357,660.22
		\$357,660.22

## Stocks

		Book Value	Rate Used as Market	Market Value
60	Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western R. R. Co., Com. ....	\$1,990.00	4	\$240.00
60	Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western R. R. Co., Pfd. ....	3,000.00	17	1,020.00
1	City Real Estate Trustees, Chicago .....	300.00	500	500.00
14	First National Bank of Boston .....	4,014.00	309	4,326.00
14	First National Bank of Boston .....	1,400.00	309	4,326.00
36	Standard Reliance Assets, Limited, Common .....	1.00	No Market	.....
70	Upper Coos R. R. Co. N. H. ....	10,500.00	70	4,900.00
150	Williams-Davis-Brooks & Hinchman Sons .....	1,387.50	No Market	.....
		<u>\$22,592.50</u>		<u>\$15,312.00</u>

## INVESTMENT OF PERMANENT FUNDS RESTRICTED AS TO INVESTMENT

## Summary

Description	Book Value	Market Value
Railroad Bonds .....	\$1,281,120.00	\$1,423,061.25
Electric, Gas, and Water Bonds .....	282,000.00	399,900.00
Telephone and Telegraph Bonds .....	75,660.00	94,575.00
Laundry .....	999,950.00	1,145,941.25
Municipal .....	1,500.00	1,614.38
United States Liberty Bonds .....	8,800.00	8,936.00
	<u>\$2,649,030.00</u>	<u>\$3,074,027.88</u>
Notes Secured by Real Estate, Mortgages, and Trust Deeds .....	56,877.68	56,877.68
Stocks .....	3,103,630.01	3,845,385.00
Real Estate .....	13,333.33	13,333.33
Miscellaneous .....	500.00	500.00
	<u>\$5,823,371.02</u>	<u>\$6,990,123.89</u>

## Railroad Bonds

Book Value	Description	Rate	Maturity	Book Value	Rate Used as Market	Market Value
\$50,000	Atlantic Coast Line R. R., Louisville & Nashville, Coll. ....	4's	Oct. 1, 1952	\$108,000.00	88	\$132,000.00
1,000	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., Ref. & Gen. Mtg., Series A .....	5's	Dec. 1, 1995	810.00	89	890.00
\$50,000	Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co., 20 Yr. Conv. ....	4½'s	Feb. 1, 1930	112,875.00	97	145,500.00
146,000	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co., Ref. & Imp. Mtg., Series D. ....	5's	July 1, 1963	45,310.00	98¾	45,252.50
\$50,000	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co., 25 Yr. ....	4's	July 1, 1934	105,000.00	45	67,500.00
\$50,000	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co., Gen. Mtg., Series C .....	4½'s	May 1, 1989	114,562.50	84	126,000.00
\$50,000	Chicago, Indianapolis & St. Louis Short Line Ry. Co., 1st Mtg. 50 Yr. ....	4's	Apr. 1, 1953	99,750.00	83¼	124,875.00
\$50,000	Chicago Union Station, Guaranteed Gold Bonds .....	5's	Dec. 1, 1944	49,500.00	98¾	49,437.50
10,000	Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Ry. Co., Ref. Mtg. Gold .....	4's	Oct. 1, 1936	10,000.00	85	8,500.00
\$50,000	Kansas City Southern Ry. Co., Ref. & Imp. Mtg. ....	5's	Apr. 1, 1950	115,500.00	90¾	136,312.50
\$50,000	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., Unified 50 Yr. ....	4's	July 1, 1940	123,750.00	90	135,000.00
\$50,000	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R., Deb. ....	4's	July 1, 1955	84,000.00	63¾	94,687.50



<i>Par Value</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Book Value</i>	<i>Rate Used as Market</i>	<i>Mar. Val.</i>
33,000	Norfolk & Western Ry. Co., Conv. 10 Yr. ....	6's	Sept. 1, 1929	33,000.00	130	42,900
4,000	Norfolk & Western R. R., Div. Lien & Gen. Gold .....	4's	July 1, 1944	4,000.00	90 $\frac{3}{8}$	3,511
1,000	Pere Marquette R. R. Co., 1st Mtg., Gold .....	4's	July 1, 1956	500.00	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84
1,200	Pere Marquette R. R. Co., 1st Mtg., Gold .....	5's	July 1, 1956	500.00	100	1,200
150,000	Southern Pacific R. R. Co., 1st Ref. Mtg. ....	4's	Jan. 1, 1955	116,062.50	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	137,250
2,000	Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R., Cons. 1st Gold .....	5's	July 1, 1925	2,000.00	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	1,980
1,000	Toledo & Ohio Central Ry Co., 1st Gold .....	5's	July 1, 1935	1,000.00	100	1,000
50,000	Virginia Ry. Co., 1st Mtg. 50 Yr. Gold, Series A .....	5's	May 1, 1962	50,000.00	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	49,810
150,000	Wisconsin Central Ry. Co., 1st Gen. Mtg. ....	4's	July 1, 1949	105,000.00	79	118,500
				<u>\$1,281,120.00</u>		<u>\$1,423,060</u>

## Electric, Gas, and Water Bonds

\$10,000	New Brunswick Light, Heat & Power Co., Mtg. Gold .....	4's	Dec. 15, 1939	\$10,000.00	80	\$8,000
500,000	New York & Westchester Lighting Co., Gen. Mtg. 100 Yr. ....	4's	July 1, 2004	270,000.00	78	390,000
2,000	Philadelphia Co., Cons. Mtg. & Coll. Tr. 50 Yr. Gold .....	5's	Nov. 1, 1951	2,000.00	95	1,900
				<u>\$282,000.00</u>		<u>\$399,900</u>

## Telephone and Telegraph Bonds

\$97,000	New York Telephone Co., 1st & Gen. Mtg. ....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 's	Nov. 1, 1939	\$75,660.00	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$94,570
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## Sundry Bonds

\$485,000	Bethlehem Steel Co., 1st Lien & Ref. Mtg., Series A .....	5's	May 1, 1942	\$363,750.00	95	\$460,750
700	Iowa Loan & Trust Co., Series 128 ....	6's	Jan. 1, 1931	700.00	100	700
675,000	Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., 1st 30 Yr. ....	5's	May 1, 1939	634,500.00	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	683,430
1,000	United States Steel Corp., Ten-Sixty Yr. S. F. Gold, Reg. ....	5's	Apr. 1, 1963	1,000.00	105 $\frac{3}{8}$	1,050
				<u>\$999,950.00</u>		<u>\$1,145,940</u>

## Municipal Bonds

\$1,500	Road Bond of Road Dist. No. 6 of Milan Co., Texas .....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 's	May 1, 1954	\$1,500.00	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	\$1,610
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## United States Liberty Bonds

\$2,000	U. S. of America, 1st Liberty Loan, Conv. ....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 's	June 15, 1932-47	\$2,000.00	102	\$2,040
200	U. S. of America, 1st Liberty Loan, Second Conv. ....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 's	June 15, 1932-47	200.00	102	200
100	U. S. of America, 1st Liberty Loan, Second Conv. ....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 's	June 15, 1932-47	100.00	102	100
500	U. S. of America, 2nd Liberty Loan, Conv. ....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 's	Nov. 15, 1927-42	500.00	101.8	500
100	U. S. of America, 2nd Liberty Loan, Conv. ....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 's	Nov. 15, 1927-42	100.00	101.8	100
500	U. S. of America, 2nd Liberty Loan, Conv. Reg. ....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 's	Nov. 15, 1927-42	500.00	101.8	500
5,000	U. S. of America, 3rd Liberty Loan, Conv. ....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 's	Sept. 15, 1928	5,000.00	101.3	5,060
400	U. S. of America, 3rd Liberty Loan, Conv. ....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 's	Sept. 15, 1928	400.00	101.3	400
				<u>\$8,800.00</u>		<u>\$8,930</u>

## Mortgages

<i>Description</i>	<i>Book Value</i>	<i>Rate Used as Market</i>	<i>Market Value</i>
Guaranteed Mortgages .....	\$20,577.68		\$20,577.68
Day Mortgages .....	33,000.00		33,000.00
Term Mortgages .....	3,300.00		3,300.00
	<u>\$56,877.68</u>		<u>\$56,877.68</u>

## Stocks

100 Atlantic Refining Co., Cum. Pfd. ....	\$1,030,000.00	115	\$1,150,000.00
250 Illinois Pipe Line, Capital Stock .....	42,500.00	144	36,000.00
741 Ohio Fuel Corp. ....	410,910.01	31½	810,841.50
000 Ohio Oil Co., Capital .....	212,250.00	65¾	197,250.00
21 Pennsylvania R. R., Capital .....	1,050.00	43¾	918.75
978 Prairie Oil & Gas Co., Capital .....	154,850.00	255	249,390.00
457 Prairie Pipe Line Co., Capital .....	92,910.00	120½	176,773.50
000 Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Pfd. ....	990,000.00	117½	1,057,500.00
455 American Can Co., Pfd. ....	53,690.00	118¾	53,803.75
500 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. ....	47,400.00	80¾	48,225.00
60 Celluloid Co., Com. ....	2,820.00	30	1,800.00
50 Celluloid Co., Pfd. Com. ....	4,600.00	82	4,100.00
285 National Lead Co., Pfd. ....	33,202.50	116½	33,202.50
10 U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co., Com. ....	1,947.50	146	1,460.00
240 U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co., Pfd. ....	26,400.00	100½	24,120.00
	<u>\$3,103,630.01</u>		<u>\$3,845,385.00</u>

## Real Estate

Shu Chiu Island House, West Japan .....	\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
Bangoon Real Estate, Burma .....	8,333.33		8,333.33
	<u>\$13,333.33</u>		<u>\$13,333.33</u>

## Miscellaneous

Shelburne Falls Savings Bank, Shelburne Falls, Mass. ....	<u>\$500.00</u>		<u>\$500.00</u>
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## SCHEDULE X

## SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS OF ANNUITY FUNDS

<i>Description</i>	<i>Book Value</i>	<i>Market Value</i>
Railroad Bonds .....	\$310,276.73	\$277,926.73
Traction Bonds .....	70,030.99	54,502.10
Electric, Gas, and Water Bonds .....	140,531.53	138,457.10
Telephone and Telegraph Bonds .....	99,185.00	98,503.10
District, Government, Municipal, and State Bonds .....	204,310.36	208,366.10
United States Liberty Bonds .....	197,607.02	203,382.10
Sundry .....	49,862.41	49,700.10
	<b>\$1,071,804.04</b>	<b>\$1,030,839.10</b>
Notes Secured by Real Estate, Mortgages, and Trust Deeds .....	365,650.63	365,650.63
Stocks .....	1,475.00	590.10
Miscellaneous .....	4,132.37	4,411.10
Real Estate .....	5,676.38	5,676.38
	<b>\$1,448,738.42</b>	<b>\$1,407,167.10</b>

## INVESTMENTS OF ANNUITY FUNDS

## Railroad Bonds

<i>Par Value</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Book Value</i>	<i>Rate Used as Market</i>	<i>Market Value</i>
\$5,000	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Ry., Trans-continental Short Lines, (Reg.) ...	4's	July 1, 1958	\$4,641.00	88½	\$4,425.10
13,000	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R., Adjustment 100 Yr. Gold .....	4's	July 1, 1995	13,000.00	84	10,920.10
5,000	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., Ref. & Gen. Mtg., Series A .....	5's	Dec. 1, 1995	5,095.44	80	4,450.10
10,000	Big Sandy R. R., 1st Mtg. ....	4's	June 1, 1944	9,853.62	86	8,600.10
10,000	Boston & Maine R. R. ....	4's	Sept. 1, 1926	10,000.00	70	7,000.10
10,000	Canada Southern Ry. Co., Cons. 50 Yr. Gold, Series A .....	5's	Oct. 1, 1962	10,412.86	102¼	10,225.10
1,500	Central Vermont Ry. Co., Ref. Mtg., Gold .....	5's	May 1, 1930	1,500.00	92½	1,387.10
1,000	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., Ill. Div. Mtg. ....	3½'s	July 1, 1949	1,000.00	85	850.10
10,000	Chicago, Indiana & Southern R. R., Gold Bd. of 1906 .....	4's	Jan. 1, 1956	9,720.77	88	8,800.10
10,000	Chicago Junction Rys. & Union Stockyards Co. ....	5's	Apr. 1, 1940	10,098.23	96½	9,650.10
10,000	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co., Gen. Mtg. Gold .....	4½'s	May 1, 1989	10,267.06	84	8,400.10
5,000	Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co., Gen. Mtg., Gold (Reg.) .....	4's	Nov. 1, 1987	4,783.74	83	4,150.10
5,000	Chicago Union Station Co., 1st Mtg., Gold, Series A .....	4½'s	July 1, 1963	5,010.33	93	4,650.10
5,000	Chicago Union Station Co., 1st Mtg., Gold, Series A .....	4½'s	July 1, 1963	5,010.39	93	4,650.10
1,000	Chicago Union Station Co., 1st Mtg., Gold, Series A .....	4½'s	July 1, 1963	954.27	93	930.10
10,000	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry., Gen. ....	4's	June 1, 1993	9,893.06	83	8,300.10
12,000	Delaware River R. R. & Bridge Co., 1st Mtg., Gold .....	4's	Aug. 1, 1936	10,720.40	94	11,280.10
10,000	Erie R. R., Prior Lien Gold .....	4's	Jan. 1, 1996	10,000.00	70¾	7,037.10
5,000	Fitchburg R. R. Co. ....	4½'s	Jan. 1, 1932	5,067.60	65	3,250.10
10,000	Housatonic R. R., Cons. Gold .....	5's	Nov. 1, 1937	10,081.68	93¾	9,375.10
15,000	Kansas City Terminal Ry. Co., 1st Gold Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry., Gold 25 Yr. ....	4's	Jan. 1, 1960	14,188.79	85¼	12,787.10
10,000		4's	May 1, 1931	9,772.44	97	9,700.10

Face Value	Description	Rate	Maturity	Book Value	Rate Used as Market	Market Value
5,000	Lehigh Valley Ry. Co., 1st Mtg., Gold (Reg.)	4½'s	July 1, 1940	4,428.55	97¼	4,862.50
8,000	Louisville & Jefferson Bridge Co., Gold	4's	Mar. 1, 1945	7,565.06	85½	6,840.00
10,000	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, 50 Yr. Gold	4's	July 1, 1938	9,653.24	85¼	8,525.00
10,000	New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Michigan Central Gold	3½'s	Feb. 1, 1998	8,600.00	76½	7,650.00
10,000	New York Connecting R. R. Co., 1st Mtg., Gold, Series A	4½'s	Aug. 1, 1953	9,960.84	92¾	9,275.00
10,000	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R., Deb.	4's	May 1, 1956	19,562.92	63	12,600.00
10,000	Norfolk & Western R. R., Div. 1st Lien & Gen. Gold	4's	July 1, 1944	9,987.95	90¾	9,037.50
7,000	Northern Pacific Ry. Co., Gen. Lien, Gold, Reg.	3's	Jan. 1, 2047	4,773.11	60½	4,235.00
1,500	Northern Pacific Ry. Co., Prior Lien Ry. & Land Grant	4's	Jan. 1, 1997	10,558.40	84¾	11,424.38
5,000	Northern Pacific Ry. Co., Gen. Lien Ry. & Land Grant	3's	Jan. 1, 2047	3,274.24	60½	3,025.00
1,000	Northern Pacific Ry. Co., Gen. Lien Ry. & Land Grant	3's	Jan. 1, 2047	671.08	60½	605.00
5,000	Northern Pacific Ry. Co., Ref. & Imp., Series B	6's	July 1, 2047	14,580.00	106	15,900.00
10,000	Pennsylvania Co., Gold, Loan of 1906	4's	Apr. 1, 1931	9,980.45	95½	9,550.00
5,000	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Gen. Mtg., Gold, Series A	4½'s	June 1, 1965	5,015.62	93¾	4,687.50
1,000	Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co., 1st & Cons. Mtg., Gold, Series A	6's	Sept. 1, 1945	1,000.00	92¾	927.50
10,000	Southern Ry. Co., St. Louis Div., 1st Gold	4's	Jan. 1, 1951	9,914.85	85¾	8,575.00
5,000	Terminal R. R. Assoc. of St. Louis, 1st Mtg.	4½'s	Oct. 1, 1939	5,024.45	98	4,900.00
4,000	United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co., Gen. Mtg.	4's	Sept. 1, 1929	3,720.00	92½	3,700.00
1,000	Wisconsin Central Ry. Co., 1st Gen. Mtg.	4's	July 1, 1949	924.29	79	790.00
				\$310,276.73		\$277,926.88

## Traction Bonds

14,000	Bleeker St. & Fulton Ferry R. R. Co., 1st Mtg., Gold Ext.	4's	Jan. 1, 1950	\$3,792.53	50	\$2,000.00
15,000	Boston Elevated Ry. Co., Gold	4's	May 1, 1935	25,000.00	87	21,750.00
5,000	Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 1st & Ref. Mtg., Gold	5's	Jan. 1, 1966	4,976.54	65	3,250.00
5,000	Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 1st & Ref. Gold	5's	Jan. 1, 1966	4,895.46	65	3,250.00
10,000	Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 1st & Ref. Mtg., Gold	5's	Jan. 1, 1966	9,953.08	65	6,500.00
5,000	Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 1st & Ref. Mtg., Gold	5's	Jan. 1, 1966	4,932.58	65	3,250.00
1,000	Iowa Ry. & Light Co., 1st & Ref., Gold	5's	Sept. 1, 1932	1,000.00	97¾	977.50
5,000	Springfield & Northeastern Traction Co., 1st Mtg., Gold	5's	Dec. 1, 1936	5,039.35	84½	4,225.00
10,000	West End Street Ry., Deb.	5's	Mar. 1, 1944	10,441.45	93	9,300.00
				\$70,030.99		\$54,502.50

## Electric, Gas, and Water Bonds

5,000	Blackstone Valley Gas & Elec. Co., 1st & Gen. Mtg., Gold	5's	Jan. 1, 1939	\$5,095.90	99½	\$4,975.00
5,000	Citizens Gas Co. of Indianapolis, 1st & Ref. S. F., Gold	5's	July 1, 1942	5,000.00	94	4,700.00
10,000	Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., 1st Gold	5's	Apr. 1, 1939	10,059.31	100¾	10,025.00
5,000	Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., 1st Gold	5's	Apr. 1, 1939	5,064.75	100¾	5,012.50
5,000	Commonwealth Edison Co., 1st Mtg., Gold	5's	June 1, 1943	5,043.58	100¾	5,018.75
5,000	Commonwealth Edison Co., 1st Mtg., Gold	5's	June 1, 1943	4,810.00	100¾	5,018.75

Par Value	Description	Rate	Maturity	Book Value	Rate Used as Market	Mark Value
10,000	Consumers Power Co., 1st Lien & Ref., 25 Yr. Gold .....	5's	Jan. 1, 1936	10,000.00	99½	9,950.00
5,000	Detroit Edison Co., 1st 30 Yr., Gold ..	5's	Jan. 1, 1933	5,046.02	101	5,050.00
10,000	Detroit Edison Co., 1st 30 Yr., Gold ..	5's	Jan. 1, 1933	10,061.78	101	10,100.00
25,000	Federal Light & Traction Co., 30 Yr., 1st Lien S. F., Gold .....	5's	Mar. 1, 1942	25,000.00	94¼	23,562.50
5,000	Indiana Lighting Co., 1st Mtg., 50 Yr. Gold .....	4's	Aug. 1, 1958	4,292.11	79¼	3,962.00
5,000	Massachusetts Gas Companies, Gold ...	4½'s	Jan. 1, 1929	4,940.84	98¾	4,937.00
5,000	Massachusetts Gas Companies, Gold ...	4½'s	Jan. 1, 1929	4,938.00	98¾	4,937.00
5,000	Minneapolis General Elec. Co., 30 Yr., Gold .....	5's	Dec. 1, 1934	5,024.41	99¾	4,987.00
5,000	Minneapolis General Elec. Co., 30 Yr., Gold .....	5's	Dec. 1, 1934	5,035.02	99¾	4,987.00
5,000	Minneapolis General Elec. Co., 30 Yr., Gold .....	5's	Dec. 1, 1934	5,000.00	99¾	4,987.00
5,000	Minneapolis General Elec. Co., 30 Yr., Gold, Reg. ....	5's	Dec. 1, 1934	5,083.02	99¾	4,987.00
4,000	Newark Gas Co., 1st Gold .....	6's	Apr. 1, 1944	4,000.00	110	4,400.00
10,000	Southern Power Co., 1st Mtg., 20 Yr., Gold .....	5's	Mar. 1, 1930	10,000.00	99	9,900.00
5,000	Union Electric Light & Power Co., Reg.	5's	Sept. 1, 1932	5,049.74	101¼	5,062.00
2,000	Utah Power & Light Co., 30 Yr., 1st Mtg. ....	5's	Feb. 1, 1944	1,987.05	94¾	1,895.80
				\$140,531.53		\$138,457.00

## Telephone and Telegraph Bonds

\$26,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Coll. Trust .....	4's	July 1, 1929	\$25,849.57	97	\$25,220.00
5,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Reg. ....	4's	July 1, 1929	4,852.19	97	4,850.00
3,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 30 Yr. Coll. Tr. Gold .....	5's	Dec. 1, 1946	2,980.76	101	3,030.00
3,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 30 Yr. Coll. Tr. Gold .....	5's	Dec. 1, 1946	2,956.01	101	3,030.00
4,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 30 Yr. Coll. Tr. Gold .....	5's	Dec. 1, 1946	3,941.39	101	4,040.00
4,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 30 Yr. Coll. Tr. Gold .....	5's	Dec. 1, 1946	3,981.61	101	4,040.00
10,000	Illinois Bell Telephone Co., 1st & Ref. Mtg., Gold, Series A .....	5's	June 1, 1956	9,539.39	99⅞	9,987.00
10,000	New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., Deb. ....	5's	Oct. 1, 1932	10,022.42	100	10,000.00
10,000	New York Telephone Co., 1st & Gen. Mtg., Gold S. F. ....	4½'s	Nov. 1, 1939	10,086.20	97¾	9,737.00
5,000	New York Telephone Co., 1st & Gen. Mtg., Reg. ....	4½'s	Nov. 1, 1939	4,975.56	97¾	4,868.00
5,000	Ohio State Telephone Co., Cons. & Ref. Mtg., Gold S. F. ....	5's	July 1, 1944	4,768.19	99	4,950.00
10,000	Western Telephone & Telegraph Co., Coll. Tr. Gold .....	5's	Jan. 1, 1932	10,129.72	100	10,000.00
5,000	Western Union Telegraph Co., 50 Yr. Mtg. Funding & Real Estate .....	4½'s	May 1, 1950	5,101.99	95	4,750.00
				\$99,185.00		\$98,503.00

## Municipal Bonds

\$4,000	Province of Alberta, Canada, Gold Deb.	6's	June 1, 1928	\$3,874.29	102½	\$4,100.00
2,000	Borough of Aldan, State of Penna. ...	4's	May 1, 1933	1,935.70	96½	1,930.00
5,000	City of Chester, State of Penna. Fund- ing .....	3½'s	July 1, 1929	4,700.00	97¾	4,893.00
10,000	City of Cleveland .....	4½'s	Dec. 1, 1935	10,152.09	102	10,200.00
10,000	City of Dayton Sewer .....	5's	Mar. 1, 1936	10,545.06	106½	10,650.00
4,000	Decatur School District No. 61, State of Ill. School Building .....	4's	May 1, 1929	3,754.00	99¼	3,970.00
10,000	City of Detroit Water Bond .....	4's	Mar. 1, 1944	9,942.24	97¾	9,762.00
1,000	City of Flint Sewer Bond .....	4½'s	Apr. 1, 1940	1,019.54	103¾	1,033.00
1,000	City of Flint Sewer Bond .....	4½'s	Apr. 1, 1939	1,018.58	103¾	1,031.00
3,000	City of Flint Street Improvement Bond	4½'s	Apr. 1, 1940	3,058.50	103¾	3,101.00
3,000	City of Flint Street Improvement Bond	4½'s	Apr. 1, 1939	3,055.70	103¾	3,093.00



Value	Description	Rate	Maturity	Book Value	Rate Used as Market	Market Value
1,000	City of Flint Street Improvement Bond	4½'s	Apr. 1, 1938	2,035.46	103	2,060.00
1,000	Government of the Dominion of Canada	5's	Apr. 1, 1926	24,964.12	100¾	25,187.50
1,000	City of Jersey City, Fire Gold, Reg. ...	4's	July 1, 1925	3,934.90	99	3,960.00
1,000	Province of Manitoba, Canada, 10 Yr. Gold, Deb. ....	6's	Jan. 3, 1931	3,826.67	104¼	4,170.00
1,000	State of Maryland, The State Roads Loan of 1914 .....	4's	Feb. 1, 1929	4,993.24	99¾	4,987.50
1,000	Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Development of the Port of Boston, Loan, Reg. ....	4's	Aug. 1, 1925	3,986.65	100	4,000.00
1,000	Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Charles River Basin Loan .....	3½'s	Jan. 1, 1945	9,334.43	92½	9,250.00
1,000	City of Montreal .....	5's	Nov. 1, 1930	5,005.34	100¼	5,012.50
1,000	City of Montreal .....	5's	Nov. 1, 1930	5,016.25	100¼	5,012.50
1,000	City of Montreal .....	5's	May 1, 1936	5,041.81	100¼	5,012.50
1,000	Province of Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada, Gold, Deb. ....	5's	Jan. 1, 1926	5,005.75	100¼	5,012.50
1,000	City of Omaha, Fire Engine House, Series of 1913 .....	4½'s	Mar. 1, 1933	4,760.70	102¾	5,131.25
1,000	Province of Ontario, Deb. ....	5's	Dec. 1, 1926	5,000.00	100¾	5,018.75
1,000	Province of Ontario, Deb. ....	5½'s	Sept. 23, 1929	2,821.86	102¾	3,006.38
1,000	City of Philadelphia, Loan of 1909, Reg. ....	4's	July 1, 1939	1,940.00	100¼	2,005.00
1,000	City of Philadelphia Loan of 1902, Reg. ....	3½'s	July 1, 1932	3,630.80	97	3,880.00
1,000	Province of Quebec, Gold Deb. ....	5's	June 1, 1926	5,017.12	100¼	5,012.50
1,000	Province of Quebec, Gold Deb. ....	5's	June 1, 1926	10,014.78	100¼	10,025.00
1,000	The Sanitary District of Chicago, Municipal .....	5's	Jan. 1, 1932	4,912.50	106¾	5,331.25
1,000	The Toronto Harbour Commissioners, Gold, 4th Series .....	4½'s	Sept. 1, 1953	4,667.15	92¾	4,637.50
1,000	Government of United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland, 20 Yr. Gold	5½'s	Feb. 1, 1937	20,133.77	107¾	21,475.00
1,000	State of Utah, Capital Building .....	4½'s	Apr. 1, 1935	10,216.29	104¾	10,412.50
1,000	City of Winnipeg, Deb. ....	5's	Aug. 1, 1926	4,995.07	100	5,000.00
				\$204,310.36		\$208,366.38

## United States Liberty Bonds

\$100	U. S. of America, Liberty Loan of 1917	3½'s	June 15, 1947	\$100.00	101.1	\$101.10
1,000	U. S. of America, 1st Liberty Loan, Conv. ....	4¼'s	June 15, 1932-47	1,000.00	102	1,020.00
1,900	U. S. of America, 2nd Liberty Loan, Conv. ....	4¼'s	Nov. 15, 1927-42	56,900.00	101.8	57,924.20
1,150	U. S. of America, 2nd Liberty Loan, Conv., Reg. ....	4¼'s	Nov. 15, 1927-42	3,150.00	101.8	3,206.70
500	U. S. of America, 3rd Liberty Loan, Conv. ....	4¼'s	Sept. 15, 1928	500.00	101.3	506.50
1,450	U. S. of America, 4th Liberty Loan, Reg. ....	4¼'s	Oct. 15, 1933-38	3,450.00	102.6	3,539.70
1,350	U. S. of America, 4th Liberty Loan, Reg. ....	4¼'s	Oct. 15, 1933-38	132,507.02	102.8	137,083.80
				\$197,607.02		\$203,382.00

## Sundry Bonds

1,000	Iowa Loan & Trust Co., Series 125, Deb.	5's	Mar. 1, 1923-28	\$1,000.00	Par	\$1,000.00
1,000	Iowa Loan & Trust Co., Series 125, Deb.	5's	Mar. 1, 1923-28	4,000.00	Par	4,000.00
1,000	Iowa Loan & Trust Co., Series 128, Deb.	6's	Jan. 1, 1926	1,000.00	Par	1,000.00
1,500	Iowa Loan & Trust Co., Series 128, Deb.	6's	Jan. 1, 1931	2,500.00	Par	2,500.00
300	Iowa Loan & Trust Co., Series 128, Deb.	6's	Jan. 1, 1931	300.00	Par	300.00
1,000	Iowa Loan & Trust Co., Series 126, Deb.	5's	Apr. 1, 1924-29	1,000.00	Par	1,000.00
1,000	Iowa Loan & Trust Co., Series 126, Deb.	5's	Apr. 1, 1924-29	4,000.00	Par	4,000.00
1,000	Iowa Loan & Trust Co., Series 126, Deb.	5's	Apr. 1, 1924-29	1,000.00	Par	1,000.00
1,800	Iowa Loan & Trust Co., Series 126, Deb.	5's	Apr. 1, 1929	30,000.00	Par	30,000.00
1,000	Swift & Co., 1st Mtg., S. F. Gold ....	5's	July 1, 1944	5,062.41	98	4,900.00
				\$49,862.41		\$49,700.00

## Notes Secured by Real Estate, Mortgages, and Trust Deeds

	Book Value	Rate Used as Market	Market Value
Guaranteed Mortgages New York State .....	\$223,500.00		\$223,500.00
City Mortgages .....	65,001.00		65,001.00
Total City Mortgages .....	\$288,501.00		\$288,501.00
Farm Mortgages .....	77,149.63		77,149.63
	\$365,650.63		\$365,650.63

## Stocks

## Shares

10 Ninth Avenue Railroad .....	\$1,000.00	18	\$180.00
5 Delaware Water Co., Pfd., Capital .....	475.00	82	410.00
	\$1,475.00		\$590.00

## Miscellaneous

Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., Policy No. 253352 on life of an individual .....	\$732.37	1011	\$1,011.00
Fidelity Savings & Loan Ass'n Cert. of Stock ... 6 Jan. 1, 1929	2,000.00	Par	2,000.00
Fidelity Savings & Loan Ass'n Time Deposit ... 6 Jan. 1, 1927	300.00	Par	300.00
Fidelity Savings & Loan Ass'n Cert. of Stock ... 6 Jan. 1, 1929	1,000.00	Par	1,000.00
Fidelity Savings & Loan Ass'n Time Deposit ... 7 July 1, 1925	100.00	Par	100.00
	\$4,132.37		\$4,411.00

## Real Estate

In various States .....	\$5,676.38		\$5,676.38
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## SCHEDULE XI

## INVESTMENTS OF DESIGNATED TEMPORARY FUNDS

## Railroad Bonds

Par Value	Description	Rate	Maturity	Book Value	Rate Used as Market	Market Value
\$20,000	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R., Gen. Mtg., Gold .....	4's	Oct. 1, 1995	\$20,000.00	91	\$18,200.00

## Electric, Gas, and Water Bonds

\$10,000	Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Co., 1st & Gen. Mtg., Gold .....	5's	Jan. 1, 1939	\$10,000.00	99½	\$9,950.00
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## Sundry Bonds

\$1,000	Iowa Loan & Trust Co., Series 126 ...	5's	Apr. 1, 1924-29	\$1,000.00	100	\$1,000.00
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## United States Liberty Bonds

\$7,000	U. S. of America, 1st Liberty Loan, Conv. ....	4¼'s	June 15, 1932-47	\$7,000.00	102	\$7,140.00
1,200	U. S. of America, 1st Liberty Loan, Conv. ....	4¼'s	June 15, 1932-47	1,200.00	102	1,224.00
200	U. S. of America, 1st Liberty Loan, Conv. ....	4¼'s	June 15, 1932-47	200.00	102	204.00
300	U. S. of America, 1st Liberty Loan, Conv. ....	4¼'s	June 15, 1932-47	300.00	102	306.00
1,000	U. S. of America, 1st Liberty Loan, Conv. ....	4¼'s	June 15, 1932-47	1,000.00	102	1,020.00
1,000	U. S. of America, Liberty Loan of 1917	3½'s	June 15, 1932-47	1,000.00	101.1	1,011.00
1,500	U. S. of America, 1st Liberty Loan, Convertible .....	3½'s	June 15, 1932-47	1,500.00	101.1	1,516.50
400	U. S. of America, 1st Liberty Loan of 1917 .....	3½'s	June 15, 1932-47	400.00	101.1	404.40

Value	Description	Rate	Maturity	Book Value	Rate Used as Market	Market Value
\$3,000	U. S. of America, 2nd Liberty Loan, Conv.	4 1/4's	Nov. 15, 1927-42	3,000.00	101.8	3,054.00
4,000	U. S. of America, 2nd Liberty Loan, Conv.	4 1/4's	Nov. 15, 1927-42	11,000.00	101.8	11,198.00
5,000	U. S. of America, 2nd Liberty Loan, Conv.	4 1/4's	Nov. 15, 1927-42	5,000.00	101.8	5,090.00
1,000	U. S. of America, 2nd Liberty Loan of 1917	4 1/4's	Nov. 15, 1927-42	1,000.00	101.8	1,018.00
100	U. S. of America, 3rd Liberty Loan, Reg.	4 1/4's	Sept. 15, 1928	100.00	101.3	101.30
1,000	U. S. of America, 3rd Liberty Loan	4 1/4's	Sept. 15, 1928	40,000.00	101.3	40,520.00
1,000	U. S. of America, 3rd Liberty Loan	4 1/4's	Sept. 15, 1928	20,000.00	101.3	20,260.00
1,000	U. S. of America, 3rd Liberty Loan	4 1/4's	Sept. 15, 1928	5,000.00	101.3	5,065.00
1,000	U. S. of America, 3rd Liberty Loan	4 1/4's	Sept. 15, 1928	13,000.00	101.3	13,169.00
1,000	U. S. of America, 3rd Liberty Loan	4 1/4's	Sept. 15, 1928	1,000.00	101.3	1,013.00
500	U. S. of America, 3rd Liberty Loan	4 1/4's	Sept. 15, 1928	500.00	101.3	506.50
350	U. S. of America, 3rd Liberty Loan	4 1/4's	Sept. 15, 1928	350.00	101.3	354.55
500	U. S. of America, 3rd Liberty Loan	4 1/4's	Sept. 15, 1928	600.00	101.3	607.80
1,000	U. S. of America, 3rd Liberty Loan	4 1/4's	Sept. 15, 1928	2,000.00	101.3	2,026.00
1,000	U. S. of America, 4th Liberty Loan	4 1/4's	Oct. 15, 1933-38	2,000.00	102.8	2,056.00
100	U. S. of America, 4th Liberty Loan	4 1/4's	Oct. 15, 1933-38	100.00	102.8	102.80
1,000	U. S. of America, 4th Liberty Loan	4 1/4's	Oct. 15, 1933-38	10,000.00	102.8	10,280.00
				\$127,250.00		\$129,247.85

## Mortgages

Guaranteed City Mortgages	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00
Other Mortgages in various States	7,262.71	7,262.71
	\$11,262.71	\$11,262.71

## Stocks

2 Butterick Co.	\$36.00	17	\$34.00
	\$169,548.71		\$169,694.56

## SCHEDULE XII

## SECURITIES RECEIVED AS GIFTS AND HELD AWAITING DISPOSITION

## Electric, Gas, and Water Bonds

Value	Description	Rate	Maturity	Book Value	Rate Used as Market	Market Value
\$5,000	Jacksonville Electric Co., 1st Mtg., Gold	5's	May 1, 1927	\$5,000.00	91	\$4,550.00

## Miscellaneous

10 Interest in Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Policy—on life of an individual	\$500.00
Agents Mercantile Corp., University City, Mo.	*1.00

## Mortgages

various States	*\$2.00
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## Stocks

2 Eastern Cuba Plantation Co.	*\$1.00
10 Reed Stotes Co., Pfd.	*1.00

## Real Estate

ewis & Sarah Preston Mtg.	*\$1.00
	\$5,506.00
Less Reserve	1,722.91
In agreement with Schedule III General Balance Sheet	\$3,783.09

\* Set up at a nominal value only.

## SCHEDULE XIII

## INVESTMENT OF LEGACY AND ANNUITY RESERVE

## SECURITIES RECEIVED FROM ESTATES

## Railroad Bonds

<i>Par Value</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Book Value</i>	<i>Rate Used as Market</i>	<i>Mar. Val.</i>
\$13,000	Texas & Pacific Railway Co., 1st Mtg. . .	5's	June 1, 2000	\$10,400.00	102	\$13,260.00
1,000	Western New York & Penn. R. R. Co., 1st Mtg. . . . .	5's	Jan. 1, 1937	930.00	100½	1,000.00
				<u>\$11,330.00</u>		<u>\$14,260.00</u>

## Traction Bonds

\$2,000	Broadway & Seventh Ave., 1st Cons. Mtg., Gold . . . . .	5's	Dec. 1, 1943	\$600.00	71½	\$1,430.00
2,000	Chicago Railways Co. Purchase Money, Mtg., Gold . . . . .	5's	Feb. 1, 1927	400.00	77¾	1,540.00
1,000	City & Suburban Railway Co., Cons., Gold . . . . .	4's	June 1, 1930	600.00	89	890.00
4,000	Kansas City Railways, 1st Mtg., Gold . .	5's	July 7, 1944	2,000.00	9	360.00
1,000	Pennsylvania & Ohio Railway Co. . . .	5's	Mar. 15, 1921	1.00	..	..
				<u>\$3,601.00</u>		<u>\$4,220.00</u>

## Electric, Gas, and Water Bonds

\$2,000	Central Arizona Electric Co. . . . .			*1.00		
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## Municipal Bonds

\$2,500	Township of Tinicum, Penn., Reg. . . .	5's	Nov. 1, 1932	\$1,875.00	100	\$2,500.00
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## Sundry Bonds

\$1,000	Big Lost River Irrigation Co., Cert. of Deposit . . . . .			*\$1.00		
1,000	Colorado Southern Irrigation Co. . . . .			*1.00		
500	Thomas Cusak Co., 1st Mtg., Gold . . .	6's	Feb. 1, 1928	500.00		
1,000	Lane Bryant Building, 1st Mtg., Gold . .	5½'s	Jan. 1, 1926	1,000.00		
1,500	North Denver Municipal Irrigation Dist., Cert. of Deposit . . . . .			*1.00		
1,000	Portneuf-Marsh Valley Irrigation Co. . .		July 1, 1918	*1.00		
8,000	St. James Hotel, 1st Mtg., Serial Bond	6's	Jan. 1, 1928	8,000.00		
1,000	St. James Hotel, 1st Mtg., Serial Bond	6's	Jan. 1, 1927	1,000.00		
1,000	Hotels Statler Co., Inc., Serial Gold . .	6's	Jan. 1, 1927	1,000.00		
1,000	Hotels Statler Co., Inc., Serial Gold . .	6's	Jan. 1, 1926	1,000.00		
300	Union Debenture Co. . . . .	6's	Oct. 1, 1897	*1.00		
1,500	J. B. Watkins Land Mtg., Cert. of Deposit, Deb. . . . .			*1.00		
				<u>\$12,506.00</u>		

## Liberty Bonds

\$100	U. S. of America, Liberty Loan of 1917	3½'s	June 15, 1932-47	\$100.00	101.1	\$101.10
1,000	U. S. of America, 2nd Liberty Loan . .	4¼'s	Nov. 15, 1927-42	1,000.00	101.8	1,018.00
50	U. S. of America, 4th Liberty Loan . .	4¼'s	Oct. 15, 1933-38	50.00	102.8	51.40
				<u>\$1,150.00</u>		<u>\$1,170.50</u>

## Mortgages

In various States . . . . .	\$36,575.08	\$36,575.08
Accrued interest on part of above mortgages . . . . .	412.75	412.75
	<u>\$36,987.83</u>	<u>\$36,987.83</u>

## Stocks

Shares		Book Value
63	American Writing Paper Co., Com. ....	*\$1.00
56	American Writing Paper Co., Pfd. ....	*1.00
10	Aurora Land Co. ....	*1.00
2	Baker Gun & Forging Co. ....	*1.00
4	Beaver Soap Co., Pfd., Capital ....	270.00
200	Boston Mining, Milling & Transportation Co., Capital ....	*1.00
100	Canadian Puget Sound Lumber & Timber Co., Pfd. ....	*1.00
142	Canadian Puget Sound Lumber & Timber Co., Com. ....	*1.00
5	Central Kansas Loan & Trust Co., Cert. of Stock ....	*1.00
73	City Railway Co., Capital, Com. ....	4,653.75
50	Consolidated Manufacturers Corp. ....	*1.00
700	Export Oil & Pipe Line ....	*1.00
250	Kalamazoo Corset Co. ....	*1.00
25	Mackay Cos., Pfd. ....	*1.00
8	Mackay Cos., Com. ....	*1.00
7	Massachusetts Electric Cos., Pfd. ....	*1.00
355	Mica Mining Co., F. E. Belden ....	*1.00
20	Niagara Oil Co., Cert. of Stock, Capital ....	*1.00
17½	Olive Milling Land & Improvement Co., Capital ....	*1.00
5	Portland R. R. Co., Capital ....	*5.00
50	Potomac Oil Co. ....	*1.00
10	Provident Loan Society ....	*1.00
6	Rochester Securities Co., Pfd. ....	*1.00
7	One Hundred Assoc. Co., Pfd. ....	*1.00
25	Rogers Fiber Co., Capital ....	*1.00
1,000	Springfield-Beaumont Oil Co. ....	*1.00
4	United 5 & 10 Cents Stores ....	*1.00
4	Western Ohio Railway Co., 1st Pfd., Capital ....	*1.00
2,248	Winchester Land Trust ....	*1.00

\* Set up at a nominal value only.

\$4,954.75

## INVESTMENTS PURCHASED FOR LEGACY AND ANNUITY RESERVES

## United States Liberty Bonds

Par Value	Description	Rate	Maturity	Book Value	Rate Used as Market	Market Value
\$300	U. S. of America, 1st Liberty Loan, Conv. ....	3½'s	June 15, 1932-47	\$300.00	101.1	\$303.30
350	U. S. of America, 1st Liberty Loan, Conv. ....	3½'s	June 15, 1932-47	350.00	101.1	353.85
500	U. S. of America, 1st Liberty Loan, Conv. ....	3½'s	June 15, 1932-47	500.00	101.1	505.50
1,000	U. S. of America, 1st Liberty Loan, Conv. (Reg.) ....	4¼'s	June 15, 1932-47	1,000.00	101.28	1,012.80
2,000	U. S. of America, 2nd Liberty Loan ....	4¼'s	Nov. 15, 1927-42	1,743.08	101.8	2,036.00
900	U. S. of America, 2nd Liberty Loan ....	4¼'s	Nov. 15, 1927-42	812.85	101.8	916.20
500	U. S. of America, 3rd Liberty Loan ....	4¼'s	Sept. 15, 1928	488.94	101.3	506.50
300	U. S. of America, 3rd Liberty Loan ....	4¼'s	Sept. 15, 1928	300.00	101.3	303.90
500	U. S. of America, 3rd Liberty Loan ....	4¼'s	Sept. 15, 1928	500.00	101.3	506.50
1,000	U. S. of America, 3rd Liberty Loan ....	4¼'s	Sept. 15, 1928	1,000.00	101.3	1,013.00
5,000	U. S. of America, 3rd Liberty Loan ....	4¼'s	Sept. 15, 1928	5,000.00	101.3	5,065.00
2,400	U. S. of America, 4th Liberty Loan ....	4¼'s	Oct. 15, 1933-38	2,400.00	102.8	2,467.20
100	U. S. of America, 4th Liberty Loan ....	4¼'s	Oct. 15, 1933-38	93.50	102.8	102.80
600	U. S. of America, 4th Liberty Loan ....	4¼'s	Oct. 15, 1933-38	600.00	102.8	616.80
3,500	U. S. of America, 4th Liberty Loan ....	4¼'s	Oct. 15, 1933-38	3,500.00	102.8	3,598.00
				\$18,588.37		\$19,307.35
				\$90,993.95		
Less Reserve .....				\$6,425.23		
In agreement with Schedule III, General Balance Sheet .....				\$84,568.72		



# SCHEDULE XIV COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INCOME 1923-1924 with 1924-1925

INCOME		
Regular Budget:		
Sources Outside Donations:		
Income from Investments	1923-1924	1924-1925
Annuities	\$410,227.20	\$425,311.35
Legacies	49,700.49	28,835.53
Miscellaneous	128,357.22	120,000.00
Total Outside Donations	11,558.33	17,697.53
Donations:	\$599,843.24	\$591,844.41
Direct		
Board of Missionary Cooperation	\$76,440.75	\$65,306.06
Contributions applying on Deficiency of Income	1,044,221.71	783,753.78
Total Donations	2,861.93	23,193.65
Total Income Regular Budget	1,123,524.39	872,254.39
Specific Budget—Contra:	\$1,723,367.63	\$1,464,098.80
Direct		
Board of Missionary Cooperation	\$163,161.78	
Total Specific Budget	165,846.32	
Grand Total Income	329,008.10	136,726.55
Deficiency of Income	\$2,052,375.73	\$1,600,825.35
	612,510.62	717,974.58
	\$2,664,886.35	\$2,318,799.93

## SCHEDULE XIV

1923-1924 with 1924-1925

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS		1923-1924	1924-1925
Deficiency of Income Previous Year .....		\$661,540.10	\$612,510.62
Net Adjustments of Previous Budgets .....		*48,604.76	*46,494.44
		\$612,935.34	\$566,016.18
Foreign Field Appropriations:			
Field Salaries of Missionaries .....	†\$437,371.70		†\$454,883.35
Salaries of Missionaries on Furlough .....	171,442.36		165,038.71
Passages of Missionaries to and from the Field .....	†110,806.57		†135,971.31
Work of Missionaries and Native Agencies .....	†313,641.74		†317,527.14
Care of Property .....	†55,804.17		†53,092.69
Work and Workers in Europe .....	†101,511.60		†85,000.00
Retired Missionaries and Widows .....	53,903.69		52,067.27
New Appointees .....	†35,421.54		†22,681.91
Education of Oriental Students .....	12,650.00		11,500.00
Land, Buildings, and Equipment .....	218,386.72		68,797.58
Homes for Missionaries and Missionaries' Children .....	23,836.86		32,140.39
Foreign Missions Conference .....	5,000.00		6,300.00
"Missions" and Literature sent to Missionaries .....	2,021.42		2,172.58
Visitation of Mission Fields .....	2,500.00		1,218.35
Exchange .....	†		†20,000.00
Total Foreign Field Appropriations .....	\$1,544,298.31		\$1,438,391.18

(Continued on following page.)

## SCHEDULE XIV—Continued

1923-1924 with 1924-1925

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

## Home Expenditures:

Foreign Department Administration .....	\$51,106.14	\$55,755.50	
Home Department Administration .....	52,678.29	62,813.80	
Treasury Department Administration .....	62,513.66	66,482.65	
Interest .....	\$166,298.09	\$185,051.95	
Retired Officers and Workers .....	10,346.51	614.07	
Secretary and Treasurer, General Conference Free Baptists .....	1,800.00	1,800.00	
	200.00	200.00	
Total Home Expenditures .....	178,644.60		187,666.02
Total Appropriations, Regular Budget .....	\$1,722,942.91		\$1,616,057.20
Specific Budget—Contra:			
Land, Buildings, and Equipment .....	\$259,777.60	\$99,786.99	
Relief Work .....	21,264.39	2,641.00	
General Work .....	37,966.11	34,298.56	
Total Specific Budget .....	329,008.10		136,726.55
Total Regular and Specific Budget Appropriations .....	2,051,951.01		1,752,783.75
Grand Total .....	\$2,664,886.35		\$2,318,799.93

\* Deduction.

† These appropriations are for the Foreign Field fiscal year, November 1 to October 31.

# SCHEDULE XV

## INCLUSIVE STATEMENT OF ALL RECEIPTS

### BUDGET, PERMANENT FUND, ANNUITY AND OTHER FOR 1924-1925 COMPARED WITH 1923-1924

	General		Specific		For Permanent Endowment		For Annuity Agreements	
	1923-1924	1924-1925	1923-1924	1924-1925	1923-1924	1924-1925	1923-1924	1924-1925
Donations, Regular .....	{ †\$2,861.93	†\$23,193.65						
	{ 1,120,662.46	849,060.74						
Donations, Specific .....								
Legacies .....	128,357.22	120,000.00						
Annuity Agreements Matured .....	49,700.49	28,835.53						
Income from Investments .....	410,227.20	425,311.35						
All Other Sources .....	11,558.33	17,697.53						
Totals .....	\$1,723,367.63	\$1,464,098.80	\$329,008.10	\$136,726.55	\$139,307.23	\$305,006.55	\$121,901.94	\$71,266.11

	For Special Trust Agreements		For Designated Funds For Future Use		Grand Totals	
	1923-1924	1924-1925	1923-1924	1924-1925	1923-1924	1924-1925
Donations, Regular .....						
Donations, Specific .....						
Legacies .....	\$250.00	\$2,000.00	\$7,528.85	*\$37,389.22	\$1,392,512.41	\$1,287,916.27
Annuity Agreements Matured .....					329,008.10	136,726.55
Income from Investments .....					128,357.22	120,000.00
All Other Sources .....					49,700.49	28,835.53
Totals .....	\$250.00	\$2,000.00	\$7,528.85	*\$37,389.22	\$2,321,363.75	\$2,016,487.23

\* Part of this figure represents an increase in Designated Temporary Funds and the remainder represents interest added to the Funds.

† Represents contributions designated for Deficiency of Income.

## SCHEDULE XVI

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROVED BUDGET FOR  
1924-1925

## WITH ACTUAL INCOME FOR 1924-1925

## INCOME

Current Budget:	<i>Approved Budget 1924-1925</i>	<i>Actual Income 1924-1925</i>
Sources Outside Donations:		
Income from Investments .....	\$400,000.00	\$425,311.35
Annuity Agreements Matured .....	25,000.00	28,835.53
Legacies .....	120,000.00	120,000.00
Other Sources .....	11,000.00	17,697.53
Total Outside Donations .....	\$556,000.00	\$591,844.41
Regular Donations:		
Direct .....	\$1,248,350.00	\$65,306.96
Through Board of Missionary Co. operation .....		
		783,753.78
Total Regular Donations .....	1,248,350.00	849,060.74
Total Regular Budget Receipts .....	\$1,804,350.00	\$1,440,905.15
Specific Budget—Contra:		
Contributions Received Direct ....	\$688,386.00	\$103,327.99
Contributions Received through Board of Missionary Coopera- tion .....		
		33,398.56
Total Specific Budget .....	\$688,386.00	136,726.55
Total Income, Regular and Specific Budgets .....	\$2,492,736.00	\$1,577,631.70
Deficiency of Income Current Budget Schedule I .....		175,152.05
Grand Total .....	\$2,492,736.00	\$1,752,783.75



## SCHEDULE XVI

## BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

Regular Budget:	Approved Budget 1924-1925	Budget Appropriations 1924-1925
Foreign Field Appropriations:		
*Field Salaries of Missionaries .....	\$475,645.26	\$454,883.25
Salaries of Missionaries on Furlough..	154,751.87	165,038.71
*Passages of Missionaries to and from the Field .....	116,840.27	135,971.31
*Work of Missionaries and Native Agencies .....	313,380.36	317,527.14
*Care of Property .....	52,846.84	53,092.69
*Work and Workers in Europe .....	85,000.00	85,000.00
Retired Missionaries and Widows ....	48,894.67	52,067.27
*New Appointees .....	30,000.00	22,681.91
Education of Oriental Students .....	11,500.00	11,500.00
Land, Buildings, and Equipment ....	125,000.00	68,797.58
Homes for Missionaries and Mission- aries' Children .....	25,000.00	32,140.39
Foreign Missions Conference .....	5,000.00	6,300.00
"Missions" and Literature sent to Missionaries .....	2,000.00	2,172.58
Visitation of Mission Fields .....	2,500.00	1,218.35
*Exchange .....		20,000.00
Total Foreign Field Appropriations.	\$1,448,359.27	\$1,428,391.18
Home Expenditures:		
Foreign Department Administration ..	\$55,208.34	\$55,755.50
Home Department Administration ....	67,733.33	62,813.80
Treasury Department Administration..	63,726.33	66,482.65
	\$186,668.00	\$185,051.95
Interest .....	12,000.00	614.07
Retired Officers and Workers .....	1,800.00	1,800.00
Secretary-Treasurer, General Confer- ence Free Baptists .....	200.00	200.00
Total Home Expenditures .....	200,668.00	187,666.02
Total Foreign Field and Home Ex- penditures .....	\$1,649,027.27	\$1,616,057.20
Contingent Fund .....	30,487.73	
Ten per cent of Donation Expectancy withheld from Expenditure at the request of the Finance Committee of N. B. C. ....	124,835.00	
Total Regular Budget .....	\$1,804,350.00	\$1,616,057.20
Specific Budget-Contra:		
Land, Buildings, and Equipment....	\$257,000.00	\$68,120.87
Relief Work .....	25,000.00	2,641.00
General Work .....	30,000.00	34,298.56
Japan Reconstruction .....	376,386.00	31,666.12
Total Specific Budget .....	688,386.00	136,726.55
Total Regular and Specific Budget Ap- propriations .....	\$2,492,736.00	\$1,752,783.75

\*These appropriations are for the Foreign Field fiscal year November 1, 1924, to October 31, 1925.

## SCHEDULE XVII

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS AS SUBMITTED ON APRIL 30, 1924,  
COMPARED WITH ADJUSTED STATEMENT TO APRIL 30, 1925

INCOME		<i>As of April 30, 1924</i>	<i>Adjusted to April 30, 1925</i>
Regular Budget:			
Sources Outside Donations:			
Income from Investments of Permanent and Temporary Funds .....			
Income from Investments of Special Funds .....	\$55,620.06		\$55,620.06
Income from Specified Investments of Permanent Funds .....	3,174.15		3,174.15
Income from Specified Investments of Temporary Funds .....	36,246.49		36,246.49
Income from General Funds .....	256.75		256.75
	6,537.74		6,537.74
Less: Income designated to be credited or paid to churches .....		\$101,835.19	\$101,835.19
Income designated to be paid to beneficiaries .....	\$688.08		\$688.08
Income designated for Specific Purposes and held awaiting expenditure .....	856.37		856.37
Income designated to be credited to the Fund .....	2,358.55		2,358.55
Special charges .....	3,699.99		3,699.99
	10.00		10.00
		7,612.99	7,612.99
Annuity Agreements Matured .....		\$94,222.20	\$94,222.20
Legacies .....		49,700.49	49,700.49
Miscellaneous—Rent of Mission Properties .....		128,357.22	128,357.22
Total Sources Outside Donations .....		1,558.33	1,558.33
		\$273,838.24	\$273,838.24
Regular Donations:			
Contributions Received Direct .....	\$65,296.83		\$65,496.83
Contributions Received through General Board of Promotion .....	1,044,221.71		1,067,215.36
Total Regular Donations .....		1,109,518.54	
Total Income Regular Budget .....		\$1,383,356.78	\$1,406,550.43

Supplemental Budget (not on One Hundred Million Dollar Fund):			
Income John D. Rockefeller Fund .....	\$316,005.00		\$316,005.00
Regular Donations .....	21,143.92		21,143.92
Total Supplemental Budget .....	337,148.92		337,148.92
Total Income Regular and Supplemental Budgets .....	\$1,720,505.70		\$1,743,699.35
Specific Budget—Contra:			
Specifics on One Hundred Million Dollar Fund:			
Contributions Received Direct .....	\$157,034.32		\$157,034.32
Contributions Received through General Board of Promotion .....	165,524.85		165,524.85
Total Specifics on One Hundred Million Dollar Fund .....	\$322,559.17		\$322,559.17
Specifics not on One Hundred Million Dollar Fund:			
Contributions Received Direct .....	\$6,127.46		\$6,127.46
Contributions Received through General Board of Promotion .....	321.47		321.47
Total Specifics not on One Hundred Million Dollar Fund..	6,448.93		6,448.93
Total Specific Budget .....	329,008.10		329,008.10
Total Income Regular, Supplemental, and Specific Budgets .....	\$2,049,513.80		\$2,072,707.45
Deficiency of Income Current Budget—transferred to Deficiency of Income Account .....	2,437.21		.....
Grand Total .....	\$2,051,951.01		\$2,072,707.45

## SCHEDULE XVII—Continued

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS AS SUBMITTED ON APRIL 30, 1924,  
COMPARED WITH ADJUSTED STATEMENT TO APRIL 30, 1925

## BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

	<i>As of April 30, 1924</i>	<i>Adjusted to April 30, 1925</i>
Regular Budget:		
Foreign Field Appropriations:		
*Field Salaries of Missionaries	\$437,371.70	\$444,632.24
Salaries of Missionaries on Furlough	171,442.36	172,138.29
*Passages of Missionaries to and from the Field	110,806.57	102,075.79
*Work of Missionaries and Native Agencies	313,641.74	307,036.64
*Care of Property	55,804.17	55,654.17
*New Appointees	25,145.09	25,145.09
Education of Oriental Students	12,650.00	12,650.00
Land, Buildings, and Equipment	22,800.00	18,200.13
*Work and Workers in Europe	25,000.00	25,000.00
Homes for Missionaries and Missionaries' Children	23,836.80	23,836.80
Foreign Missions Conference	5,000.00	5,000.00
"Missions" and Literature sent to Missionaries	2,021.42	2,021.42
Visitation of Mission Fields	2,500.00	2,500.00
Exchange	.....	†18,496.15
Total Foreign Field Appropriations	\$1,208,019.85	\$1,177,394.42
Home Expenditures:		
Foreign Department Administration	\$51,106.14	\$51,106.14
Home Department Administration	52,678.29	52,678.29
Treasury Department Administration	62,513.66	62,513.66
Interest	\$166,298.09	\$166,298.09
Retired Officers and Workers	10,346.51	10,346.51
Secretary and Treasurer General Conference Free Baptists	1,800.00	1,800.00
Transfer of Headquarters to New York	200.00	200.00
Total Home Expenditures	.....	†1,168.44
Total Appropriations Regular Budget	178,644.60	177,476.16
	\$1,386,664.45	\$1,354,870.58

## Supplemental Budget:

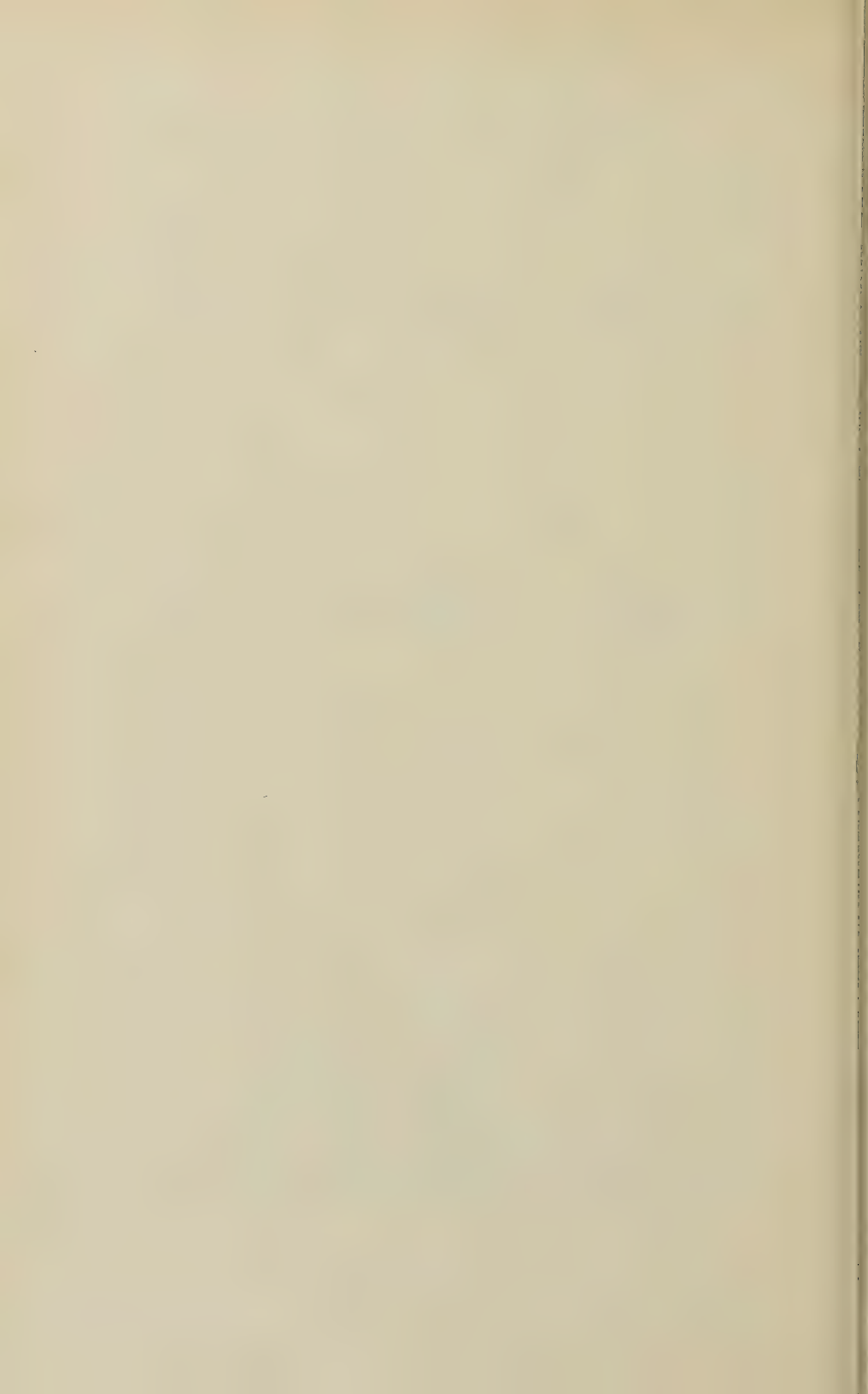
Land, Buildings, and Equipment .....	\$195,586.72	
*Work and Workers in Europe .....	76,511.60	
Retired Missionaries and Widows .....	53,903.59	
*New Appointees .....	10,276.45	
Total Supplemental Budget .....	336,278.46	
Total Regular and Supplemental Budgets .....	\$1,722,942.91	\$1,691,149.04
Specific Budget—Contra:		
Land, Buildings and Equipment—Including \$128,856.79, Japan Recon-		
struction Funds .....	\$269,777.60	
Relief Work .....	21,264.39	
General Work .....	37,966.11	
Total Specific Budget .....	329,008.10	
Total Regular, Supplemental, and Specific Budget Appropriations ...	\$2,051,951.01	\$2,020,157.14
Surplus for year .....	.....	52,550.31
Grand Total .....	\$2,051,951.01	\$2,072,707.45

\* These appropriations are for the Foreign Field fiscal year, November 1, 1924, to October 31, 1925.

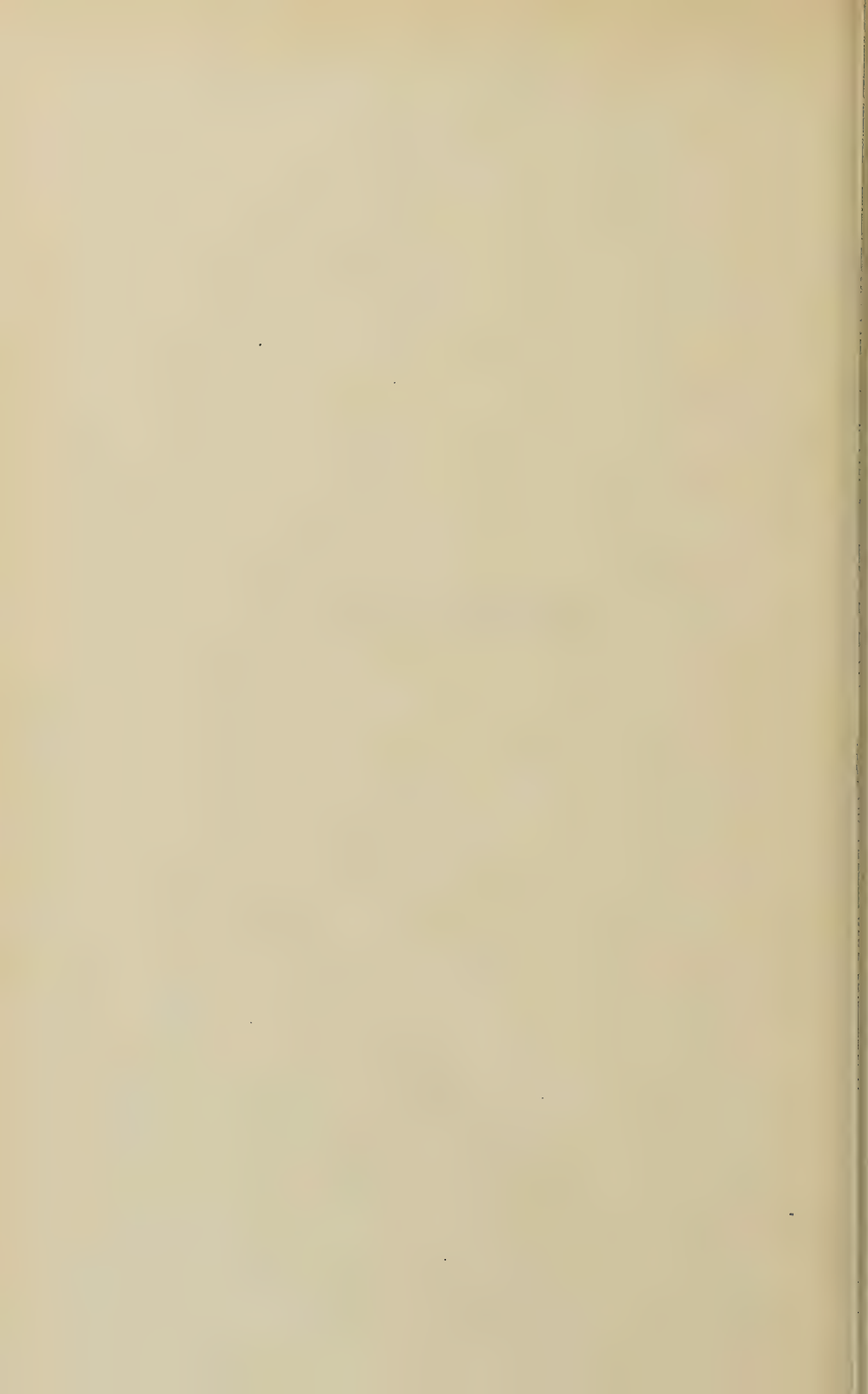
† Deduction.

GEORGE B. HUNTINGTON,  
*Treasurer.*





MISCELLANEOUS



# FIELDS AND STATIONS

With the names of missionaries assigned to each

Reference signs used in the list:

\* Representing the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

¶ Serving without full missionary appointment.

The key to the pronunciation of the names of stations given in these tables is that used in the latest edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

## I. THE BURMA MISSION

Begun 1814.

1. RANGOON (Rān-gōōn) 1813  
(See footnote)  
*Judson College*  
Wallace St. John, Ph. D., Principal  
Mrs. Wallace St. John  
David Gilmore, D. D.  
Mrs. David Gilmore  
C. E. Van Horn, Ph. D.  
Mrs. C. E. Van Horn  
R. N. Crawford, A. B.  
Mrs. R. N. Crawford  
C. H. Whitnah, M. A.  
Mrs. C. H. Whitnah  
G. E. Gates, M. A.  
Mrs. G. E. Gates  
S. H. Rickard, Jr., A. B.  
Mrs. S. H. Rickard, Jr.  
\* Miss Helen K. Hunt  
\* Miss Marian E. Shivers, M. A.  
*Cushing High School*  
¶ Clarence Hendershot, A. B., Acting Principal  
¶ E. M. Harrison  
*English Baptist High School*  
*Normal School*  
¶ Clarence Hendershot, A. B., Acting Principal  
*Mission Press*  
J. L. Snyder, Superintendent  
Mrs. J. L. Snyder  
S. E. Miner  
Mrs. S. E. Miner  
R. J. Journey  
Mrs. R. J. Journey  
B. M. Green  
Mrs. B. M. Green  
C. D. Snyder  
Mrs. C. D. Snyder  
*Work for Burmans*  
\* Miss Gertrude E. Teele  
*Kemendine Girls' High School*  
\* Miss Lillian H. Eastman  
\* Miss Margaret M. Sutherland  
*Work for Karens*  
A. E. Seagrave  
Mrs. A. E. Seagrave  
Mrs. W. F. Thomas  
*Pegu Sgaw Karen High School*  
\* Miss Rachel H. Seagrave  
*Karen Woman's Bible School*  
\* Miss Violetta R. Peterson  
\* Miss Alta O. Ragon  
*Work for Telugus and Tamils*  
H. F. Myers  
Mrs. H. F. Myers  
*Work among English-speaking Peoples*  
(In charge of A. C. Hanna, at Insein)  
*Field Secretary for Burma*  
C. E. Chaney, Acting Field Secretary  
Mrs. C. E. Chaney  
Miss Lucy P. Bonney (Assistant to Field Secretary)  
*General Evangelist for Burma*  
2. INSEIN (In'-sāne) 1889  
*Karen Theological Seminary*  
H. I. Marshall, President  
Mrs. H. I. Marshall  
*Burman Theological Seminary*  
J. C. Richardson, Ph. D., President  
Mrs. J. C. Richardson  
A. C. Hanna  
Mrs. A. C. Hanna  
*Burmese Woman's Bible School*  
\* Miss Ruth W. Ranney  
\* Miss Harriet Phinney  
3. MOULMEIN (Mall-māné) 1827  
*Work for Burmans*  
*Judson High School for Boys*  
P. R. Hackett, Principal  
Mrs. P. R. Hackett

NOTE.—Work was begun in Rangoon in 1813 by Rev. Adoniram Judson, although the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society (at first known as "The General Missionary Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States of America for Foreign Missions") was not organized until 1814.

*Morton Lane High and Normal School*

- \* Miss Mildred A. Mosier
- \* Miss F. Faith Hatch

*Work for Karens*

- C. L. Klein
- Mrs. C. L. Klein
- \* Miss Nona G. Finney
- \* Miss Hazel F. Shank

*Work for Talains*

- A. C. Darrow
- R. Halliday
- Mrs. R. Halliday

*Ellen Mitchell Memorial Hospital*

- \* Miss Selma M. Maxville, R. N.
- \* Miss Emma L. Geis, R. N.
- \* Miss Anna B. Grey, M. D.

*Work for Telugus and Tamils*

(In charge of W. G. Evans)

*Work among English-speaking Peoples*

- W. G. Evans
- Mrs. W. G. Evans

*English Girls' High School*

- \* Miss Annie L. Prince
- \* Miss Helen M. Good

## 4. TAVOY (Ta-voy') 1828

*Work for Burmans*

- \* Miss Bertha E. Davis

*Work for Karens*

- W. D. Sutton
- Mrs. W. D. Sutton

## 5. BASSEIN (Bās'sēne) 1852

*Work for Burmans*

(In charge of J. C. Richardson, at Insein)

- \* Miss Helen L. Tufts

*Work for Karens*

- C. A. Nichols, D. D.
- ¶ E. T. Fletcher
- \* Miss Louise E. Tschirch
- \* Miss Minnie B. Pound
- \* Miss Clara B. Tingley

## 6. HENZADA (Hèn'zā-da) 1853

*Work for Burmans*

- J. E. Cummings, D. D.
- Mrs. J. E. Cummings
- \* Miss Beryl E. Snell

*Work for Karens*

- A. C. Phelps
- Mrs. A. C. Phelps

## 7. TOUNGOO (Toung-ōō) 1853

*Work for Burmans*

- L. B. Rogers
- Mrs. L. B. Rogers

*Work for Karens*

- J. L. Lewis
- Mrs. J. L. Lewis
- Mrs. A. V. B. Crumb
- Miss Harriet N. Eastman
- \* Miss Effie L. Adams
- \* Miss Esther M. Nelson
- \* Miss Charity C. Carman

## 8. SHWEGYIN (Shwāj-jyīn') 1853

*Work for Karens*

- \* Miss Stella T. Ragon
- \* Miss Hattie V. Petheram (at Nyaunglebin)
- \* Miss Frieda Peter (at Nyaunglebin)

## 9. PROME (Prōme) 1854

*Work for Burmans*

- E. B. Roach
- Mrs. E. B. Roach
- \* Miss Ida W. Davis

## 10. THONZE (Thōn'-zè) 1855

*Work for Burmans*

J. T. Latta

## 11. ZIGON (Zēē-gōn) 1876

*Work for Burmans*

(In charge of J. T. Latta, at Thonze)

## 12. BHAMO (Bā-mō) 1877

*Work for Kachins*

Ola Hanson, Litt. D. (Literary Work)  
Mrs. Ola Hanson  
N. E. Woodbury

*Work for Burmans and Shans*

Robert Harper, M. D.

## 13. MAUBIN (Mā-ōō-bin) 1879

*Work for Karens*

(In charge of C. E. Chaney, at Rangoon)  
\* Miss Carrie E. Putnam  
\* Miss Margaret P. Stevens

## 14. THATON (Thā-tōn) 1880

*Work for Burmans*

(In charge of J. T. Latta, at Thonze)

## 15. MANDALAY (Mān'-dālāy) 1886

*Work for Burmans*

(In charge of H. E. Hinton)  
Mrs. E. Tribolet  
\* Mrs. Ida B. Elliott  
\* Miss Hattie M. Price  
\* Miss Marian H. Reifsneider (language study)

*Kelly High School*

H. E. Hinton, Principal  
Mrs. H. E. Hinton

## 16. THAYETMYO (Thā-yēt'-mō) 1887

*Work for Chins*

E. C. Condict

## 17. MYINGYAN (Myīn-gyān') 1887

*Work for Burmans*

- \* Miss Julia E. Parrott

## 18. PEGU (Pē-gu, 'g is hard) 1887

*Work for Burmans and Shans*

- \* Miss Mary L. Parish



19. SAGAING (Sá-ging', g is hard), 1888  
*Work for Burmans*  
Ernest Grigg  
Mrs. Ernest Grigg
20. SANDOWAY (Sân-dô-wây) 1888  
*Work for Chins and Burmans*  
L. W. Spring  
Mrs. L. W. Spring  
\* Miss Clara E. Barrows
21. THARRAWADDY (Thă-ră-wad'-di) 1889  
*Work for Karens*  
\* Miss Cecelia L. Johnson  
\* Miss Gertrude R. Anderson
22. MEIKTILA (Măk'-ti-la) 1890  
*Work for Burmans*  
H. E. Dudley
23. MONGNAI (Mông-ni) 1892  
*Work for Shans*  
H. C. Gibbens, M. D.  
Mrs. H. C. Gibbens
24. NAMKHAM (Nâm-khâm) 1893  
*Work for Shans*  
G. S. Seagrave, M. D.  
Mrs. G. S. Seagrave  
*Work for Kachins*  
G. A. Sword  
Mrs. G. A. Sword
25. MYITKYINA (Myí'-chê-na) 1894  
*Work for Kachins*  
G. J. Geis  
Mrs. G. J. Geis
26. HAKA (Hă-ka) 1899  
*Work for Chins*  
J. H. Cope  
Mrs. J. H. Cope
27. LOIKAW (Loi-ka') 1899  
*Work for Karens*  
G. E. Blackwell  
Mrs. G. E. Blackwell
28. KENG TUNG (Keng-tôông') 1901  
*Work for Shans and Lahus*  
J. H. Telford  
Mrs. J. H. Telford  
¶ Miss Gladys M. Riggs  
*Louise Hastings Memorial Hospital*  
¶ Miss Elva O. Jenkins, R. N.
29. PYINMANA (Pin-mă-nă) 1905  
*Work for Burmans, including Pyinmana Agricultural School*  
B. C. Case  
Mrs. B. C. Case  
L. C. Whitaker  
Mrs. L. C. Whitaker  
W. C. Whitaker  
Mrs. W. C. Whitaker
30. TAUNG GYI (Toung-jê) 1910  
*Work for Shans*  
C. H. Heptonstall  
Mrs. C. H. Heptonstall  
Mrs. Truman Johnson  
\* Mrs. H. W. Mix (Literary Work)  
\* Miss Lizbeth B. Hughes  
\* Miss Agnes Whitehead  
*School for Missionaries' Children*  
Miss Mabel F. Ivins, Principal  
Miss Fannie E. Lincoln
31. PYAPON (Pyă-pône) 1911  
*Work for Burmans*
32. MAYMYO (Mă'-myô)  
*Work for Burmans*  
(In charge of Ernest Grigg, at Sagaing)  
*Work for English-speaking Peoples*  
(In charge of Ernest Grigg, at Sagaing)  
\* Miss Julia G. Craft (Memorial Rest House)  
Mrs. L. H. Mosier
33. MONG LEM (Môn-glêm) 1919  
*Work among the Lahus*  
W. M. Young  
¶ M. Vincent Young  
¶ Harold M. Young  
*At Home on Furlough*  
\* Miss Marion A. Beebe  
H. P. Cochrane  
Mrs. H. P. Cochrane  
Mrs. E. C. Condict  
C. L. Conrad  
Mrs. C. L. Conrad  
Mrs. A. C. Darrow  
Mrs. H. E. Dudley  
W. H. Duff  
Mrs. W. H. Duff  
V. W. Dyer  
Mrs. V. W. Dyer  
\* Miss Ina B. Fry  
\* Miss Martha J. Gifford, M. D.  
P. R. Gleason  
Mrs. P. R. Gleason  
Mrs. Robert Harper  
E. N. Harris  
Mrs. E. N. Harris  
Miss Olive A. Hastings  
L. W. Hattersley  
Mrs. L. W. Hattersley  
A. H. Henderson, M. D.  
Mrs. A. H. Henderson  
\* Miss Carrie E. Hesselstine  
S. V. Hollingworth  
Mrs. S. V. Hollingworth  
R. L. Howard  
Mrs. R. L. Howard  
G. D. Josif, A. M.  
Mrs. G. D. Josif  
G. S. Jury, M. A.  
Mrs. G. S. Jury  
Mrs. J. T. Latta  
\* Miss Nellie E. Lucas  
John McGuire, D. D.  
Mrs. John McGuire  
Mrs. C. A. Nichols  
M. C. Parish

Mrs. M. C. Parish  
 \* Miss Mary E. Phillips  
 H. E. Safford  
 Mrs. H. E. Safford  
 Miss Anna H. Smith  
 H. W. Smith  
 Mrs. H. W. Smith  
 ¶ E. E. Sowards  
 M. L. Streeter

Mrs. M. L. Streeter  
 \* Miss Mary D. Thomas  
 H. H. Tilbe, Ph. D.  
 Mrs. H. H. Tilbe  
 A. J. Weeks  
 Mrs. A. J. Weeks  
 W. E. Wiatt  
 Mrs. W. E. Wiatt  
 Mrs. N. E. Woodbury

## II. THE ASSAM MISSION

Begun 1836.

34. SIBSAGOR (Sib-sāw'-gōr) (including Dibrugarh) 1841  
 (See footnote a)  
*Work for Nagas, including the Naga Training School*  
 J. R. Bailey, M. D.  
 Mrs. J. R. Bailey  
 \* Miss Augusta M. Geisenhener  
*Work for Assamese*  
 A. C. Bowers  
 Mrs. A. C. Bowers  
*Work for Lhotas*  
 (In charge of R. B. Longwell, at Gauhati)
35. NOWGONG (Nou-gōng) 1841  
*Work for Assamese*  
*Girls' Training School*  
 \* Miss Edith E. Crisenberry  
 \* Miss Elizabeth E. Hay  
 \* Miss E. E. Vickland
36. GAUHATI (Gou-hāt'-ti) 1843  
*Office of Secretary-Treasurer*  
 R. B. Longwell  
 Mrs. R. B. Longwell  
 ¶ C. E. Olney (Assistant)  
 ¶ Mrs. C. E. Olney  
*Work for Students*  
*Work for Assamese and Garos*  
 A. E. Stephen  
 G. R. Kampfer  
 \* Miss Isabella Wilson  
 \* Miss Ethel E. Nichols  
*Woman's Jubilee Hospital*  
 \* Miss Millie M. Marvin, R. N.  
 \* Miss Edna M. Stever, R. N.  
 \* Miss Esther Clossen, M. D.
37. GOALPARA (Go-āl-pā'-rā) 1867  
*Work for Rabhas and Kacharis*
38. TURA (Tōō'-rā) 1876  
*Work for Garos, including the Garo Training School*  
 W. A. Phillips  
 Mrs. W. A. Phillips  
 R. H. Ewing  
 Mrs. R. H. Ewing  
 \* Miss Linnie M. Holbrook  
 \* Miss A. Verna Blakeley, R. N.
39. IMPUR (Im'poor) 1893  
 (See footnote b)
40. KOHIMA (Kō-hē'-mā) 1879  
*Work for Nagas*  
 J. E. Tanquist  
 Mrs. J. E. Tanquist  
 G. W. Supplee  
 Mrs. G. W. Supplee
41. NORTH LAKHIMPUR (Lāk'im-pōōr) 1895  
*Work for Immigrant Peoples*  
 John Firth  
 Mrs. John Firth
42. TIKA (Tē'-kā) 1896  
*Work for Mikirs*
43. GOLAGHAT (Gō'lā-ghāt) 1898  
*Work for Assamese and Mikirs*  
 W. K. Allen  
 Mrs. W. K. Allen  
 \* Miss Marion J. Tait  
 \* Miss E. Ruth Paul  
 \* Miss Maza R. Evans (language study)
44. JORHAT (Jōr-hāt) 1903  
*Jorhat Christian Schools, Work for Assamese*  
 S. A. D. Boggs  
 Mrs. S. A. D. Boggs  
 H. W. Kirby, M. D.  
 V. H. Sword (Mission Builder)  
 Mrs. V. H. Sword  
 Walfred Danielson  
 Mrs. Walfred Danielson  
 \* Miss E. Victoria Christenson (language study)

NOTE a.—The first station opened in Assam was Sadiya (1836). This was given up in 1839, being reopened in 1906. The oldest station in Assam in continuous occupation is Sibsagor.

NOTE b.—Work was begun at Molung in 1876, and was transferred to Impur in 1893.

*Gale Memorial Bible School for Women*

- \* Miss Anna E. Long
- \* Miss R. Grace Lewison

45. SADIYA (Sā-dē-yā) 1906  
(See footnote c)

*Work for Abors and Miris*

John Selander  
Mrs. John Selander

46. KANGPOKPI (Kāng-pōk'pī) 1919  
UKHRUL (Oo-krōl) 1896

*Work for Nagas*

William Pettigrew  
Mrs. William Pettigrew  
G. G. Crozier, M. D.  
Mrs. G. G. Crozier

*At Home on Furlough*

J. A. Ahlquist, M. D.  
Mr. J. A. Ahlquist  
Miss Ella D. Cheeseman  
C. G. Fielder  
Mrs. C. G. Fielder  
F. W. Harding  
Mrs. F. W. Harding  
W. R. Hutton  
Mrs. W. R. Hutton  
Mrs. G. R. Kampfer  
Mrs. H. W. Kirby  
\* Miss Ethel A. Māsales  
\* Miss May A. Nichols  
\* Miss Ethel M. Stevenson  
O. L. Swanson  
Mrs. O. L. Swanson  
A. J. Tuttle  
Mrs. A. J. Tuttle  
\* Miss Charlotte A. Wright  
H. O. Wyatt  
Mrs. H. O. Wyatt

NOTE c.—Work was begun at Sadiya in 1836, but was given up. In 1906 Sadiya was reopened.

### III. THE SOUTH INDIA MISSION

Begun 1836

47. NELLORE (Nēl-lōre') 1840  
(See footnote)  
David Downie, D. D. (at Coonoor)  
Mrs. David Downie (at Coonoor)  
F. P. Manley  
Mrs. F. P. Manley  
\* Miss Annie S. Magilton, R. N.  
\* Miss Anna Degenring, M. D.  
\* Miss Gladys A. Dorrie, R. N.

*Coles-Ackerman Memorial Boys' School*

B. M. Johnson  
Mrs. B. M. Johnson

*Elementary and Normal School*

- \* Miss Frances M. Tencate
- \* Miss Susan C. Ferguson
- \* Miss Fannie J. Holman

*Girls' High School*

- \* Miss Harriet Barrington, R. N.

*Gurley Memorial Woman's Bible School*

- \* Miss Margarita F. Moran
- \* Miss Geneva Brunner

48. ONGOLE (On-gōle') 1866

J. M. Baker  
\* Miss Sarah Kelly  
\* Miss Amelia E. Dessa

*Clough Memorial Hospital and Dispensary*

A. G. Boggs, M. D.  
Mrs. A. G. Boggs  
Ernest Holsted, M. D.  
Mrs. Ernest Holsted  
\* Miss Sigrid C. Johnson, R. N.

*High School*

A. T. Fishman  
Mrs. A. T. Fishman

*Normal Training School*

- \* Miss Susan A. Roberts

49. RAMAPATNAM (Rā'-ma-pūt'-nūm) 1869

*Union Baptist Theological Seminary*

W. E. Boggs  
Mrs. W. E. Boggs  
W. J. Longley  
Mrs. W. J. Longley

*Woman's Dispensary and Montgomery Training School for Women*

- \* Miss Lillian V. Wagner, R. N.

50. ALLUR (Ul-lōör) 1873

E. B. Davis  
Mrs. E. B. Davis

51. SECUNDERABAD (Sē-kūn'-dēr-ä-bād) 1873

- \* Miss Edith E. Hollis

52. KURNOOL (Kūr-nōl') 1876

W. A. Stanton  
Mrs. W. A. Stanton

*Coles Memorial High School*

B. J. Rockwood  
Mrs. B. J. Rockwood

53. MADRAS (Mā-drās') 1878

W. L. Ferguson, D. D.  
Mrs. W. L. Ferguson  
F. C. Marquiss  
Mrs. F. C. Marquiss  
\* Miss Julia E. Bent

NOTE.—The South India Mission was begun in 1836 at Vizagapatam, whence the work was removed in 1837 to Madras. In 1840 it was transferred to Nellore. Madras was reopened in 1878.

- Madras Christian College*  
A. S. Woodburne, Ph. D.  
Mrs. A. S. Woodburne
- Woman's Union Christian College*  
\* Miss Eleanor D. Mason
54. HANUMAKONDA (Hün - òò - ma-kön'-dä) 1879  
J. A. Penner  
Mrs. J. A. Penner
- Victoria Memorial Hospital*  
C. R. Manley, M. D.  
Mrs. C. R. Manley  
\* Miss Sadie E. Robbins, R. N.
55. CUMBUM (Küm-büm) 1882  
John Newcomb, D. D.  
Mrs. John Newcomb
56. VINUKONDA (Vin-òò - kon'-dä) 1883  
John Dussman
57. NARSARAVUPET (När-sä'-rä-vu-pët) 1883  
E. E. Silliman  
Mrs. E. E. Silliman  
Mrs. W. B. Boggs  
\* Miss Lena A. Keans
58. BAPATLA (Bä-püt'-lä) 1883  
*General Work and Normal Training Institution*  
L. E. Martin  
Mrs. L. E. Martin
59. UDAYAGIRI (Oó' - dä - ya-gĩ-rĩ) 1885  
F. W. Stait  
Mrs. F. W. Stait, M. D. (Etta Waterbury Hospital)
60. MAHBUBNAGAR (Mä - būb-nūg-ar) 1885  
A. M. Boggs  
Mrs. A. M. Boggs
61. NALGONDA (Nül-gôn'-da) 1890  
Cornelius Unruh  
Mrs. Cornelius Unruh  
\* Miss Helene Bjornstad, R. N. (Hospital Work)
62. KANIGIRI (Kün-i-gĩ-rĩ) 1892  
G. H. Brock  
Mrs. G. H. Brock
63. KAVALI (Kä'-vā-lĩ) 1893  
S. D. Bawden  
Mrs. S. D. Bawden  
\* Miss Melissa E. Morrow  
\* Miss Edith P. Ballard  
\* Miss Helen L. Bailey
64. KANDUKURU (Kün' - dōō - kōō-rōō) 1893  
(Has been transferred to Telugu Baptist Convention)
65. ATMAKUR (At-mā-kōōr') 1893  
(In charge of F. P. Manley, at Nellore)
66. PODILI (Pō-dĩ-lĩ) 1894  
T. V. Witter  
Mrs. T. V. Witter
67. SATTENAPALLE (Sāt-tē-na-pūl'-lě) 1894  
Wheeler Boggess (General Evangelist for South India)  
Mrs. Wheeler Boggess
68. MARKAPUR (Mār'-kū-pōōr) 1895  
Thorlief Wathne  
Mrs. Thorlief Wathne
69. GURZALLA (Gōōr-zā'-lā) 1895  
E. O. Schugren  
Mrs. E. O. Schugren
70. SOORIAPETT (Sōō - rĩ - a - pēt') 1900  
A. J. Hubert  
Mrs. A. J. Hubert (Medical Work)
71. JANGAON (Jūn-gān') 1901  
*Preston Institute*  
Charles Rutherford  
Mrs. Charles Rutherford  
\* Miss Kate M. French
72. DONAKONDA (Dō-nā - kön'-dä) 1903  
(In charge of T. V. Witter, at Podili)
73. GADVAL (Gūd-val') 1903  
W. C. Owen  
Mrs. W. C. Owen
74. NANDYAL (Nūn-dĩ-āl) 1904
75. MADIRA (Mū-dĩ-rā) 1905  
Frank Kurtz  
Mrs. Frank Kurtz
- At Home on Furlough*  
Mrs. J. M. Baker  
\* Miss Lena A. Benjamin, M. D.  
Mrs. Edwin Bullard  
\* Miss E. Grace Bullard  
F. G. Christenson  
A. H. Curtis  
Mrs. A. H. Curtis  
J. A. Curtis, D. D.  
Mrs. J. A. Curtis  
W. S. Davis  
Mrs. W. S. Davis  
\* Miss Ella J. Draper  
\* Miss Ursula Dresser  
\* Miss Olive M. Jones  
C. R. Marsh  
Mrs. C. R. Marsh  
\* Miss Aganetha Neufeld  
\* Miss Jennie L. Reilly  
L. E. Rowland  
Mrs. L. E. Rowland  
L. C. Smith  
Mrs. L. C. Smith  
H. D. Sorg  
Mrs. H. D. Sorg  
J. W. Stenger, M. D.  
Mrs. J. W. Stenger  
S. W. Stenger  
Mrs. S. W. Stenger  
\* Miss Dorcas Whitaker

# IV. THE BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION

Begun 1836.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>76. BALASORE (Bal-â-sôre') 1838<br/>(See footnote)<br/>V. G. Krause<br/>Mrs. V. G. Krause<br/>Lloyd Eller (Mission Builder)<br/>Mrs. Lloyd Eller<br/>W. S. Dunn<br/>Mrs. W. S. Dunn<br/>* Miss Sarah B. Gowen<br/>* Miss Ethel M. Cronkite</p> <p>77. JELLASORE (Jël-lâ-sôre) 1840</p> <p>78. MIDNAPORE (Mid-nâ-pôre') 1844<br/>(See footnote a)<br/>H. C. Long<br/>Mrs. H. C. Long<br/>* Miss Mary W. Bacheler, M. D.<br/>* Miss M. Ruth Daniels</p> <p>79. SANTIPORE (Sân-ti-pôre') 1865<br/>¶ George Ager (at Salgodia)<br/>¶ Mrs. George Ager (at Salgodia)</p> <p>80. BHIMPORE (Beem-pôre') 1873<br/>L. C. Kitchen<br/>Mrs. L. C. Kitchen<br/>* Miss Grace I. Hill<br/>* Miss Naomi Knapp</p> | <p>81. CHANDBALI (Chünd'-bali) 1886</p> <p>82. BHADRAK (Bhüd'-rak) 1890</p> <p>83. CONTAI (Côn-ti) 1892<br/>J. A. Howard<br/>Mrs. J. A. Howard</p> <p>84. KHARAGPUR (Kar-ag-pôör) 1902<br/>E. C. Brush<br/>Mrs. E. C. Brush</p> <p>85. JAMSHEDPUR (Jam'-shed-pôör) 1919<br/>Z. D. Browne<br/>Mrs. Z. D. Browne</p> |
|---|--|

*At Home on Furlough*

- \* Miss M. Elsie Barnard  
H. I. Frost  
Mrs. H. I. Frost  
H. R. Murphy, M. D.  
Mrs. H. R. Murphy  
J. H. Oxrieder  
Mrs. J. H. Oxrieder

NOTE.—The Bengal-Orissa Mission was begun in 1836 at Cuttack, in connection with the English Baptist Mission. Sambalpur, the first station, was opened in 1837, but on account of its unhealthfulness the work was transferred, in 1838, to Balasore, and this became the first permanent station of the Free Baptist Mission. A. B. F. M. S., 1911.

NOTE a.—Work was begun temporarily at Midnapore in 1844, permanently in 1863.

# V. THE CHINA MISSION

Begun 1836.

## SOUTH CHINA

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>86. SWATOW (Swä-tou) 1860<br/>(See footnote)<br/><i>Ashmore Theological Seminary</i><br/>(Merged with Swatow Academy for the present)<br/><i>Swatow Academy</i><br/>R. T. Capen<br/>Mrs. R. T. Capen<br/>A. H. Page<br/>Mrs. A. H. Page<br/>N. H. Carman<br/>Mrs. N. H. Carman, M. D.<br/><i>Scott Memorial School for Girls</i><br/>* Miss Mabelle R. Culley<br/>* Miss Abbie G. Sanderson<br/><i>Woman's Bible Training School</i><br/>* Mrs. Prudence C. Worley<br/>* Miss Edith G. Traver<br/>* Miss Edna DeW. Smith</p> | <p><i>General Work</i><br/>William Ashmore, D. D.<br/>Mrs. William Ashmore<br/>G. H. Waters<br/>Mrs. G. H. Waters<br/>Jacob Speicher, D. D.<br/>Mrs. Jacob Speicher<br/>C. H. Lavers (Mission Builders)<br/>Mrs. C. H. Lavers<br/>* Miss Enid P. Johnson<br/>* Miss Marjorie Fleming<br/><br/><i>Scott and Thresher Memorial Hospital</i><br/>* Miss Fannie Northcott, R. N.<br/>* Miss Marguerite Everham, M. D.<br/>* Miss Velta V. Brown, M. D.<br/><br/>87. KAYING (Kä-ying) 1890<br/><i>Kaying Academy</i><br/>J. H. Giffin<br/>Mrs. J. H. Giffin<br/>¶ Miss Minnie Milne</p> |
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NOTE.—Work was begun in Macao in 1836. In 1842 this was transferred to Hongkong and thence in 1860 to Swatow.



- Kwong Yit Girls' School*  
 \* Miss Louise Campbell  
 \* Miss Anna E. Foster  
 \* Miss Edda M. Mason
88. UNGKUNG (Ung-kung) 1892  
 G. W. Lewis  
 Mrs. G. W. Lewis
89. CHAOCHOWFU (Chou-chou-foo) 1894  
 B. L. Baker  
 Mrs. B. L. Baker, M. D.  
 E. S. Hildreth  
 Mrs. E. S. Hildreth
90. KITYANG (Kit-yang) 1896  
 E. H. Giedt  
 Mrs. E. H. Giedt  
 K. G. Hobart  
 Mrs. K. G. Hobart  
 \* Miss Ruth H. Hall
- Hospital*  
 C. B. Leshner, M. D.  
 Mrs. C. B. Leshner, M. D.
- Josephine Bixby Memorial Hospital*  
 Mrs. C. B. Leshner, M. D.  
 \* Miss Katherine E. Bohn, R. N.
91. CHAOYANG (Chow-yang) 1905
92. HOPO (Hô-pô) 1907  
 A. S. Adams  
 Mrs. A. S. Adams
- Fannie Treat Doane Memorial School*  
 \* Miss Edith L. Dulin
93. CANTON (Kăn-tôn) 1913
94. SUNWUHSIEN (Sun - wôô - sien) 1915  
 Dr. C. E. Bousfield  
 Mrs. C. E. Bousfield  
 E. S. Burket  
 Mrs. E. S. Burket
- At Home on Furlough*  
 J. L. Bjelke  
 Mrs. J. L. Bjelke  
 A. F. Groesbeck, D. D.  
 Mrs. A. F. Groesbeck  
 \* Miss Elsie M. Kittlitz  
 \* Miss Emily E. Miller  
 \* Miss Mary E. Ogg  
 \* Miss Emma H. Simonsen  
 \* Miss Melvina Sollman  
 G. E. Whitman  
 Mrs. G. E. Whitman  
 \* Miss Margaret D. Winn
- ### EAST CHINA
95. NINGPO (Ning-po) 1843  
 L. C. Hylbert  
 C. L. Bromley  
 Mrs. C. L. Bromley  
 J. W. Decker, Th. D.  
 Mrs. J. W. Decker
- Hwa Mei Hospital*  
 J. S. Grant, M. D.  
 Mrs. J. S. Grant  
 C. H. Barlow, M. D.  
 Mrs. C. H. Barlow  
 \* Miss Harriet N. Smith, R. N.  
 \* Miss Emma S. Irving, R. N.  
 \* Miss W. Pauline Harris, R. N.
- Academy*  
 F. C. Wilcox  
 Mrs. F. C. Wilcox  
 H. R. S. Benjamin
- Sarah Bachelor Memorial School for Girls*  
 \* Miss Viola C. Hill
- School for Christian Homemakers*  
 \* Miss Mary Cressey  
 \* Miss Arcola I. Pettit
- Riverside Academy*  
 \* Miss Dora Zimmerman  
 \* Miss F. Jane Lawrence
96. SHAOHSING (Zhou-shing) 1869  
 A. F. Ufford  
 Mrs. A. F. Ufford  
 \* Miss Harriet Brittingham (Child Welfare Work)
- The Christian Hospital*  
 F. W. Goddard, M. D.  
 Mrs. F. W. Goddard  
 \* Miss Charlotte M. Lerner, R. N.  
 \* Miss Alma L. Pittman, R. N.
- Industrial Home*  
 \* Miss Marie A. Dowling  
 \* Miss Helen H. Clark  
 \* Miss Ida M. Bare
97. KINHWA (Kin-whä) 1883  
 Miss Lea Blanche Edgar
- Pickford Memorial Hospital*  
 \* Miss Clarissa E. Hewey, R. N.
- Cheng Mei Girls' School*  
 \* Miss Stella Relyea  
 \* Miss Elizabeth D. Nash
98. HUCHOW (Hôô-chou) 1888  
 David Gustafson  
 Mrs. David Gustafson
- Union Hospital and Dispensary*  
 C. D. Leach, M. D.  
 Mrs. C. D. Leach  
 \* Miss M. Jean Gates, R. N.  
 \* Miss Esther E. Hokanson, R. N.
- School of Mothercraft*  
 \* Miss Mary I. Jones  
 \* Miss Evelyn Speiden  
 ¶ \* Miss Bethel E. Evenson
99. HANGCHOW (Hâng-chou) 1889  
 A. I. Nasmith  
 Mrs. A. I. Nasmith  
 \* Miss Anne R. Harris (Baptist City Work)
- Union Girls' School*  
 \* Miss Florence A. Webster
- Wayland Academy*

100. SHANGHAI (Shāng-hī) 1907  
*Shanghai Baptist College and Theological Seminary*

F. J. White, D. D., President  
Mrs. F. J. White  
P. R. Bakeman  
Mrs. P. R. Bakeman  
Victor Hanson  
Mrs. Victor Hanson  
R. B. Kennard  
Mrs. R. B. Kennard  
G. B. Cressey  
L. T. Helfrich, A. B.  
Mrs. L. T. Helfrich

*General Work*

J. T. Proctor, D. D.  
Mrs. J. T. Proctor  
E. H. Cressey (Sec'y East China  
Christian Educational Association)  
Mrs. E. H. Cressey  
E. J. Anderson (Supt. of Schools)  
Mrs. E. J. Anderson  
\* Miss Josephine Lawney, M. D.  
(Union Medical School)  
Miss Helen E. Ritner

*Mission Treasurer*

J. P. Davies (Acting Mission  
Treasurer)  
Mrs. J. P. Davies

101. NANKING (Nān-king) 1911

*University of Nanking*

Mrs. C. S. Keen  
Miss Bertha C. Smith

*College of Agriculture and Forestry*

C. S. Gibbs, Ph. D.  
Mrs. C. S. Gibbs

*Ginling College*

\* Miss Anna R. Clark

*Language School*

\* Mrs. J. R. Goddard

*At Home on Furlough*

Mrs. H. R. S. Benjamin  
E. H. Clayton  
Mrs. E. H. Clayton  
Miss Leontine J. Dahl  
H. W. Decker, M. D.  
Mrs. H. W. Decker  
M. D. Eubank, M. D.  
Mrs. M. D. Eubank  
Henry Huizinga, Ph. D.  
Mrs. Henry Huizinga  
G. A. Huntley, M. D.  
Mrs. G. A. Huntley  
Mrs. L. C. Hylbert  
Miss Ethel L. Lacey  
\* Miss Gertrude F. McCulloch  
F. C. Mabree  
Mrs. F. C. Mabree  
\* Miss Ruth Mather  
\* Miss Ellen J. Peterson  
\* Miss Edna G. Shoemaker  
Mrs. W. S. Sweet  
Harold Thomas, M. D.  
Mrs. Harold Thomas

WEST CHINA

102. SUIFU (Swā-fōō) 1889

*General Work*

D. C. Graham  
Mrs. D. C. Graham  
W. R. Taylor (Mission Builder)  
Mrs. W. R. Taylor  
L. H. Randle  
Mrs. L. H. Randle  
\* Miss Lettie G. Archer

*Hospital*

C. E. Tompkins, M. D.  
Mrs. C. E. Tompkins

*W. H. Doane Memorial Hospital*

\* Miss Emilie Bretthauer, M. D.  
\* Miss L. Jennie Crawford, R. N.  
\* Miss Carrie E. Slaght, M. D.  
\* Miss Frida G. Wall, R. N.

*Monroe Academy*

W. W. Cossum  
Mrs. W. W. Cossum

103. KIATING (Jā-dīng) 1894

F. J. Bradshaw  
A. G. Adams  
Mrs. A. G. Adams  
S. S. Clark  
Mrs. S. S. Clark

104. YACHOW (Yā-jō) 1894

F. N. Smith  
Mrs. F. N. Smith

C. F. Wood  
Mrs. C. F. Wood  
\* Mrs. Anna M. Salquist

*Briton Corlies Memorial Hospital*

R. L. Crook, M. D.  
\* Miss Carrie A. Shurtleff, R. N.

105. NINGYUAN (Ning-yüan) 1905

J. C. Jensen  
Mrs. J. C. Jensen (at Yachow)

106. CHENG TU (Chēng-tōō) 1909

*West China Union University*

Joseph Taylor, D. D.  
Mrs. Joseph Taylor  
D. S. Dye  
Mrs. D. S. Dye  
J. C. Humphreys, M. D (Union  
Medical School)  
Mrs. J. C. Humphreys  
J. E. Moncrieff  
Mrs. J. E. Moncrieff  
D. L. Phelps  
Mrs. D. L. Phelps  
M. F. Yates, D. D. S.  
Mrs. M. F. Yates  
\* Miss Sara B. Downer

*General Work*

\* Miss Beulah E. Bassett  
\* Miss Myrtle C. Denison, R. N.  
(Medical work)  
\* Miss Mary A. Matthews (Union  
Normal School)

*Language School*

- A. H. Webb, M. D.  
 Mrs. A. H. Webb  
 \* Miss Gladys M. Skevington  
 \* Miss Florence M. Skevington  
 \* Miss Esther Nelson, R. N.

*At Home on Furlough*

- \* Miss Minnie M. Argetsinger  
 \* Miss Mabel E. Bovell  
 Mrs. F. J. Bradshaw, M. D.

- \* Miss L. Emma Brodbeck  
 C. L. Foster  
 Mrs. C. L. Foster  
 L. A. Lovegren  
 Mrs. L. A. Lovegren  
 W. R. Morse, M. D.  
 Mrs. W. R. Morse  
 H. J. Openshaw  
 Mrs. H. J. Openshaw  
 \* Miss Winifred M. Roderf  
 \* Miss Frances Therolf  
 Mrs. Robert Wellwood

## VI. THE JAPAN MISSION

Begun 1872.

107. YOKOHAMA (Yo - kô - hâ' - ma)  
1872

Henry Topping  
 Mrs. Henry Topping

*Mabie Memorial Boys' School*

J. F. Gressitt  
 Mrs. J. F. Gressitt  
 R. H. Fisher  
 Mrs. R. H. Fisher  
 J. H. Covell  
 Mrs. J. H. Covell

*Mary L. Colby School, Kanagawa*

- \* Miss Clara A. Converse  
 \* Miss Annabelle Pawley  
 \* Miss Ruby L. Anderson  
 \* Miss Evelyn B. Bickel

## 108. TOKYO (Tô-kyô) 1874

*General Work*

William Wynd  
 Mrs. William Wynd  
 J. S. Kennard, Jr.  
 Mrs. J. S. Kennard, Jr.  
 \* Miss Gertrude E. Ryder (Young  
 Woman's Dormitory)  
 Miss Elma R. Tharp  
 \* Miss Louise F. Jenkins (Woman's  
 Union Christian College)

*Japan Theological Seminary*

D. C. Holtom, Ph. D.  
 Mrs. D. C. Holtom

*Misaki Tabernacle*

D. G. Haring  
 Mrs. D. G. Haring  
 \* Miss Amy R. Crosby  
 \* Miss Ann M. Kludd

*Waseda University*

H. B. Benninghoff, D. D.  
 Mrs. H. B. Benninghoff

## 109. KOBE (Kô'-bê) 1881

R. A. Thomson, D. D.  
 Mrs. R. A. Thomson

## 110. SENDAI (Sên-dî) 1882

C. H. Ross  
 Mrs. C. H. Ross

*Ella O. Patrick Home School*

- \* Miss Thomasine Allen  
 \* Miss Ella M. Gifford

- \* Miss F. Marguerite Haven  
 \* Miss Georgia M. Newbury  
 \* Miss Winifred M. Acocck

## 111. MORIOKA (Mô-rî-ô'-kâ) 1887

F. W. Steadman  
 Mrs. F. W. Steadman

*Pure Light Kindergarten*

- \* Miss Annie S. Buzzell (at Tono)

## 112. MITO (Mê'-tô) 1889

## 113. OSAKA (Oh-sa-ka) 1892

J. A. Foote  
 Mrs. J. A. Foote  
 J. R. Wilson  
 Mrs. J. R. Wilson

*Bible School — Mead Christian Social Center*

- \* Miss Lavina Mead  
 \* Miss Evalyn A. Camp  
 \* Miss Lucy K. Russell

## 114. INLAND SEA 1899

J. F. Laughton  
 Mrs. J. F. Laughton

## 115. HIMEJI (Hî-mâ'-jî) 1907

F. M. Derwacter  
 Mrs. F. M. Derwacter  
 \* Miss Amy A. Acocck

*Hinomoto Girls' School*

- \* Miss Edith F. Wilcox  
 \* Miss Alice C. Bixby  
 \* Miss Vida Post

## 116. KYOTO (Kyô-tô) 1907

*At Home on Furlough*

William Axling, D. D.  
 Mrs. William Axling  
 \* Miss M. M. Carpenter  
 \* Miss Mary D. Jesse  
 \* Miss Agnes S. Melinc  
 \* Miss Minnie V. Sandberg  
 \* Miss Ruth E. Smith  
 C. B. Tenny, D. D.  
 Mrs. C. B. Tenny  
 E. T. Thompson  
 Mrs. E. T. Thompson  
 \* Miss Ruth C. Ward  
 \* Miss Jessie M. G. Wilkinson

# VII. THE CONGO MISSION

Adopted 1884

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| <p>117. BANZA MANTEKE (Mān-tē'-ka) 1879<br/> J. E. Geil<br/> Mrs. J. E. Geil<br/> J. C. King, M. D.<br/> Mrs. J. C. King<br/> M. S. Engwall<br/> Mrs. M. S. Engwall<br/> H. M. Freas, M. D.<br/> * Miss Helen R. Yost</p> <p>118. MATADI (Mā-tā-dī) 1880<br/> C. E. Smith<br/> Mrs. C. E. Smith</p> <p>119. MUKIMVIKA (Mū-kīm-vē'-ka) In Portuguese Africa, 1882</p> <p>120. TSHUMBIRI (Chūm-bē-rī) 1890<br/> P. C. Metzger<br/> Mrs. P. C. Metzger</p> <p>121. SONA BATA (Sō-na Bā'-ta) 1890<br/> Thomas Moody<br/> Mrs. Thomas Moody<br/> P. A. McDiarmid<br/> Mrs. P. A. McDiarmid<br/> B. W. Armstrong<br/> Mrs. B. W. Armstrong<br/> * Miss Etelka M. Schaffer<br/> * Miss Agnes H. Anderson, R. N.</p> | <p>122. NTONDO (Ntō-ndō) 1894<br/> W. E. Rodgers<br/> H. Ostrom, M. D.<br/> Mrs. H. Ostrom<br/> * Miss Edna Oden<br/> * Miss Anna M. Hagquist, R. N.</p> <p>123. KIMPESE (Kīm-pēs-sī) 1908<br/> <i>Kongo Evangelical Training Institution</i><br/> S. E. Moon<br/> Mrs. S. E. Moon<br/> * Miss Catharine L. Mabie, M. D.</p> <p>124. VANGA (Vān'-gā) including MOANZA (Mō-an-zū) 1913<br/> W. H. Leslie, M. D.<br/> Mrs. W. H. Leslie<br/> Thomas Hill (at Moanza)<br/> Mrs. Thomas Hill (at Moanza)<br/> W. H. Nugent<br/> Mrs. W. H. Nugent<br/> D. M. Albaugh<br/> Mrs. D. M. Albaugh<br/> L. A. Brown (Mission Builder)<br/> Mrs. L. A. Brown<br/> Mrs. A. L. Bain<br/> <i>At Home on Furlough</i><br/> Joseph Clark<br/> Mrs. Joseph Clark<br/> Henry Erickson<br/> Mrs. W. E. Rodgers<br/> A. V. Wakeman<br/> Mrs. A. V. Wakeman</p> |
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# VIII. THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MISSION

Begun 1900.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>125. ILOILO (E-lō-ē-lō) including JARO (Hā-ro) Panay (Pā-ni) Island 1900<br/> <i>Union Hospital</i><br/> R. C. Thomas, M. D.<br/> Mrs. R. C. Thomas<br/> * Miss Rose E. Nicolet, R. N.<br/> <i>Bible and Kindergarten Training School</i><br/> * Miss Frieda L. Appel<br/> * Miss Ellen W. Martien<br/> * Miss Helen V. Hinkley<br/> <i>Central Philippine College and General Work</i><br/> A. E. Bigelow<br/> Mrs. A. E. Bigelow<br/> F. H. Rose<br/> Mrs. F. H. Rose<br/> E. W. Thornton<br/> Mrs. E. W. Thornton<br/> * Miss Annie V. Johnson (at Poto-tan)<br/> Miss A. Bertha Houger</p> | <p>126. BACOLOD (Bā - kō' - lōd) Negros (Nā'-gros) Island 1901<br/> W. O. Valentine<br/> Mrs. W. O. Valentine<br/> W. B. Charles (at Cadiz)<br/> Mrs. W. B. Charles (at Cadiz)<br/> * Miss Sarah Whelpton (Baptist Dormitory at Manila)<br/> * Miss May A. Coggins (Girls' Baptist Dormitory)</p> <p>127. CAPIZ (Cāp'-es) Panay Island 1903<br/> S. S. Feldmann<br/> Mrs. S. S. Feldmann<br/> <i>Home School</i><br/> * Miss Margaret Suman<br/> * Miss Mayme M. Goldenburg<br/> * Miss Irene Dolbey<br/> <i>Emmanuel Hospital</i><br/> * Miss Jennie C. Adams, R. N.<br/> <i>At Home on Furlough</i><br/> F. W. Meyer, M. D.<br/> Mrs. F. W. Meyer<br/> H. F. Stuart<br/> Mrs. H. F. Stuart<br/> * Miss Mabel W. Stumpf</p> |
|---|--|

## NOT IN ACTIVE SERVICE

Mrs. L. W. Bickel  
 \* Miss Helen E. Bissell  
 \* Miss Mabel E. Bond  
 \* Miss Lucy H. Booker  
 \* Miss Florence E. Carman  
 \* Miss Amy B. Coe  
 \* Miss Frances E. Crooks  
 R. P. Currier  
 Mrs. R. P. Currier  
 \* Miss Anna L. Dahlgren  
 \* Miss Mary E. Danielson  
 Mrs. W. F. Dowd  
 William Dring  
 Mrs. William Dring  
 \* Miss Bertha A. Fetzner  
 P. J. Gates  
 Mrs. P. J. Gates  
 Mrs. C. K. Harrington

Mrs. C. H. Harvey  
 J. Heinrichs  
 Mrs. J. Heinrichs  
 J. F. Ingram  
 Mrs. J. F. Ingram  
 E. E. Jones  
 Mrs. E. E. Jones  
 E. H. Jones  
 Mrs. E. H. Jones  
 F. H. Knollin  
 Mrs. F. H. Knollin  
 \* Miss Emilie G. Lawrence  
 \* Miss Selma G. Lagergren  
 C. F. MacKenzie, M. D.  
 Mrs. C. F. MacKenzie  
 A. K. Mather  
 Mrs. A. K. Mather  
 C. L. Maxfield

Mrs. C. L. Maxfield  
 L. B. Moss  
 Mrs. L. B. Moss  
 \* Miss Helen W. Munroe  
 \* Miss Grace L. Pennington  
 \* Miss Amorette Porter  
 Mrs. J. H. Scott  
 O. H. Sisson  
 Mrs. O. H. Sisson  
 R. D. Stafford  
 Mrs. R. D. Stafford  
 \* Miss Cora W. Sydney  
 \* Miss F. Alice Thayer  
 \* Miss Margaret C. Wolcott  
 P. P. W. Ziemann  
 Mrs. P. P. W. Ziemann  
 W. W. Zwick, M. D.  
 Mrs. W. W. Zwick

## RETIRED

Mrs. J. S. Adams  
 R. E. Adkins, M. D.  
 \* Miss Kate W. Armstrong  
 \* Miss Lucy L. Austin  
 W. E. Bailey  
 Mrs. W. E. Bailey  
 Mrs. C. B. Banks  
 W. F. Beaman  
 Mrs. W. F. Beaman  
 Mrs. A. A. Bennett  
 Mrs. A. A. Billington  
 Mrs. F. C. Briggs  
 N. W. Brown, M. D.  
 Mrs. N. W. Brown  
 W. B. Brown  
 Mrs. W. B. Brown  
 W. B. Bullen  
 Mrs. W. B. Bullen  
 Mrs. Julia P. Burkholder  
 Mrs. Walter Bushell  
 George Campbell  
 Mrs. George Campbell  
 J. E. Case  
 Mrs. J. E. Case  
 Mrs. Arthur Christopher  
 Elbert Chute  
 Mrs. Elbert Chute  
 \* Miss M. Anna Clagett  
 Mrs. E. R. Clough  
 Mrs. E. L. Coldren  
 \* Miss Frances A. Cole  
 \* Miss Lavina C. Coombs  
 Mrs. F. D. Crawley  
 L. W. Cronkhite, D. D.  
 Mrs. L. W. Cronkhite  
 Mrs. B. P. Cross  
 Mrs. J. L. Dearing  
 W. T. Elmore, Ph. D.  
 Mrs. W. T. Elmore  
 F. H. Eveleth, D. D.  
 Mrs. J. G. Fetzner  
 Mrs. C. H. D. Fisher

Mrs. E. N. Fletcher  
 Mrs. J. M. Foster  
 P. Frederickson  
 Mrs. P. Frederickson  
 Mrs. C. B. Glenesk  
 J. O. Gotaas  
 Mrs. J. O. Gotaas  
 Z. F. Griffin  
 Mrs. Z. F. Griffin  
 A. K. Gurney  
 Mrs. A. K. Gurney  
 H. W. Hale  
 S. W. Hamblen  
 Mrs. S. W. Hamblen  
 G. H. Hamlen, D. D.  
 Mrs. G. H. Hamlen  
 S. W. Hartsock  
 W. H. S. Hascall  
 G. W. Hill  
 Mrs. G. W. Hill  
 T. D. Holmes  
 Mrs. T. D. Holmes  
 G. J. Huizinga  
 Mrs. G. J. Huizinga  
 Mrs. E. W. Kelly, M. D.  
 Mrs. H. A. Kemp  
 A. L. Kennan, M. D.  
 Mrs. A. L. Kennan  
 Mrs. C. A. Kirkpatrick  
 Mrs. M. B. Kirkpatrick  
 F. H. Levering  
 Mrs. F. H. Levering, M. D.  
 Eric Lund, D. D.  
 Mrs. Eric Lund  
 Franklin P. Lynch, M. D.  
 Mrs. John McLaurin  
 Mrs. W. R. Manley  
 M. C. Mason, D. D.  
 Mrs. M. C. Mason  
 W. C. Mason  
 Mrs. W. C. Mason

P. E. Moore  
 Mrs. P. E. Moore  
 Mrs. P. H. Moore  
 Mrs. F. E. Morgan  
 W. B. Parshley, D. D.  
 Mrs. W. B. Parshley  
 Mrs. S. B. Partridge  
 Joseph Paul  
 Mrs. Joseph Paul  
 C. E. Petrick  
 Mrs. E. G. Phillips  
 Mrs. F. D. Phinney  
 \* Miss Mary W. Ranney  
 Henry Richards  
 \* Miss Mary L. R. Riggs  
 \* Miss Clara E. Righter  
 S. W. Rivenburg, M. D.  
 Mrs. S. W. Rivenburg  
 Mrs. W. H. Roberts  
 B. E. Robison  
 Mrs. B. E. Robison  
 \* Miss Ethel M. Ross  
 J. F. Russell  
 Mrs. J. F. Russell  
 F. K. Singiser  
 Mrs. F. K. Singiser  
 S. C. Sonnichsen  
 Mrs. S. C. Sonnichsen  
 W. L. Soper  
 Mrs. W. L. Soper  
 Mrs. E. O. Stevens  
 Mrs. F. P. Sutherland  
 \* Miss Thora M. Thompson  
 J. S. Timpany, M. D.  
 Mrs. J. S. Timpany  
 W. E. Witter, D. D.  
 Mrs. W. E. Witter  
 L. E. Worley  
 Mrs. L. E. Worley  
 H. E. Wyman  
 Mrs. H. E. Wyman

## DEATHS

\* Miss E. E. Barnes  
 \* Miss Olive M. Blunt  
 Walter Bushell  
 Mrs. E. W. Clark

J. E. Cochrane  
 J. M. Foster, D. D.  
 Mrs. S. W. Hartsock  
 Mrs. Henry Richards

J. H. Scott  
 Mrs. A. E. Stephen  
 W. F. Thomas, D. D.



# RESIGNATIONS

S. S. Beath	M. R. Hartley	Mrs. A. V. Marsh
Mrs. S. S. Beath	Mrs. M. R. Hartley	* Miss Malinda K. Miller
C. E. Blanc	G. E. Haynes	H. W. Munger
Mrs. C. E. Blanc	Mrs. G. E. Haynes	H. S. Philpott
* Miss Marion H. Boss	* Miss Ethel M. Jones	Mrs. H. S. Philpott
* Miss Florence N. Crane	J. V. Latimer	M. A. Raymond
* Miss Florence H. Doe	Mrs. J. V. Latimer	Mrs. M. A. Raymond
* Miss Lelia B. Droz	H. Richards Leslie	* Miss Olive M. Sarber
* Miss Kate W. Failing	S. R. McCurdy, D. D.	* Miss Irene M. Smedley,
* Miss Marian E. Farbar,	Mrs. S. R. McCurdy	M. D.
M. D.	A. V. Marsh	

# MARRIAGES

W. S. Dunn, Bengal-Orissa, to Miss Gladys E. Doe, Bengal-Orissa.  
 J. S. Grant, M. D., East China, to Miss Evelyn L. Wadman.  
 L. T. Helfrich, East China, to Miss Dorothy C. Lloyd.  
 N. E. Woodbury, Burma, to Miss Hattie M. Dary.

# FIANCEES, APPOINTMENT EFFECTIVE UPON MARRIAGE

Miss Margaret Bailey, fiancée M. D. Miles, M. D.  
 Miss Marion H. Chatfield, fiancée G. B. Cressey, of East China.  
 Miss Annie S. Edwards, fiancée P. J. McLean, Jr.  
 Miss Hazel M. Minott, fiancée F. L. Gilson.

# MISSIONARIES UNDER APPOINTMENT

Ernest Atkins	Mrs. J. G. Gilson	P. J. McLean, Jr.
Mrs. Ernest Atkins	Miss Ruth L. Harris	M. D. Miles, M. D.
* Miss Lena English, M.D.	E. R. Huckleberry, M.D.	* Miss Grace R. Seagrave,
F. L. Gilson	Mrs. E. R. Huckleberry	M. D.
J. G. Gilson	* Miss Mary Laughlin	* Miss Bessie M. Traber

Above list of Missionaries under Appointment does not include those who have received their appointment subsequent to May 1, 1925. Their names will be included in the list of missionaries in the Annual Report for 1926.

THE BURMA MISSION—Table 1

Number of Lines	WORK AND STATIONS	Missionaries					Native Workers										
		Men, Ordained	Men, Unordained	Wives	Single Women	Physicians Men and Women	Total Missionaries	Preachers		Teachers		Bible Women and Zenana Workers	Medical Assistants		Other Native Workers		
								Ordained	Unordained	Men	Women		Men	Women	Men	Women	
1	Theological Seminaries																
2	Karen Theological Seminary	1		1			2	2	4	(6)							
3	Burman Theological Seminary	1		1			2	*1	*3	*(1)	*(3)						
4	Judson College	3	4	7	2		16			14						1	
5	Rangoon Baptist Schools		2				2			22	12					2	
6	Baptist Mission Press		5	5			10										
7	Burmans (a)																
8	Rangoon	1		1	5		7	*6	*3		*22	*4					*1
9	Moulmein		1	1	2		4	+2	+2	+16	+43	+1					
10	Tavoy (b)				1		1	1	3	7	14						
11	Bassein	(1)			1		1	2	5	2	11	2					
12	Henzada	1		1	1		3	2	10	34	23						
13	Toungoo (c)	1		1			2	8	1	6	3	2					
14	Prome	1		1	1		3	2	6	2	11	2					
15	Thonze	1					1	2	4	4	13	2					
16	Zigon	(1)					(1)	2	3	7	2						
17	Thaton (d)	(1)					(1)										
18	Mandalay	1		1	4		6	*5	*3	*16	*17	*3					
19	Myingyan				1		1	1	1	11		1					
20	Pegu (e)				1		1		4	6	7	2					
21	Sagaing	1		1			2	2	7	2	13						
22	Meiktila	1					1	1	2	12	6	1					
23	Pyinmana	1	2	3			6	5	4	16	6					3	
24	Pyapon							+1	+8	+7	+5						
25	Maymyo	(1)					(1)	1		1	7	1					
26	Totals, Burmans	(9)	(3)	(10)	(17)		(39)	(43)	(61)	(149)	(203)	(21)				(3)	(1)
27	Karens																
28	Rangoon—Sgaw	1		1	2		4	45	159	114	93	13		1			
29	Rangoon—Pwo (f)				2		2				3						
30	Moulmein—Sgaw		1	1	2		4	15	30	45	55	4		1			
31	Tavoy—Sgaw	1		1			2	*5	*26	*41	*23						
32	Bassein—Pwo				2		2	18	20	44	40						
33	Bassein—Sgaw	1	1		1		3	54	89	131	108						
34	Henzada—Sgaw	1		1			2	22	43	73	63						
35	Toungoo—Paku				4		4	11	44	52	15	2		1			
36	Toungoo—Bwo	1		1	1		3	11	43	38	8	2		1			
37	Shwegyin—Sgaw (g)				3		3	14	44	56	28						
38	Tharrawaddy—Sgaw				2		2	10	24			5				3	
39	Maubin—Pwo	(1)					2	8	14	32	23	2					
40	Loikaw	1		1			2	3	19	9	3		1				
41	Totals, Karens	(6)	(2)	(6)	(21)		(35)	(216)	(555)	(635)	(462)	(28)	(1)	(5)	(3)	(1)	
42	Kachins																
43	Bhamo	2		1			3	5	5	32	12						
44	Myitkyina	1		1			2	4	7	8						1	
45	Namkham	1		1			2	3	10	9	4						
46	Totals, Kachins	(4)		(3)			(7)	(12)	(22)	(49)	(16)					(1)	
47	Shans and Lahus																
48	Bhamo	1				(1)	1	+1	+2	+6	+4						
49	Mongnai	1		1		(1)	2	1	6	5	4	1	1				
50	Namkham		1	1		(1)	2	3	8	8	5			1	2		1
51	Kengtung	1			2		3	+11	+10	+24	+5						
52	Taunggyi	1		1	6		8	*2	*6	*8	*1		+1				
53	Mong Lem (h)	1	2				3	6	40	6	3			*1	*(1)	*1	
54	Totals, Shans and Lahus	(5)	(3)	(4)	(8)	(3)	(20)	(24)	(67)	(57)	(29)	(2)	(4)	(2)	(2)		
55	Chins																
56	Thayetmyo	1					1	3	5	8	2						
57	Sandoway	1		1	1		3	*4	*6	*9	*15	*4					
58	Haka	1		1			2	2	12	13							
59	Totals, Chins	(3)		(2)	(1)		(6)	(9)	(23)	(30)	(17)	(4)					
60	Talains																
61	Moulmein	2		1	3	(1)	6	5	5	7	5				4		
62	Telegus and Tamils	1		1			2	**2	**9	**25	9	**4					
63	Chinese (k)	(1)					(1)										
64	English-Speaking Peoples																
65	Rangoon	(1)					(1)										
66	Moulmein	1		1	2		4		1		11						
67	Maymyo	(1)			2		2		1								
68	Totals, English-speaking Peoples	(1)		(1)	(4)		(6)		(2)		(11)						
69	General Evangelist and Field Secretary	1		1	1		3										
70	Missionaries at Home	15	6	27	9	(2)	57										
71	Totals for Burma	52	25	70	66	(6)	213	314	751	988	764	59	5	11	12	2	

THE BURMA MISSION—Table 2

Church Statistics										Educational Statistics						
Workers	Total Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-supporting	Church Buildings and Chapels	Total Places for Regular Meetings	Church Members			Added by Baptism During Year	Sunday Schools	Total Enrolled Sunday School Membership	Theological Seminaries and Training Schools	Pupils in Theological Seminaries and Schools		Pupils in Colleges		Number of Lines
					Male	Female	Total (v)					Men	Women	Colleges	Men	
64											1	55				1
1536	1	(1)	1	2	131	38	169	21	51	376200	*1	*36		1	207	55
*36	*9	* (9)	*5	*9			*708		*24	*1150	*1		*26			
+64	+4	+ (1)	+4	+4			+473		+9	+480						
253	3	(2)	4	8	248	31	279	11	8	957						
223	3	(1)	1		242	168	410	104	3	140						
69	11	(5)	14	14	288	245	533	29	16	533						
203	3	(3)	4	4	68	58	126	9	3	115						
233	3	(1)	4	4			491	40	5	185						
253	3	(2)	5	6	325	260	585	23	5	300						
14	2	(1)	4	7	140	120	260	43	3	100						
*44	*5	* (1)	*7	*10	*159	*122	*281		*10	*410						
141	1	(1)	2		91	24	115		2	100						
193	5		5	10			(e)100	27	3	115						
24	4		6	7	100	80	180	11	3	95						
221	1	(1)	1	2	87	37	124	76	2	164						
34	5	(2)	9	10	450	247	697	36	11	422						
+16	+5		+3	+7	+135	+105	+240		+2	+220						
10	1	(1)	1	3	119	66	185	41	1	50						
(181)	(68)	(31)	(79)	(105)			(5787)	(450)	(110)	(5536)	(1)		(26)			
4253	197	(197)		200	6046	6836	12882	853	1081	428750		1		44		
150	34	(34)	43	43			4004	274	40	3000						
*95	*36	* (34)	*36	*36	*828	*1241	*2069		*12	*713						
122	63	(63)	62	62	2116	2362	4478	234	22	994						
382	151	(151)	151	153	7620	7054	14674		*167	6196						
202	74	(74)	77	77	3089	2962	6051	454	110	2344						
125	86	(86)	80	80	1817	2194	4011	236	22	1105						
103	93	(61)	80	80	1507	1687	3194	179	60	2650						
143	82	(82)	84	84	1827	1912	3739	194	19	1134						
42	34	(30)	34	34	1237	1073	2310	209	41	1239						
79	36	(36)	28	40	1056	1013	2069	141	17	672						
35	21				426	378	804	44	9	278						
(106)	(907)	(648)	(675)	(889)			(60285)	(2818)	(628)	(24662)	(1)		(44)			
54	25	(25)	18	25			1244	228								
20	12		15	21	341	256	597	98	1	90						
26	3		12	12	320	330	650	143	8	225						
(100)	(40)	(25)	(45)	(58)			(2491)	(469)	(9)	(315)						
+13	+1	+ (1)	+1	+1	+41	+34	475		+1	+112						
19	1		4	6	75	64	139	12	3	98						
22	2	(1)	2	2	42	68	110	8	4	180						
+51	+50		+50	+55			+5000		+1	+120						
*27	*4		*4	*7	*83	*105	*188		*5	*230						
55	90		110	160			12150	2453	1	350						
(187)	(148)	(2)	(171)	(231)			(17662)	(2473)	(15)	(1090)						
18	7	(3)	8	11			502	61	6	131						
*38	*17	* (4)	*13	*15			*702		*16	*701						
27	12	(4)	15	20			1433	205	3	150						
(83)	(36)	(11)	(36)	(46)			(2637)	(266)	(25)	(982)						
26	5	(2)	4	6	232	233	465	17	5	165	(j)1		(j)12			
**49	\$6	\$(1)	\$10				\$564		\$5	\$293						
						</										

THE BURMA MISSION—Table 3

Number of Lines	WORK AND STATIONS	Educational											
		Pupils in High Schools		Secondary Schools (other than High Schools)	Pupils in Secondary Schools		Primary Schools	Pupils in Primary Schools		Total Number of Schools of all Grades	Schools Entirely Self-supporting	Total Number Under Instruction	
		High Schools	Boys		Girls	Boys		Girls	Boys				Girls
1	Theological Seminaries												
2	Karen Theological Seminary										1		
3	Burman Theological Seminary										*1		
4	Judson College										1		
5	Rangoon Baptist Schools	2	590	56	1	358	1	275	30	4	(3)	15	
6	Baptist Mission Press												
7	Burmans (a)												
8	Rangoon	*1		*98	*1	*117	*1	*47	*198	*4	* (2)	*4	
9	Moulmein	+2	+373	+390	+1	+120	+1	+120	+69	+4		+12	
10	Tavoy (b)				4	143				4			
11	Bassein				6	503	396	3	69	33	9		10
12	Henzada	1	229	7	5	408	172	10	255	209	16	(7)	13
13	Toungoo (c)				1	88	36	2	10	22	3	(2)	1
14	Prome	1		5	1	35	90	2	36	29	4		1
15	Thonze				2	150	150	3	80	100	5	(2)	4
16	Zigon				1	175	50	1	15	15	2		2
17	Thaton (d)												
18	Mandalay	*2	*47	*62	*2	*90	*63	*5	*290	*165	*9		*1
19	Myingyan	1	37	4	2	76	14	2	137	29	5	(2)	2
20	Pegu (c)				2	27	12	2	86	57	4		1
21	Sagaing				1	133	128	1	22	5	2		3
22	Meiktila				2	287	46				2		3
23	Pyinmana	1	222	48	1	43		5	107	94	7	(3)	1
24	Pyapou				+1	+89	+61	+2	+29	+24	+3		+1
25	Maymyo				1	1	17	1	42	48	2		1
26	Totals, Burmans	(9)	(908)	(614)	(34)	(2368)	(1685)	(41)	(1345)	(1097)	(85)	(18)	(804)
27	Karens												
28	Rangoon—Sgaw	1	418	261				107	2054	1932	108	(108)	40
29	Rangoon—Pwo (f)										1		
30	Moulmein—Sgaw				2	(e) 262	(e) 150	70	1500	1200	72	(72)	3
31	Tavoy—Sgaw				*5	*32	*32	*42	*725	*641	*47	(45)	*10
32	Bassein—Pwo				2	193	189	42	726	585	44	(37)	10
33	Bassein—Sgaw	1	78	38				151	2435	2164	152	(152)	4
34	Henzada—Sgaw				1	254	126	82	919	1045	83	(63)	23
35	Toungoo—Paku				1	49	35	37	628	540	38	(37)	13
36	Toungoo—Bwe				1	54	36	10	250	150	11	(10)	4
37	Shwegyin—Sgaw (g)				3	271	149	40	600	484	43	(43)	13
38	Tharrawaddy—Sgaw	1	362	136	8	193	235	49	1051	865	58	(57)	23
39	Maubin—Pwo				3	294	199	34	620	537	37	(37)	13
40	Loikaw							11	150	95	11	(10)	4
41	Totals, Karens	(3)	(858)	(435)	(26)	(1602)	(1151)	(675)	(11658)	(10238)	(705)	(671)	(259)
42	Kachins												
43	Bhamo	1	9		(1)	59	35	19	(e) 500	(e) 127	20	(19)	
44	Myitkyina							4	125	26	4		
45	Namkham							8	140	70	8		
46	Totals, Kachins	(1)	(9)			(59)	(35)	(31)	(765)	(223)	(32)	(19)	(10)
47	Shans and Lahus												
48	Bhamo				+1	+62	+18	+17	+350	+50	+18	+ (17)	+1
49	Mongnai				1	61	33	2	45	23	3		
50	Namkham				1	37	25	4	57	64	5		
51	Kengtung				+1	+95	+35	+22	+340	+100	+23	+1	+1
52	Taunggyi	*1	*18	*3	*1	*150	*15	*5	*214	*60	*7	* (1)	*1
53	Mong Lem (h)				1	200	50	4	75	65	5		
54	Totals, Shans and Lahus	(1)	(18)	(3)	(6)	(605)	(176)	(54)	(1081)	(362)	(61)	(18)	(22)
55	Chins												
56	Thayetmyo				1	13	6	6	74	53	7	(3)	
57	Sandoway				*3	*101	*120	*9	*142	*125	*12	* (6)	*1
58	Haka				1	55	20	6	210	10	7	(4)	
59	Totals, Chins				(5)	(169)	(146)	(21)	(426)	(188)	(26)	(13)	(9)
60	Talains												
61	Moulmein				1	122	34	3	81	93	5	(3)	
62	Telugus and Tamile							**5	**467	**155	**5		*1
63	Chinese (k)												
64	English-Speaking Peoples												
65	Rangoon												
66	Moulmein	1		17	1		26	1	37	70	3		
67	Maymyo												
68	Totals, English-speaking Peoples	(1)		(17)	(1)		(26)	(1)	(37)	(70)	(3)		(1)
69	General Evangelist and Field Secretary												
70	Missionaries at Home												
71	Totals for Burma	17	2383	1125	74	5283	3253	832	16135	12456	929	(745)	41



# THE BURMA MISSION—Table 4

Statistics		Native Contributions						Medical Summary						
with Church during Year	Fees Paid by Pupils	Government Grants to Schools	For Church Expenses Support of Pastors and Other Workers	For Education (Not Including Fees of Pupils)	For Missions and Other Benevolences	Total Native Contributions	Number of Hospitals	Number of Dispensaries	Number of In-Patients	Number of Out-Patients	Total Number of Treatments	Total Expenses Including Assistants	Receipts in Fees	Number of Lines
					\$30	\$30								1
														2
														3
1			\$148		376	524								4
11	\$26212	\$13872	300		133	433								5
														6
	*10795	*15589	*1267	*\$118	*2251	*3636								7
	19234	19846	12701		11689	14390								8
	1138	1683	107	35	421	563								9
			1302		736	2038								10
15	8997	6473	561	82	368	1011								11
3	658	829	234		143	377								12
9	1433	2585	260		728	988								13
15	2666	2800	533	15	434	982								14
5	2167	1666	200	7	127	334								15
														16
	*7144	*6166	*850	*87	*186	*1123	*1			*250	*1100	*\$100		17
	3340	2804	398		193	591								18
3	2416	2029	86		85	171								19
3	1949	1476	687	400	69	1156								20
24	3241	4122	340	33	164	537								21
10	3106	8816	445	98	464	1007								22
	+1161	+1933	+321		+326	+647								23
3	781	1399	240		201	441								24
(90)	(60226)	(70216)	(10532)	(875)	(8585)	(19992)	(1)			(250)	(1100)	(100)		25
														26
225	8891	17637	12060	9646	18346	40052								27
				1686		1686								28
75	4417	3798	1000	1688	4668	7356								29
	*1050	*2325	*1245	*2074	*1872	*5191	*1	*75		*50	*300	*203		30
			835	1488	2879	5202								31
	4770	7878	12816	4518	3963	21297								32
	3425	4235	4705	3175	2230	10110	1					151		33
35	1925	4847	3722	2310	505	6537								34
60	3768	3559	2208	193	1032	3433								35
35	2029	8456	2119	8350	3510	13979								36
50	5678	10645	2055	3412	824	6291								37
	2920	1914	1246	843	677	2766								38
20	54	1124	422	99	403	924	1			155	1057	200		39
(500)	(38927)	(66418)	(44433)	(39482)	(40909)	(124824)	(3)	(75)		(205)	(1357)	(554)		40
														41
	137	8830	548			548								42
	133	1764	456			456								43
20	21	1672	119	208	100	427								44
(20)	(291)	(12266)	(1123)	(208)	(100)	(1431)								45
														46
	+12		13			+36								47
	260	1179	90		52	142	1	2	14		4748	989	\$745	48
4	15	1015	163	166	57	386	1	2	200	6085	11504	1574	542	49
						+43	1	1	+103	+1741				50
	*2595	*2918	*220	*87	*410	*717		*1			*6121	*1543	*1114	51
36			(1) 698	(1) 220		(1) 918	(3)	(6)	(317)	(10826)	(22373)	466	250	52
(40)	(2996)	(5112)	(1968)	(473)	(519)	(2960)						(4572)	(2651)	53
														54
														55
17	475	1041	322	109	68	499								56
	*445	*816	*320	*82	*67	*469								57
		833	389		66	455								58
(17)	(920)	(2690)	(1031)	(191)	(201)	(1423)								59
														60
	1200	762	796	21	187	1004	1	2	488	2585	9041	7191	2926	61
	**3426	**3279	**440		**240	**680								62
														63
														64
			*3439		*333	*3772								65
11	8063	3003	800		170	970								66
			149		198	347								67
(11)	(8063)	(3003)	(4388)		(701)	(5089)								68
														69
														70
690	\$142261	\$177618	\$65159	\$41250	\$51981	\$158390	4	12	880	13866	33871	\$12417	\$5577	71



THE ASSAM MISSION—Table 1

Number of Lines	WORK AND STATIONS	Missionaries						Native Workers									
		Men, Ordained	Men, Unordained	Wives	Single Women	Physicians Men and Women	Total Missionaries	Preachers		Teachers		Bible Women and Zenana Workers	Medical Assistants		Other Native Worker		
								Ordained	Unordained	Men	Women		Men	Women	Men	Women	
72	Assamese																
73	Sibsagor	1		1			2	1	20	8							
74	Nowgong				3		3	*1	*4	*3							
75	North Lakhimpur	1	1				2	3	24	8							
76	Golaghat	1	1		3		5	3	19	20	10	3	2				
77	Jorhat																
78	Jorhat Christian Schools	3	1	3	3	(1)	10	†(1)		†12			†1		†2		
79	Sadiya (o)																
80	Totals, Assamese	(6)	(1)	(6)	(9)	(1)	(22)	(8)	(67)	(51)	(10)	(3)	(3)		(2)		
81	Garos																
82	Tura	2		2	2		6	3	28	90	7		2	1	9		
83	Goalpara (l)																
84	Gauhati (m)	3	1	2	5	(1)	11	*1	*25	*39	*3						
85	Totals, Garos	(5)	(1)	(4)	(7)	(1)	(17)	(4)	(53)	(129)	(10)		(2)	(1)	(9)	(1)	
86	Kacharis																
87	Goalpara								†7	†6					†1		
88	Nagas																
89	Impur	1		1	1	(1)	3	†1	†58	†46	†2		†1				
90	Kohima	1	1	2			4	4	4	6	1						
91	Kangpokpi	2		2		(1)	4		33	24	3	1	1		1		
92	Totals, Nagas	(4)	(1)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(11)	(5)	(95)	(76)	(6)	(1)	(2)		(1)		
93	Mikirs																
94	Tika								*3	*5							
95	Golaghat	(1)					(1)		7	13							
96	Totals, Mikirs								(10)	(18)							
97	Abors and Miris																
98	Sadiya	1		1			2		†6	†6	†1	†1					
99	L'hotas																
100	Impur	(1)	2				(1)		5	6						1	
101	Missionaries at Home		2	9	5	(1)	21										
102	Totals for Assam	21	5	25	22	(5)	73	17	243	292	27	5	7	1	14		

THE SOUTH INDIA MISSION—Table 1

103	Nellore	3		3	9	(1)	15	4	10	30	32	10			11	
104	Ongole	1	3	3	4	(2)	11	2	51	194	122	51	(8)	(12)	5	
105	Ramapatnam								3	3	4	2		1		
106	Union Baptist Theological Seminary	2		2	1		5			3						
107	Allur	1		1			2	2	19	23	13	8				
108	Secunderabad				1		1	1	5	5	5	3				
109	Kurnool	2		2			4		14	69	41	3			4	
110	Madras	3		3	2		8	1	6	10	18	9				
111	Hanumakonda	1	1	2	1	(1)	5	4	6	8	6	2	1	1	1	
112	Cumbum	1		1			2		12	72	40	8	2	4	32	
113	Vinukonda	1					1	1	11	11	10	2				
114	Narsaravupet	1		1	2		4	3	10	42	12	3				
115	Bapatla		1	1			2		15	60	23	8			1	
116	Udayagiri	1		1		(1)	2	2	7	14	5	2	1	6	6	
117	Mahbubnagar	1					2	2	10	3	8	3				
118	Nalgonda	1		1	1		3	4	37	4	2	8		7		
119	Kanigiri	1		1			2	6	15	125	51	15			1	
120	Kavali	1		1	3		5	1	7	23	20	5		5	34	
121	Kandukur (s)								11	10	7	2				
122	Atmakur	(1)					(1)		†4	†1	†1					
123	Podili	1		1			2	3	13	17	17	2				
124	Sattenapalle	1		1			2		6	16	10	2				
125	Markapur	1		1			2		6	76	5	2				
126	Gurzalla	1		1			2	1	9	16	4	2				
127	Sooriapett	1		1			2	1	38	5	2	2	1	4		
128	Jangaon	1		1	1		3	2	12	5	1	1	1		1	
129	Donakonda	(1)					(1)	1	11	25	28	2			4	
130	Gadval	1		1			2		8	4	7	3			2	
131	Nandyal							1	4	13	4	1				
132	Madira	1		1			2	1	12	31	18	5			1	
133	Missionaries at Home	9	1	10	9	(2)	29									
134	Totals for South India	38	6	42	34	(7)	120	43	372	918	515	165	6	28	103	

THE ASSAM MISSION—Table 2

Church Statistics										Educational Statistics							
Total Native Workers	Total Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-supporting	Church Buildings and Chapels	Total Places for Regular Meetings	Church Members			Added by Baptism During Year	Sunday Schools	Total Enrolled Sunday School Membership	Theological Seminaries and Training Schools	Pupils in Theological Seminaries and Schools			Pupils in Colleges		Number of Lines
					Male	Female	Total					Men	Women	Colleges	Men	Women	
29	26	(26)	28	44			2890	250	113	1220							72
*2	*11			*15	*200	*354	*644		*11	*454							73
35	28	(28)	20	30	512	470	982	156	26	950							74
37	53	(53)	50	53	1440	1020	2460	245	15	875	1	3	12				75
115	11			11	40	14	144		11	1116	1	10					76
(144)	(119)	(107)	(98)	(143)			(7020)	(651)	(66)	(2615)	(2)	(13)	(12)				77
141	19	(19)	159	192			9221	876	107	4846	1	45	3				78
*68	*24	* (23)	*38	*49	*1508	*1425	*2933		*21	*777							79
(209)	(43)	(42)	(197)	(241)			(12154)	(876)	(128)	(5623)	(1)	(45)	(3)				80
114	18	1 (8)	16	112			1316		12	1200							81
1108	158	1 (20)	158	158	1858	12444	14302		158	14500							82
15	19		19	19	458	321	779	255	4	135							83
63	28	(5)	47	75	1700	1376	3076	625	47	3076							84
(186)	(105)	(25)	(124)	(133)			(8157)	(880)	(109)	(7711)							85
*8	*9		*10	*10	*180	*182	*362		*10								86
20	17		17	17	139	120	259	27	15	124							87
(28)	(26)		(27)	(27)			(621)	(27)	(25)	(124)							88
114	113	1 (3)	110	114			1494		15	1127							89
12	10			15				140	10	200							90
																	91
																	92
																	93
																	94
																	95
																	96
																	97
																	98
																	99
																	100
																	101
607	324	(185)	465	585			28762	2574	345	16600	3	58	15				102

THE SOUTH INDIA MISSION—Table 2

102	9	(2)	17	36	633	645	1278	124	46	1788	4		122				103
425	8	(8)	75	200	6805	4960	11765	28	9	350							105
13	2	(1)	7	13	344	330	674	437	123	3600	(p)3	(p)25	(p)16				104
3											1	50	20				106
65	11	(1)	11	24			1500	224	24	762							107
19	1		1	6	54	29	83	2	8	225							108
132	12	(12)	53	57	1971	1314	3285	250	56	1200							109
44	2	(2)	5	9	382	218	600	31	11	731							110
30	5	(2)	2	13	508	278	786	68	18	650							111
180	4	(2)	62	82	3225	2695	5920	118	70	1630							112
35	10	(3)	22	36	2010	1195	3205	194	24	600							113
70	34		8	35	3596	1798	5394	591	25	700							114
107	2	(1)	52	60			8609	1058	58	1945	1	114					115
47	5	(1)	4	5	284	224	508	91	14	405							116
26	3	(1)	3	5	196	191	387	47	3	121							117
62	7	(5)	16	52			4177	179	3	100							118
213	22		126	162	3565	1834	5399	252	185	2220							119
97	5	(4)	1	10	730	374	1104	73	5	1217							120
30	5	(1)	4	20	681	539	1220	163	12	277							121
16	11		12	14			150		14	1130							122
50	17		43	51			3420	29	36	591							123
34	7		10	30	847	681	1528	126	12	400							124
89	4	(4)	52	68	3043	2116	5199	100	66	2090							125
32	1	(1)	3	21			1944	500	16	540							126
54	2	(1)	14	25			2871	50	22	300							127
23	4		2	17	199	188	387	98	2	95	1	6	4				128
75	20	(1)	38	45	3040	2966	6006	286	49	834							129
26	3		3	12	632	305	937	325	13	650							130
23	1		8	11	577	416	993	93	1								131
70	11	(9)	25	41	1632	924	2556	186	36	674							132
																	133
2182	218	(62)	669	1150			81835	5725	951	24825	10	195	231				134

THE ASSAM MISSION—Table 3

Number of Lines	WORK AND STATIONS	Educational											
		High Schools	Pupils in High Schools		Secondary Schools (other than High Schools)	Pupils in Secondary Schools		Primary Schools	Pupils in Primary Schools		Total Number of Schools of all Grades	Schools Entirely Self-supporting	Total Number Under Instruction in this Field
			Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls			
72	Assamese							8	(e)100	(e)121	8	221	
73	Sibsagor							*3	*50	*25	*3	*75	
74	Nowgong							8	134	71	8	205	
75	North Lakhimpur							11	140	102	14	430	
76	Golaghat	1	16	1	1	76	80						
77	Jorhat												
78	Jorhat Christian Schools	†1	†124					†1	†24		†3	†158	
79	Sadiya (o)												
80	Totals, Assamese	(2)	(140)	(1)	(1)	(76)	(80)	(31)	(448)	(319)	(36)	(3)	(1089)
81	Garos												
82	Tura				1		80	72	1477	722	74	2327	
83	Goalpara (l)												
84	Gaubhati (m)							*29	*541	*248	*29	*(16)	*789
85	Totals, Garos				(1)		(80)	(101)	(2018)	(970)	(103)	(16)	(3116)
86	Kacharis												
87	Goalpara							†6	†90		†6	†90	
88	Nagas												
89	Impur				†1	†164	†26	†41	†693	†385	†42	†(10)	†1268
90	Kohima							3	124	11	3	135	
91	Kangpokpi				2	98	35	(n)22	(n)496	(n)160	24		789
92	Totals, Nagas				(3)	(262)	(61)	(66)	(1313)	(556)	(69)	(10)	(2192)
93	Mikirs												
94	Tika							*5	*40	*20	*5		*60
95	Golaghat							12	131	13	12	(1)	144
96	Totals, Mikirs							(17)	(171)	(33)	(17)	(1)	(204)
97	Abors and Miris												
98	Sadiya				†1	†16	†12	†6	†70	†14	†7		†112
99	L'hotas												
100	Impur							1	101	17	1		118
101	Missionaries at Home												
102	Totals for Assam	2	140	1	6	354	233	228	4211	1909	239	(30)	6921

THE SOUTH INDIA MISSION—Table 3

103	Nellore	2	271	137	1	23	139	19	294	141	26	1127
104	Ongole	1	207		2	160	203	250	3770	2811	256	7252
105	Ramapatnam							(q)7	(q)159	(q)91	7	250
106	Union Baptist Theological Seminary										1	79
107	Allur				1	137	14	33	575	171	34	897
108	Secunderabad				1	3	85	9	12	30	4	130
109	Kurnool	1	277	5	1	42		103	1642	647	105	2613
110	Madras							8	305	362	8	667
111	Hanumakonda							11	181	100	11	281
112	Cumbum				1	92	27	72	1200	600	73	1919
113	Vinukonda							32	428	212	32	640
114	Narsaravupet				1	77	43	49	1132	702	50	1954
115	Bapatla							54	1119	620	55	1853
116	Udayagiri				1	52	19	12	200	100	13	371
117	Mahbubnagar							11	106	53	11	159
118	Nalgonda				1	50	25	12	94	45	13	214
119	Kanigiri				1	84	5	187	1838	938	188	2915
120	Kavali				1	238	207	25	432	194	26	1071
121	Kandukur (s)							16	200	100	16	300
122	Atmakur							12	153	136	12	189
123	Podili							76	995	475	76	1470
124	Sattenapalle							25	399	193	25	592
125	Markapur				1	62	16	70	1120	479	71	1677
126	Gurzalla							18	350	190	18	540
127	Sooriapett				1	46	41	14	113	98	15	298
128	Jangaon				1	32		4	73	37	6	152
129	Donakonda							69	1236	673	69	1909
130	Gadval							5	58	30	5	88
131	Nandyal							11	161	73	11	234
132	Madira							46	720	367	46	1087
133	Missionaries at Home											
134	Totals for South India	4	755	142	15	1098	824	1244	19015	10568	1273	32828

THE ASSAM MISSION—Table 4

Statistics			Native Contributions				Medical Summary							
Pupils Cultured with Church During Year	Fees Paid by Pupils	Government Grants to Schools	For Church Expenses Support of Pastors and Other Workers	For Education (Not Including Fees of Pupils)	For Missions and Other Benevolences	Total Native Contributions	Number of Hospitals	Number of Dispensaries	Number of In-Patients	Number of Out-Patients	Total Number of Treatments	Total Expenses Including Assistants	Receipts in Fees	Number of Lines
			\$877 *133 412 400	\$83 170 172	\$40 *300 300	\$1000 *433 882 572								72
44 4							1	1	100	3834	4034	\$833	\$6996	73
	\$266	\$849		\$745	\$193	\$938				\$2260		\$823	\$515	74
(48)	(266)	(49)	(1822)	(1170)	(833)	(3825)	(1)	(1)	(100)	(6094)	(4034)	(1656)	(7511)	75
309	157	1352	1354	564	872	2790	1		86	2186	4000	1027	32	76
(309)	(157)	*748 (2100)	*580 (1934)	*337 (901)	*261 (1133)	*1178 (3968)	(1)		(86)	(2186)	(4000)	(1027)	(32)	77
			\$100			\$100								78
		\$220 220 628	\$303 266 254	\$230 30 757	\$3 30 135	\$536 296 1146	\$1	\$1	\$114	\$4744	\$9402	\$1075	\$916	79
98 (98)		(1068)	(823)	(987)	(168)	(1978)	(1)	(2)	(170)	(8767)	(15702)	(1841)	(1152)	80
3 (3)			*100 129 (229)		*42 (42)	*142 129 (271)								81
					\$152	\$152		\$1					\$100	82
45			45		150	195								83
														84
503	\$423	\$3217	\$4953	\$3058	\$2478	\$10489	3	4	356	17047	23736	\$4524	\$8795	102

THE SOUTH INDIA MISSION—Table 4

31 35	\$3773 1629 33	\$4095 9088 221	\$294 859 48	\$1 1123 33	\$166 260 179	\$461 2242 260	1 1 1	1 1 1	1361 960 66	8367 6302 2781	46646 ----- 10752	\$6382 (r) 5107 589	\$925 1291 33	103 104 105
			226			226								106
13	1011		73		55	428								107
	198		32		5	37								108
14	1670	3631	1351	617	38	2006								109
	651	1336	462	362	112	936								110
6	153		233	18	14	265	1	1						111
11	163	1422	23	750	100	873	1	1	96	7050	7160	659	64	112
19	17	488	153	87	12	252								113
	553	1365	135	100	30	265								114
		1640	500			500								115
21	36	257	163		15	178	1	1	203	2037	4762	674	59	116
			207	4	6	217								117
12	200		459		31	490	1	1	170	1500	6136	1066	352	118
96	676	2388	239	842	167	1248								119
	282	7842	517		112	622								120
9	37	166	100		17	117								121
														122
	74	1131	133	30	62	225								123
15	158	520	176	223		399								124
38	46	722	150			150								125
6	17	181	293		13	306								126
			233	59	30	322	1		161	2024	8289	659	274	127
5	89		115		7	122		1		679	826	109	98	128
165	27	2059	497	420	71	988								129
10	20		37		6	43								130
	35	317	99			99								131
10	47	490	473	108	25	606								132
														133
516	\$11595	\$39359	\$8054	\$5003	\$1533	\$14590	7	9	3017	30740	84571	\$15225	\$3096	134



THE BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION—Table 1

Number of Lines	WORK AND STATIONS	Missionaries						Native Workers							
		Men, Ordained	Men, Unordained	Wives	Single Women	Physicians Men and Women	Total Missionaries	Preachers		Teachers		Bible Women and Zenana Workers	Medical Assistants		Other Native Workers
								Ordained	Unordained	Men	Women		Men	Women	
135	Bengalis														
136	Contai	1		1			2		*8	*5	*1	*5	*1		
137	Kharagpur (inc. English work)	1		1			2	*1	*2		*1	*1			
138	Midnapore	1		1	2	(1)	4	*1	*3	*2	*14	*8			*1
139	Jamshedpur (inc. English work)	1		1			2	*1							
140	Totals, Bengal	(4)		(4)	(2)	(1)	(10)	(3)	(13)	(7)	(16)	(14)	(1)		(1)
141	Oriyas														
142	Balasore		3	3	2		8	*3	*14	*32	*22	*14			*2
143	Bhadrak (t)														
144	Chandbali (t)														
145	Jellasure								*2	*3	*1	*4			
146	Santipore		1	1			2	*2	*7	*9	*7	*4			*1
147	Totals, Oriyas		(4)	(4)	(2)		(10)	(5)	(23)	(44)	(30)	(22)			(3)
148	Santals														
149	Bhinipore	1		1	2		4	*3	*6	*91	*7	*4	*1		*1
150	Missionaries at Home	3		3	1	(1)	7								
151	Totals for Bengal-Orissa	8	4	12	7	(2)	31	11	42	142	53	40	2		5

THE CHINA MISSION—Table 1

152	South China														
153	Swatow	5	2	7	10	(3)	24	2	17	73	46	10	1	2	
154	Kaying	1		1	4		6	1	5	45	4	5			
155	Ungku	1		1			2	2	16	15	3	4	3		1
156	Chaochowfu	2		2		(1)	4		5	16	6	5			
157	Kityang	2	1	3	2	(2)	8	3	15	40	12	3	1	1	
158	Chaoyang								7	41	2	3	3	1	1
159	Hopo	1		1	1		3		4	9	3	2	1		
160	Canton														
161	Sunwuh sien	2		2		(1)	4		7	13	1	1	2	2	
162	Totals, South China	(14)	(3)	(17)	(17)	(7)	(51)	(8)	(76)	(252)	(77)	(33)	(11)	(6)	(2)
163	East China														
164	Ningpo (u)	3	4	6	8	(2)	21	3	9	67	42	7	23	10	
165	Shaohsing	1	1	2	6	(1)	10	3	9	25	10	3	18	12	
166	Kinhwa				4		4		3	13	4	1	17	3	
167	Huchow (u)	1	1	2	5	(1)	9	1	7	31	19		28	11	
168	Hangchow (u)	1		1	2		4	2	3	29	24	1			
169	Shanghai	3	1	4	2	(1)	10	1		2	1				
170	Shanghai Bap. College and Theo. Sem. (u)	2	4	5			11			41	6		5	1	
171	Nanking														
172	University of Nanking (inc. Lang. School)		1	1	3		5								
173	Ginling College				1		1								
174	Totals, East China	(11)	(12)	(21)	(31)	(5)	(75)	(10)	(31)	(207)	(107)	(13)	(91)	(37)	
175	West China														
176	Suifu	3	2	5	5	(2)	15		5	25	11	2	6	1	2
177	Kiating	2	1	2			5		6	12	4	2			2
178	Yachow (v)	2	1	2	2	(1)	7		6	31	9		5	1	2
179	Ningyuan (w)	1		1			2		1	9	3	1			1
180	Chengtu				3		3	1	2			1			1
181	West China Union Univ. (inc. Lang. School)	2	5	7	4	(2)	18			6	4				
182	Totals, West China	(10)	(9)	(17)	(14)	(5)	(50)	(1)	(20)	(83)	(31)	(6)	(11)	(2)	(8)
183	Missionaries at Home	7	7	16	19	(6)	49								
184	Totals for China	42	31	71	81	(23)	225	19	127	542	215	52	113	45	1



THE BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION—Table 2

Church Statistics								Educational Statistics								
Total Native Workers	Total Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-supporting	Church Buildings and Chapels	Total Places for Regular Meetings	Church Members			Added by Baptism During Year	Sunday Schools	Total Enrolled Sunday School Membership	Theological Seminaries and Training Schools	Pupils in Theological Seminaries and Schools		Pupils in Colleges		Number of Lines
					Male	Female	Total (y)					Men	Women	Colleges	Men	
*20	*3		*1	*4	*34	*59	*93	18	*5	*136						135
																136
*5	*2		*1	*4	*176	*72	*248	20	*3	*150						137
*31	*1	* (1)	*1	*1	*47	*58	*105		*1	*100						138
*1	*2		*1	*6	*108	*51	*159	10	*2	*72						139
(57)	(8)	(1)	(1)	(15)			(605)	(48)	(11)	(458)						140
																141
*87	*5	* (1)	*6	*8	*223	*303	*526		*12	*664						142
																143
																144
*10	*1		*1	*2	*17	*27	*44		*1	*36						145
*30	*4	* (1)	*4	*5	*102	*108	*210		*4	*220						146
(127)	(10)	(2)	(11)	(15)			(780)		(17)	(920)						147
																148
*113	*5	* (1)	*5	*5	*142	*151	*293	35	*1	*260						149
																150
297	23	(4)	20	35			1678	83	29	1638						151

THE CHINA MISSION—Table 2

169	25	(4)	20	25	655	635	1290	129	23	2700							152
60	5	(1)	5	6	281	290	571	21	7	1150							153
44	22	(7)	20	26	444	282	726	30	22	1870							154
32	8	(3)	8	8	178	160	338	18	9	493							155
75	40	(6)	42	42	790	555	1345	64	32	1300							156
58	30	(15)	30	40	402	279	681	43	27	1205							157
19	9		8	8	175	67	242	67	6	945							158
																	159
																	160
26	7		7	7	324	180	504	26	7	450							161
(483)	(146)	(36)	(140)	(162)			(5697)	(398)	(133)	(10113)							162
																	163
161	12	(1)	16	16	560	388	948	113	22	861	1		94				164
80	8		15	15	291	201	492	39	12	868							165
41	5		6	6	155	71	226	35	4	395							166
97	10		15	15	410	139	549	39	14	475	1		60				167
59	3	(1)	7	7	316	203	519	73	9	965							168
5	2	(2)	2	2	408	93	501	27	9	1260							169
53											1	24		1	307	35	170
																	171
																	172
																	173
(496)	(40)	(4)	(61)	(61)			(3235)	(326)	(70)	(4824)	(3)	(24)	(154)	(1)	(307)	(35)	174
																	175
52	1		21	21	458	140	598	65	6	1000							176
26	1		4	4	337	90	427	9	4	330							177
54	1		18	12	389	109	498	48	7	607							178
15	1		14	14	96	27	123	36	3	230							179
5	1		2	2	139	52	191	42	2	277							180
10											2	2	2	1	47	1	181
(162)	(5)		(59)	(53)			(1837)	(200)	(22)	(2444)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(47)	(1)	182
																	183
1141	191	(40)	260	276			10769	924	225	17381	5	26	156	2	354	36	184

THE BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION—Table 3

Number of Lines	WORK AND STATIONS	Educational											
		High Schools	Pupils in High Schools		Secondary Schools Other than High Schools	Pupils in Secondary Schools		Primary Schools	Pupils in Primary Schools		Total Number of Schools of all Grades	Schools Entirely Self-supporting	Total Number Under Instruction in this Field
			Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls			
135	Bengalis												
136	Contal							*5	*40	*23	*5		*63
137	Kharagpur (inc. English work)							*1	*8	*8	*1		*16
138	Midnapore				*1	*14	*46	*5	*30	*101	*6		*191
139	Jamshedpur (inc. English work)												
140	Totals, Bengal				(1)	(14)	(46)	(11)	(78)	(132)	(12)		(270)
141	Oriyas												
142	Balasore	1	142		*3	*90	*86	*12	*171	*408	*16		897
143	Bhadrak (t)												
144	Chandbali (t)												
145	Jellasure							*3	*24	*39	*3		*63
146	Santipore							*9	*156	*54	*9		*210
147	Totals, Oriyas	(1)	(142)		(3)	(90)	(86)	(24)	(351)	(501)	(28)		(1170)
148	Santals												
149	Bhimpore				*2	*100	*13	*87	*2436	*219	*89		*2768
150	Missionaries at Home												
151	Totals for Bengal-Orissa	1	142		6	204	145	122	2865	852	129		4208

THE CHINA MISSION—Table 3

152	South China												
153	Swatow	3	596	25	2	315	190	38	973	630	43	(14)	2729
154	Kaying	3	425	25	5	283	63	9	377	87	17		1260
155	Ungkung	1	53		3	132		13	411	64	17	(4)	660
156	Chaochowfu				2	94	10	9	448	135	11		687
157	Kityang	1	49		2	130	25	38	977	206	41	(11)	1387
158	Chaoyang	1	24		1	95		138	1042	85	40		1246
159	Hopo	1	24		1	50		2	45	90	4		209
160	Canton												
161	Sunwuh sien				1	80		6	214	20	7		314
162	Totals, South China	(10)	(1171)	(50)	(17)	(1179)	(288)	(153)	(4487)	(1317)	(180)	(29)	(8492)
163	East China												
164	Ningpo (u)	4	516	104	5	208	73	13	560	373	23		1928
165	Shaohsing	2	135	20	2	46	28	8	221	194	12		644
166	Kinhwa	2	92	30	1	44	2	2	76	58	5		300
167	Huchow (u)	2	147	45	2	18	22	7	126	100	12		518
168	Hangchow (u)	2	328	175	2	42	62	2	147	62	6		816
169	Shanghai							1	33	5	1		38
170	Shanghai Bap. College and Theo. Sem. (u)	1	303		1	49	4	2	158	71	6		951
171	Nanking												
172	University of Nanking (inc. Lang. School)												
173	Ginling College												
174	Totals, East China	(13)	(1521)	(374)	(13)	(363)	(233)	(35)	(1321)	(863)	(65)		(5195)
175	West China												
176	Suifu	2	76	40	1	68	69	6	442	218	9	(1)	913
177	Kiating							6	168	89	6		257
178	Yachow (v)	1	12		1	52		9	391	195	11		650
179	Ningyuan (w)	1	16					4	106	77	5		199
180	Chengtu												
181	West China Union Univ. (inc. Lang. School)	1	76	4	2	30	7	2	57	82	8		308
182	Totals, West China	(5)	(180)	(44)	(4)	(150)	(76)	(27)	(1164)	(661)	(39)	(1)	(2327)
183	Missionaries at Home												
184	Totals for China	28	2872	468	34	1692	597	215	6972	2841	284	(30)	16014

# THE BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION—Table 4

Statistics		Native Contributions					Medical Summary							
Pupils United with Church During Year	Fees Paid by Pupils	Government Grants to Schools	For Church Expenses Support of Pastors and Other Workers	For Education (Not Including Fees of Pupils)	For Missions and Other Benevolences	Total Native Contributions	Number of Hospitals	Number of Dispensaries	Number of In-Patients	Number of Out-Patients	Total Number of Treatments	Total Expenses Including Assistants	Receipts in Fees	Number of Lines
	*\$33	*\$40	*\$1		*\$20	*\$21	*1				*1218	*\$103	*\$62	135
	*10		*914		*65	*979								136
	*143	*396	*174	*\$99	*63	*336								137
														138
	(186)	(436)	*4690 (5779)	(99)	*207 (355)	*4897 (6233)	(1)				(1218)	(103)	(62)	139
	*1046	*2960	*349		*83	*432								140
														141
														142
														143
	*6	*72	*42		*10	*52								144
	*5	*152	*94		*12	*106								145
	(1057)	(3184)	(485)		(105)	(590)								146
														147
	*146	*3773	*110		*15	*125	*1				*4000	*349	*246	148
														149
														150
	\$1389	\$7393	\$6374	\$99	\$475	\$6948	2				5218	\$452	\$308	151

# THE CHINA MISSION—Table 4

154	\$37709		\$2877	\$666	\$6057	\$9600	1	2	537	56316	62000	\$1750	\$840	152
18	9900		272		53	325								153
11	1636		1270	50	211	1531		1	440	209	9335	1140	727	155
4	1078		397	12	18	427								156
30	3709		2017	189	243	2454	1		490	3089	9090	1978	1275	157
27	1092		883	442	125	1450		2	400	1503	8000	1649	1430	158
38	633		89	138	6	233	1		300		1281	1553	215	159
														160
7	870		107	75	100	282	1		444	7199	16896	1194	896	161
(289)	(56627)		(7912)	(1572)	(6818)	(16302)	(4)	(5)	(2601)	(68316)	(106602)	(9264)	(5383)	162
														163
60	23625		3475		468	3943	1	1	1338	7379	8717	10709	12092	164
9	6161		678		197	875	1	1	713	9846	10559	10037	5474	165
	3215		292		96	388	1	1	241	8995	9236	6513	3860	166
20	7567		531		198	729	1	1	1645	14028	15673	16278	12196	167
39	19594		929		182	1111								168
	240		2853		450	3303								169
														170
22	61042						2	448	9394	9842	4750	5000		171
														172
														173
(150)	(121444)		(8758)		(1591)	(10349)	(4)	(6)	(4385)	(49642)	(54027)	(48287)	(38622)	174
														175
35	890		1116	66	27	1209	2	2	964	2308	48663	6819	5026	176
	189	\$3	50		35	85								177
25	522		165	69	17	251	1	1	215	2049	10422	2136	606	178
10	16		6	2	12	20			2	63	197	8	8	179
			149		413	562								180
														181
15	2265										7658			182
(85)	(3882)		(1486)	(137)	(504)	(2127)	(3)	(3)	(1181)	(4420)	(66340)	(8963)	(5640)	183
														184
														185
524	\$181953	\$3	\$18156	\$1709	\$8913	\$28778	11	14	8167	122378	226969	\$66514	\$49645	184

THE JAPAN MISSION—Table 1

Number of Lines	WORK AND STATIONS	Missionaries						Native Workers								
		Men, Ordained	Men, Unordained	Wives	Single Women	Physicians Men and Women	Total Missionaries	Preachers		Teachers		Medical Assistants		Other Native Workers		
								Ordained	Unordained	Men	Women	Bible Women and Zenana Workers	Men	Women	Men	Women
185	Yokohama	1	3	1	4		6	2	3	6	14	3				
186	Mable Memorial Boys' School		3	3			6		1	21						
187	Tokyo	4		4	5		13	5	2	13	27	2			4	5
188	Japan Baptist Theological Seminary	1		1			2			8						
189	Kobe	1		1			2	3	3		10	3			1	
190	Sendai	1		1	5		7	2	2	11	18	2				
191	Morioka	1		1	1		3	2	5		6	1				
192	Mito							3	2		1	1				
193	Osaka	2		2	3		7	3	2	4	18					
194	Inland Sea	1		1			2	2	3		1	4	1			
195	Himeji	1		1	4		6	2	1	6	7	3				
196	Kyoto							1								
197	Missionaries at Home	3		3	7		13									
198	Totals for Japan	15	4	19	29		67	25	24	69	102	19	1		5	5

THE CONGO MISSION—Table 1

199	Banza Manteke	2	2	3	1 (2)		8	3	6	133	2		5		4	1
200	Matadi (x)	1		1			2			4			1			
201	Mukimvika															
202	Tshumbiri	1		1			2		4	9	2		1		3	4
203	Sona Bata	2	1	3	2		8	2	25	210	1	2	2			
204	Ntondo	1	1	1	2 (1)		5			58	2	1	3	2		
205	Kimpese															
206	Kongo Evangelical Training Institution	1		1	1 (1)		3			2	3		1		1	1
207	Vanga (inc. Moanza)	3	2	5	1 (1)		11		77	196	6	1	3			
208	Missionaries at Home	3		3			6									
209	Totals for Congo	14	6	18	7 (5)		45	5	112	612	16	4	16	2	8	6

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MISSION—Table 1

210	Iloilo	1		1	4 (1)		6	4	6	52	32	6			1	2
211	Central Philippine College (z)	2	1	3	2		8									
212	Bacolod	2		2			6	8	7	11	3			1	1	
213	Capiz	1		1	4		6	5	1	1	15	1				
214	Missionaries at Home		2	2	1 (1)		5									
215	Totals for Philippine Islands	6	3	9	13 (2)		31	17	14	64	50	7		1	2	2

# THE JAPAN MISSION—Table 2

Church Statistics										Educational Statistics								
Total Native Workers	Total Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-supporting	Church Buildings and Chapels	Total Places for Regular Meetings	Church Members			Added by Baptism During Year	Sunday Schools	Total Enrolled Sunday School Membership	Theological Seminaries and Training Schools	Pupils in Theological Seminaries and Schools		Colleges	Pupils in Colleges		Number of Lines	
					Male	Female	Total (Y)					Men	Women		Men	Women		
28	5		4	5	219	368	587	31	14	897				(1)		28	185	
22	1		1	1	24	4	28	1	1	159							186	
58	7	(2)	6	7	549	338	887	136	11	1012	1			21	(1)		9	187
8									1	89		9				7		188
20	4	(2)	5	7	203	381	584	51	8	919	1			(1)				189
35	6	(3)	4	9	397	433	830	62	11	914								190
14	2		5	12	251	196	447	20	12	1003								191
7	2		2	10	138	92	230	13	7	618								192
27	4	(2)	7	9	163	123	286	34	17	907	1			25				193
11	1			14	55	49	104	1	19	1134								194
19	2		2	4	83	245	328	82	23	1052								195
1	1		1	1	47	31	78	5	1	50								196
																		197
250	35	(9)	37	79			4389	436	125	8754	3	9	46		7	37	198	

# THE CONGO MISSION—Table 2

154	5	(5)	140	140	1980	2691	4671	405	1	207	1	21	—	—	—	—	199
5	1	—	2	2	75	22	97	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200
23	1	(1)	12	14	183	84	267	8	1	275	—	—	—	—	—	—	201
242	27	(13)	27	150	—	—	8590	1190	15	1800	1	24	—	—	—	—	202
66	1	(1)	48	116	588	460	1048	100	48	3700	—	—	—	—	—	—	203
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	204
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	205
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	30	29	—	—	—	206
283	2	—	171	266	218	78	296	85	171	15082	—	—	—	—	—	—	207
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	208
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
781	37	(20)	400	688	—	—	14960	1810	236	21064	3	75	29	—	—	—	209

# THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MISSION—Table 2

103	38	(1)	30	70	—	—	3000	330	75	5800	1	2	—	1	17	2	210
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	211
31	47	(47)	36	47	—	—	3644	1223	45	1066	—	—	—	—	—	—	212
23	27	(1)	22	27	—	—	1591	131	28	1200	1	—	12	—	—	—	213
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	214
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
157	112	(49)	88	144	—	—	8235	1694	148	8066	2	2	12	1	17	2	215



# THE JAPAN MISSION—Table 3

Number of Lines	WORK AND STATIONS	Educational											
		High Schools	Pupils in High Schools		Secondary Schools (other than High Schools)	Pupils in Secondary Schools		Primary Schools	Pupils in Primary Schools		Total Number of Schools of all Grades	Schools Entirely Self-supporting	Total Number Under Instruction in this Field
			Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls			
187	Yokohama	1		319	(n)1		(n)26	(q)2	(q)85	(q)111	4	(1)	508
188	Mable Memorial Boys' School	1	450		(n)1	(n)145					2		592
187	Tokyo				(n)5	(n)145	(n)95	(q)5	(q)189	(q)181	11		640
188	Japan Baptist Theological Seminary										1		16
189	Kobe							(q)3	(q)94	(q)94	3		183
190	Sendai	1		320	1	16	2	1	20	20	3	(1)	373
191	Morioka							2	63	48	2		111
192	Mito							2	50	55	2	(1)	103
193	Osaka				2	43	50	2	49	52	5	(1)	213
194	Inland Sea												
195	Himeji	1		186				1	23	28	2		237
196	Kyoto												
197	Missionaries at Home												
198	Totals for Japan	4	450	825	10	349	173	18	573	589	35	(4)	3058

# THE CONGO MISSION—Table 3

199	Banza Manteke _____				1	105	19	140	2330	3030	142	(140)	5500
200	Matadi (x) _____							4	47	2	4		49
201	Mukimvika _____												
202	Tshumbiri _____							9	189	123	9	(8)	311
203	Sona Bata _____				1	90	35	210	(e)3261	(e)1630	212		5040
204	Ntondo _____							48	1000	156	48	(31)	1150
205	Kimpese _____												
206	Kongo Evangelical Training Institution _____							3	110	30	4		190
207	Vanga (inc. Moanza) _____				2	242	90	260	9953	6288	262	(96)	16570
208	Missionaries at Home _____												
209	Totals for Congo _____				4	437	144	674	16890	11259	681	(275)	28830

# THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MISSION—Table 3

210	Iloilo _____	7	307	118	11	306	138	27	601	125	47	(39)	1610
211	Central Philippine College (z) _____												
212	Bacolod _____	7	227	219	9	279	127	8	352	261	24	(11)	1460
213	Capiz _____				1	4	22	2	66	60	4		160
214	Missionaries at Home _____												
215	Totals for Philippine Islands _____	14	534	337	21	589	287	37	1019	446	75	(50)	3240

# THE JAPAN MISSION—Table 4

Statistics		Native Contributions					Medical Summary							
Contributed with Church During Year	Fees Paid by Pupils	Government Grants to Schools	For Church Expenses Support of Pastors and Other Workers	For Education (Not Including Fees of Pupils)	For Missions and Other Benevolences	Total Native Contributions	Number of Hospitals	Number of Dispensaries	Number of In-Patients	Number of Out-Patients	Total Number of Treatments	Total Expenses Including Assistants	Receipts in Fees	Number of Lines
47	\$7500		\$2223	\$125	\$145	\$2493								185
12	11056		93		22	115								186
21	5203		3530	94	290	3914								187
	45		44			44								188
	1228		2830	116	27	2973								189
59	5608		2471		125	2596								190
	857		1156	80	184	1420								191
			1028	39	98	1165								192
	1549		1788	182	245	2215								193
			975			975								194
54	3755		726	2	292	1020								195
			270			270								196
														197
193	\$36801		\$17134	\$638	\$1428	\$19200								198

# THE CONGO MISSION—Table 4

236			\$384	\$383		\$767	1	2	245	7875		\$713	\$865	199
2			34	20		54		1			4680	18		200
														201
8			25	24		49		1			7120	155	34	202
			898			898		1	700		6500	555	674	203
60			301	11		312		2	150	1200	41161	332	118	204
														205
			(18)			(18)		1	200	1600		643	417	206
57			73	375		448	1	1	565	3200	23000	393	336	207
														208
363			\$1715	\$813		\$2528	2	9	1860	13875	82461	\$2809	\$2444	209

# THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MISSION—Table 4

183			3750			3750	1	4	1321	4023	23769	27762	28126	210
														211
	16100		625	150	495	1270		1	300		300	120		212
6	220		197	175	40	412	1		453	535	6977	4144	4422	213
														214
189	16320		4572	325	535	5432	2	5	2074	4558	31046	32026	32548	215

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—Table 1

Number of Lines	WORK AND STATIONS	Missionaries						Native						
		Men, Ordained	Men, Unordained	Wives	Single Women	Physicians Men and Women	Total Missionaries	Preachers		Teachers		Medical Assistants		
								Ordained	Unordained	Men	Women	Bible Women and Zenana Workers	Men	Women
216	Totals for Burma	52	25	70	66	(6)	213	314	751	988	764	59	5	11
217	Totals for Assam	21	5	25	22	(5)	73	17	243	292	27	5	7	1
218	Totals for South India	38	6	42	34	(7)	120	43	372	918	515	165	6	28
219	Totals for Bengal-Orissa	8	4	12	7	(2)	31	11	42	142	53	40	2	---
220	Totals for China	42	31	71	81	(23)	225	19	127	542	215	52	113	45
221	Totals for Japan	15	4	19	29	---	67	25	24	69	102	19	1	---
222	Totals for Congo	14	6	18	7	(5)	45	5	112	612	16	4	16	2
223	Totals for Philippine Islands	6	3	9	13	(2)	31	17	14	64	50	7	---	1
224	Totals, Non Christian Lands, 1924	196	84	266	259	(50)	805	451	1685	3627	1742	351	150	88
225	Do. for 1923	206	81	273	267	(49)	827	439	1487	3263	1690	365	161	94
226	Do. for 1922	213	81	276	275	(54)	845	431	1554	3218	1684	342	125	97
227	Do. for 1921	217	79	273	267	(51)	836	434	1638	2975	1499	354	125	75
228	Do. for 1920	224	67	274	259	(55)	824	426	1563	2874	1640	364	117	76
229	Do. for 1919	220	53	256	226	(55)	755	440	1670	2661	1373	365	127	79
230	Europe	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1187	---	---	---	---	---
231	Totals, Europe and Non-Christian Lands, 1924	196	84	266	259	(50)	805	451	2872	3627	1742	351	150	88
232	Do. for 1923	206	81	273	267	(49)	827	439	3424	3263	1690	365	161	94
233	Do. for 1922	213	81	276	275	(54)	845	431	3833	3218	1684	342	125	97
234	Do. for 1921	217	79	273	267	(51)	836	434	4434	2975	1499	354	125	75
235	Do. for 1920	224	67	274	259	(55)	824	426	2220	2874	1640	364	117	76
236	Do. for 1919	220	53	256	226	(55)	755	440	4360	2661	1373	365	127	79

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—Table 3

Number of Lines	WORK AND STATIONS	Educational											
		High Schools	Pupils in High Schools		Secondary Schools (other than High Schools)	Pupils in Secondary Schools		Primary Schools	Pupils in Primary Schools		Total Number of Schools of all Grades	Schools Entirely Self-supporting	
			Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls			
216	Totals for Burma	17	2383	1125	74	5283	3253	832	16135	12456	929	(745)	
217	Totals for Assam	2	140	1	6	354	233	228	4211	1909	239	(30)	
218	Totals for South India	4	755	142	15	1098	824	1244	19015	10568	1273	(342)	
219	Totals for Bengal-Orissa	1	142	---	6	204	145	122	2865	852	129	---	
220	Totals for China	28	2872	468	34	1692	597	215	6972	2841	284	(30)	
221	Totals for Japan	4	450	825	10	349	173	18	573	589	35	(4)	
222	Totals for Congo	---	---	---	4	437	144	674	16890	11259	681	(275)	
223	Totals for Philippine Islands	14	534	337	21	589	287	37	1019	446	75	(50)	
224	Totals, Non-Christian Lands, 1924	70	7276	2898	170	10006	5656	3370	67680	40920	3645	(1476)	
225	Do. for 1923	49	6394	2557	144	9589	4878	3229	62543	38753	3460	(1445)	
226	Do. for 1922	44	5282	1998	160	10324	5337	2930	57308	33979	3169	(1357)	
227	Do. for 1921	41	4816	2036	143	8399	4592	2681	52830	29037	2898	(1025)	
228	Do. for 1920	42	4777	1731	142	8653	4241	2629	48052	27540	2845	(947)	
229	Do. for 1919	38	3373	985	119	8085	3212	2544	46153	26599	2737	(620)	
230	Europe	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
231	Totals, Europe and Non-Christian Lands, 1924	70	7276	2898	170	10006	5656	3370	67680	40920	3652	(1476)	
232	Do. for 1923	49	6394	2557	144	9589	4878	3229	62543	38753	3467	(1445)	
233	Do. for 1922	44	5282	1998	160	10324	5337	2930	57308	33979	3177	(1357)	
234	Do. for 1921	41	4816	2036	143	8399	4592	2681	52830	29037	2905	(1025)	
235	Do. for 1920	42	4777	1731	142	8653	4241	2629	48052	27540	2845	(947)	
236	Do. for 1919	38	3373	985	119	8085	3212	2544	46153	26599	2743	(620)	

# SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—Table 2

Workers			Church Statistics										Educational Statistics						
Other Native Workers		Total Native Workers	Total Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-supporting	Church Buildings and Chapels	Total Places for Regular Meetings	Church Members			Added by Baptism During Year	Sunday Schools	Total Enrolled Sunday School Membership	Theological Seminaries and Training Schools	Pupils in Theological Seminaries and Schools		Pupils in Colleges		Number of Lines	
Men	Women						Male	Female	(Total)					Men	Women	Colleges	Men		Women
12	2	2906	1214	(922)	1023	1839			90659	6540	806	34083	5	91	82	1	207	55	216
14	1	607	324	(185)	462	585			28762	2574	345	16600	3	58	15				217
103	32	2182	218	(62)	669	1150			81835	5725	951	24825	10	195	231				218
5	2	297	23	(4)	20	35			1678	83	29	1638							219
10	18	1141	191	(40)	260	276			10769	924	225	17381	5	26	156	2	354	36	220
5	5	250	35	(9)	87	79			4389	436	125	8754	3	9	46		7	37	221
8	6	781	37	(20)	400	688			14969	1810	236	21064	3	75	29				222
2	2	157	112	(49)	88	144			8235	1694	148	8066	2	2	12	1	17	2	223
159	68	8321	2154	(1291)	2959	4296			241296	19786	2865	132411	31	456	571	4	585	130	224
141	95	7735	2003	(1204)	2830	3933			227317	16852	2405	119543	34	443	592	4	569	178	225
171	72	7694	1936	(1188)	2795	3603			216580	18415	2440	113435	32	582	487	3	338	134	226
200	70	7370	1889	(1114)	2513	3526			203586	12174	2371	98613	29	663	583	4	263	41	227
226	74	7360	1853	(925)	2452	3338			201655	10483	2345	92858	28	636	559	4	322	26	228
192	72	6979	1834	(1027)	2437	3429			194373	10145	2396	101717	32	553	466	4	326	229	229
-----	-----	1187	1259	-----	-----	3024	-----	-----	160095	10401	2539	121121	7	163	-----	-----	-----	-----	230
159	68	9508	3413	(1291)	2959	7320	-----	-----	401391	30187	5404	253532	38	619	571	4	585	130	231
141	95	9672	3279	(1204)	2830	6970	-----	-----	387702	26501	5059	240842	41	665	592	4	569	178	232
171	72	9973	3160	(1486)	2795	5881	-----	-----	368093	28501	4744	237390	40	789	487	3	338	134	233
200	70	10166	3074	(2001)	2513	5679	-----	-----	350632	18363	4704	220473	36	858	583	4	263	41	234
226	74	8017	2785	(925)	2452	3594	-----	-----	290714	14224	3763	173022	28	636	559	4	322	26	235
192	72	9669	3059	(1234)	2437	5203	-----	-----	341688	14773	4899	239755	38	639	466	4	326	236	236

# SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—Table 4

Statistics				Native Contributions				Medical Summary							
Total Number Under Instruction in this Field	Pupils United with Church During Year	Fees Paid by Pupils	Government Grants to Schools	For Church Expenses Support of Pastors and Other Workers	For Education (Not Including Fees of Pupils)	For Missions and Other Benevolences	Total Native Contributions	Number of Hospitals	Number of Dispensaries	Number of In-Patients	Number of Out-Patients	Total Number of Treatments	Total Expenses Including Assistants	Receipts in Fees	Number of Lines
41070	690	\$142261	\$177618	\$65159	41250	\$51981	\$158390	4	12	880	13866	33871	\$1247	\$5577	216
6921	503	423	3217	4953	3058	2478	10489	3	4	356	17047	23736	4524	8795	217
32828	516	11595	39359	8064	5003	1533	14590	7	9	3017	30740	84571	15225	3096	218
4208		1389	7393	6374	99	475	6948		2			5218	452	308	219
16014	524	181953	3	18156	1709	8913	28778	11	14	8167	122378	226969	66514	49645	220
3058	193	36801		17134	638	1428	19200								221
28834	363			1715	813		2523	3	9	1860	13875	82461	2809	2444	222
3245	189	16320		4572	325	535	5432	2	5	2074	4558	31046	32026	32548	223
136178	2978	390742	227590	126117	52895	67343	246355	29	55	16354	202464	487872	122797	102413	224
126496	1843	354456	206832	128024	100908	80699	309631	29	53	17131	201794	534603	127399	84237	225
115969	1639	266006	243158	135594	130219	47579	313392	31	54	16645	208323	533714	139008	83629	226
103260	2763	249950	146889	119239	33699	62353	215291	28	55	16921	190009	422134	120113	85159	227
96537	1685	238135	146212	104352	67877	45226	217455	32	66	15505	197171	419460	94030	73509	228
89752	1685	203676	105489	97030	50109	34868	182007	24	62	9658	137199	364959	104198	56080	229
163															230
136341	2978	390742	227590	126117	52895	67343	246355	29	55	16354	202464	487872	122797	102413	231
126718	1843	354456	206832	128024	100908	80699	309631	29	53	17131	201794	534603	127399	84237	232
116176	1639	266006	243158	1094584	130219	55755	1280558	31	54	16645	208323	533714	139008	83629	233
103455	2763	249950	146889	1048239	33699	180633	1262571	28	55	16921	190009	422134	120113	85159	234
96537	1685	238135	146212	1091339	67877	45226	204442	32	66	15505	197171	419460	94030	73509	235
89833	1685	203676	105489	1245538	50109	70197	1365844	24	62	9658	137199	364959	104198	56080	236



## THE EUROPEAN MISSIONS

COUNTRIES	Ordained and Unordained Preachers	Total Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-supporting	Total Places for Regular Meetings (including Churches)	Church Members	Baptisms During Year	Sunday Schools	Sunday School Membership	Theological Seminaries	Students in Theological Seminaries	Contributions for Self-support	Contributions for Benevolences	Total Contributions
France -----	21	20		47	1123	55	30	656	1	4			
Germany -----	231	244		962	57924	4200	657	31770	1	43			
Russia -----													
Norway -----	33	46		55	4938	226	50	4543	1	20			
Sweden -----	449	684		812	60216	2338	1340	64081	1	50			
Denmark -----	31	32		170	5667	364	94	5900					
Poland -----	222	75		579	11315	1568	95	3498					
Czechoslovakia -----	25	24		158	3200	400	98	2073	1	14			
Estonia -----	38	38		88	5385	400	50	2770	1	17			
Latvia -----	130	87		117	9233	296	117	5272	1	15			
Lithuania -----	7	9		36	1094	54	8	558					
Totals -----	1187	1259		3024	160095	10401	2539	121121	7	163			

## STATISTICAL TABLES

## The Burma Mission

NOTE.—Totals include statistics of last year in the case of the Burman Theological Seminary; Work for Burmans—Rangoon, Moulmein, Mandalay, Pyapon; Work for Karens—Tavoy; Work for Shans—Bhamo, Kengtung, Taunggyi; Work for Chins—Sandoway; Work for Telugu and Tamils; Work for English-speaking Peoples—Rangoon, for which statistical reports for 1924 have not been received.

## The Assam Mission

NOTE.—Totals include statistics of last year in the case of Work for Assamese—Nowgong, Jorhat Christian Schools; Work for Garos—Gauhati; Work for Kacharis—Goalpara; Work for Nagas—Impur; Work for Mikirs—Tika; Work for Abors and Miris—Sadiya, for which statistical reports for 1924 have not been received.

## The South India Mission

NOTE.—Totals include statistics of last year in the case of Atmakur, for which statistical report for 1924 has not been received.

## The Bengal-Orissa Mission

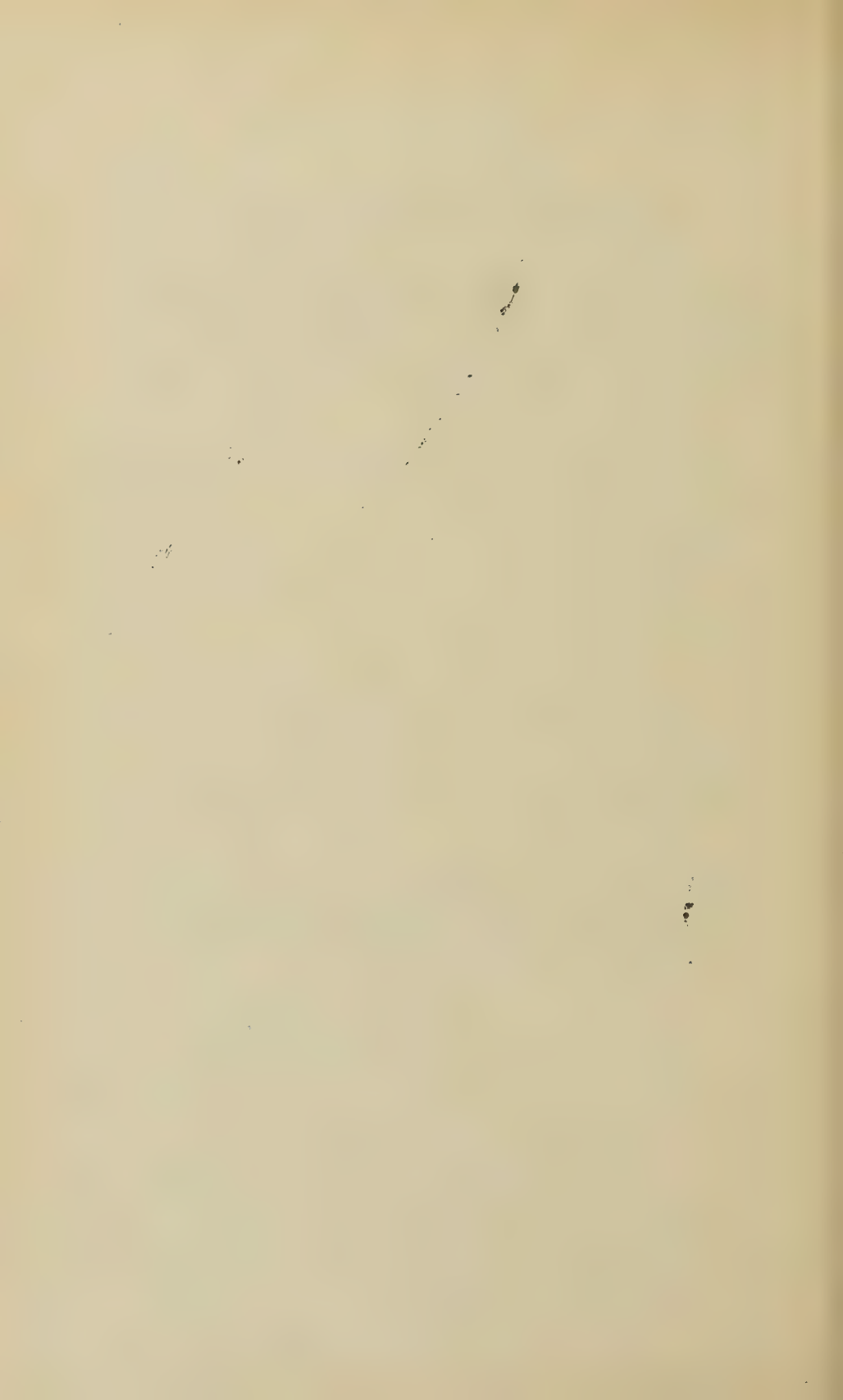
NOTE.—Totals include statistics of last year for which statistical reports for 1924 have not been received.



## REFERENCE SIGNS AND NOTES

GENERAL NOTE.—Figures in parentheses are not included in the totals of the sections (e. g., entries under the heading "Physicians, Men and Women" are not included in total missionaries in Burma, 213) as they are counted under other heads. Missionaries engaged in both general and school work are reported in parentheses in cases where a separate entry is made for the school. Statistics of "Missionaries" are for the year ending April 30, 1925, to correspond with the list given under "Fields and Stations"; other statistics are for the year ending December 31, 1924.

- \* Statistics for 1923—not including baptisms.
- † Statistics for 1922—not including baptisms.
- ‡ Statistics for 1921—not including baptisms.
- \*\* Statistics for 1918—not including baptisms.
- § Statistics for 1913—not including baptisms.
- (a) Small numbers of Burmese are included in the statistics for some Karens and other churches.
- (b) Include statistics for Telugu and Chinese work.
- (c) Include statistics for Chin work.
- (d) Statistics are included under Moulmein.
- (e) Estimated.
- (f) Statistics, except those for the Woman's Bible School, are included under Maubin.
- (g) Include statistics for Nyaunglebin.
- (h) Across the border in Yunnan Province, China.
- (i) Contributions for Central District.
- (j) Include Nurses' Training School.
- (k) Statistics for Chinese work included under English work, Rangoon.
- (l) Statistics are included under Work for Kacharis, Goalpara.
- (m) Include statistics for Assamese and Other Peoples.
- (n) Include evening schools.
- (o) Statistics included under Work for Abors and Miris.
- (p) Include training schools for kindergartens, Bible women, nurses.
- (q) Include kindergartens.
- (r) Include expenses of nurses.
- (s) Transferred to Telugu Baptist Convention.
- (t) Statistics are included under Balasore.
- (u) Include Union work.
- (v) Statistics for ten months.
- (w) In process of transfer to another Board.
- (x) Matadi is a port city and for years has had no station missionary. The man in charge has acted as Treasurer of Mission.
- (y) Many stations have not been able to report an accurate division of church members into male and female. In such cases the total only is given.
- (z) Statistics included under Iloilo.



MINUTES OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND  
ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING



# MINUTES OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, June 30-July 4, 1925

The American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, in pursuance to a call issued by the Recording Secretary and published in the denominational press, convened in Seattle, Washington, for its one-hundred-and-eleventh annual meeting, the sessions being held in connection with the meetings of the Northern Baptist Convention.

The Society met in the Auditorium of the Masonic Temple on Tuesday, June 30, at 4 p. m., and was called to order by Vice-president Joshua Gravett.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Charles A. Fulton, of Colorado.

On motion of Secretary William B. Lippard, it was

*Voted:* That the minutes of the one-hundred-and-tenth annual meeting of the Society, held May 30, 31, June 1, 1924, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as printed in the Annual Report of the Society for 1924, be approved.

The Annual Report of the Society was presented by Secretary William B. Lippard, in harmony with the provision of the By-laws, and copies having been distributed to the delegates in attendance, the report was accepted.

Rev. Frederick L. Anderson, Chairman of the Board of Managers, delivered an address on "Annual Review of the Work of the Society for the Year 1924-1925."

The Society adjourned at 4.30 p. m., to reconvene at 8.20 p. m., Friday, July 3.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 3

The Society reconvened at 8.20 p. m., in joint session with the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

The meeting was called to order by President C. E. Milliken of the Northern Baptist Convention.



Prayer was offered by Rev. S. J. Skevington of California.

Foreign Secretary James H. Franklin read a cablegram from the missionaries in China, calling attention to the grave situation confronted by them in view of the anti-foreign sentiment so prevalent throughout various sections of the Far East.

The following missionaries, at home on furlough and in attendance at the Convention, were introduced to the Society :

*Burma:* Rev. H. P. Cochrane; Rev. W. H. Duff; Rev. L. W. Hattersley; Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Weeks; Rev. W. E. Wiatt.

*Assam:* Rev. A. J. Tuttle.

*South India:* Rev. S. W. Stenger; Rev. J. W. Stenger; Rev. and Mrs. C. R. Marsh; L. C. Smith.

*Bengal-Orissa:* Rev. H. R. Murphy, M. D.

*South China:* Rev. and Mrs. G. E. Whitman.

*East China:* Rev. G. A. Huntley, M. D.; Harold Thomas, M. D.; Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Kennard.

*West China:* Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Lovegren; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Openshaw.

*Japan:* Rev. and Mrs. William Axling; Rev. C. B. Tenny; Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Foote; Rev. and Mrs. D. C. Holtom.

*Belgian Congo:* Rev. and Mrs. A. V. Wakeman.

*Philippine Islands:* H. F. Stuart.

Secretary P. H. J. Lerrigo introduced the newly appointed missionaries, who addressed the Society briefly regarding their call to missionary service :

Dr. O. G. Tillman.

Rev. and Mrs. Chester Strait.

Dr. Max D. Miles.

Rev. and Mrs. P. J. McLean, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel S. Whitman.

Mr. Dwight O. Smith.

He also read the names of those who were unable to be present at the Convention :

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Gilson.

Miss Margaret Bailey (fiancée of M. D. Miles).

Miss Flora E. Northup.

Miss Ruth L. Harris.

Mrs. O. G. Tillman.

Miss Mabelle Rae McVeigh introduced the following newly appointed missionaries of the Woman's Society, several of whom addressed the Society briefly regarding their call to missionary service:

Miss Mary Laughlin.  
Dr. Grace Seagrave.  
Dr. Mary English.

A prayer of dedication was offered by Rev. Thomas J. Villers of Oregon.

The Society adjourned at 10.15 p. m., to reconvene July 4 at 11.00 a. m.

#### SATURDAY MORNING, July 4

The Society reconvened Saturday, July 4, at 11.00 a. m.

The meeting was called to order by Vice-president Joshua Gravett.

The Chairman of the Nominating Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention, which was also the Nominating Committee of the Society, presented the following nominations:

#### AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY

##### OFFICERS

*President*, Carl E. Milliken, Maine.  
*First Vice-president*, Rev. Charles A. Brooks, Illinois.  
*Second Vice-president*, T. J. Davis, Montana.  
*Recording Secretary*, William B. Lipphard, New York.  
*Treasurer*, George B. Huntington, New York.

##### BOARD OF MANAGERS

*Term Expiring 1928*

Rev. James A. Francis, California.  
W. A. Jameson, New York.  
Fred T. Field, Massachusetts.  
Prof. Henry B. Robins, New York.  
T. Raymond St. John, New York.  
William T. Sheppard, Massachusetts.  
Rev. Frederick E. Taylor, Indiana.  
Rev. M. Joseph Twomey, New Jersey.  
H. M. Fillebrown, Rhode Island.

*Term expiring 1927 to fill vacancy*

Rev. D. B. MacQueen, New York.

On motion of Secretary William B. Lippard, it was

*Voted:* That the tellers appointed by the Northern Baptist Convention be appointed also as tellers of the Society.

The tellers distributed the ballots.

On motion of Rev. G. W. Cassidy, it was

*Voted:* That the Secretary be authorized to cast a ballot for the persons nominated on behalf of the Society.

The Secretary cast the ballot.

Upon announcement that the Secretary had cast the ballot, the Chairman declared that the persons nominated had been duly elected to their respective positions as officers of the Society and as members of the Board of Managers.

Henry Bond, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Managers, presented the following action, which on motion was adopted:

WHEREAS, The American Baptist Foreign Mission Society has maintained the policy by which the fiscal year on the foreign field begins six months later than the beginning of the home fiscal year and ends six months later than the close of the home fiscal year and uniformly presents to the Finance Committee for approval each year a budget of estimated income during a year beginning May 1st and ending April 30th applicable to a budget of estimated expenditures in America from May 1st to April 30th and estimated expenditures on the foreign field from November 1st to October 31; and

WHEREAS, Under this policy the Society has enjoyed certain substantial advantages in the administration of its work, notably (a) that it is possible to prepare and authorize the budget of expenditures on the foreign field in the light of the known outcome of the fiscal year at home, and (b) that the Society under ordinary circumstances is supplied with a working capital during the early months of the home fiscal year when receipts are relatively small; and

WHEREAS, The Society has reported each year its appropriations and expenditures and, since it began to issue a formal balance-sheet in 1911, has set forth in its balance-sheet, which has been certified as correct by several different firms of certified public accountants employed to audit the books and accounts of the Society, its financial condition each year on the basis of the policy just described; and

WHEREAS, The Society before the beginning of the New World Movement actually had in cash the amount required to meet the expenditures on the foreign field for the six months following the close of the fiscal year on April 30th; and

WHEREAS, The Finance Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention and the Advisory Committee appointed by the Finance Committee have asked, in the interest of uniformity and a consolidated balance-sheet for the denomination, that the item representing the unexpended foreign field appropriations for the six months following April 30th be eliminated from the balance-sheet; and

WHEREAS, The Finance Committee has stated that irrespective of what may have been the understanding in former years the Committee now in approving a budget for the Foreign Mission Society understands that both the income and the expenditures of the budget as approved are for a fiscal year beginning May 1st and ending April 30th; and

WHEREAS, The adoption of the form of balance-sheet advised by the Finance Committee and the acceptance of the Committee's interpretation of the budget will completely nullify, in the judgment of the Board, the present fiscal year policy of the Society; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Managers, while desiring to bring its methods of finance and accounting so far as possible into full harmony with those of other organizations in the cooperative program of the denomination, does not feel that it can take the responsibility without instructions from the Society for which it acts of changing this important and salutary financial policy, which has been maintained with the approval of the Society for more than seventy years.

Now therefore be it *Resolved*, That the Society, on recommendation of the Board of Managers, in order that the fiscal policies and balance-sheet of the Society may be made to conform fully to the standard suggested by the Finance Committee as applicable to all of the denominational organizations, hereby authorizes the Board to abandon the existing fiscal year policy and to prepare the budget for 1926-27 on the basis of a fiscal year both on the foreign field and at home beginning May 1st and ending April 30th.

The Society adjourned at 11.30 a. m., to reconvene at 1.30 p. m.

The Society reconvened at 1.30 p. m.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Jacob Heinrichs, of Illinois.

Foreign Secretary James H. Franklin introduced the following missionaries, each of whom addressed the Society concerning the work on his field: Rev. G. E. Whitman, of South China; H. J. Openshaw, of West China; H. F. Stuart, of the Philippine Islands; Rev. A. V. Wakeman, of the Belgian Congo.

Foreign Secretary Joseph C. Robbins introduced the following missionaries, each of whom addressed the Society regarding the

work on his field: Rev. H. R. Murphy, of Bengal-Orissa; Rev. A. J. Tuttle, of Assam; Rev. C. R. Marsh, of South India; Rev. W. E. Wiatt, of Burma.

On motion of Rev. Charles A. Fulton, of Colorado, it was

*Voted:* That the Society herewith expresses its appreciation of the courtesy of the Committee on Order of Business in providing for this special session to hear the missionaries.

That it is our judgment that the large and attentive audience here assembled evidences the desire of our constituency to have such missionary sessions regularly provided on the program of the Convention.

That we request the Executive Committee to instruct the Program Committee for the next Convention to make ample provision for such session on the program of the Convention to be held in Washington in 1926.

After the benediction by Missionary H. J. Openshaw, of West China, the Society adjourned at 3.15 p. m.

WILLIAM B. LIPPHARD,

*Recording Secretary.*

WEDNESDAY, July 1

At the session of the Northern Baptist Convention, held Wednesday, July 1, 1925, at Seattle, Washington, at 9.30 a. m., the report of the Commission on Investigation of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society was formally presented by the Chairman of the Commission, Rev. A. W. Beaven, of Rochester, N. Y. (See pages 65-74, 292, 294 of the report of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society for 1924; also pages 53-59 of the report for 1925.)

For purposes of record the full report of the Commission is incorporated herewith.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY

*To the Northern Baptist Convention:*

This Commission was appointed by President Shank, and its task was stated in the following resolution:

"That a Commission to be composed of seven persons, to be named by the President of the Northern Baptist Convention, be and hereby is appointed with power and authority to investigate and report at the next



meeting of the Northern Baptist Convention on the conduct, policies, and practices of the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, and of its Secretaries in the selection of missionaries on the foreign field, and,

"To ascertain and report the policy, if any, which said Board of Managers has adopted with respect to the appointment and retention of persons as missionaries who do not accept or have repudiated or abandoned the evangelical faith as held historically by Baptists.

"And to this end the said Commission shall have authority to examine witnesses and to confer with missionaries and other persons respecting the teaching of our missionaries, the expense of said Commission not to exceed \$25,000, to be borne by the Northern Baptist Convention.

"In connection with this report said Commission may make recommendations as to the future policy of said Society with respect to all matters herein mentioned.

"The Commission is instructed to publish its report in full in all available Baptist periodicals published within the bounds of the Northern Baptist Convention or by such other means as to said Commission may seem proper, at least thirty days before the next annual meeting of the Northern Baptist Convention.

"In view of the appointment of this Commission pending its report, the Convention urges our constituents everywhere not to withhold or divert their missionary funds to other agencies, but to send them to the Foreign Mission Society, especially in view of the fact that the new program provides for a possible designation of such funds in a way to insure that they will be used according to the desires of the designators."

While we recognized the right of the Convention to make such an inquiry, the task was hard, delicate, and unprecedented, and every member of the Commission would have preferred not to be asked to do it. But, being appointed and instructed to do it, they have tried to serve to the best of their ability. Laying aside predispositions, the Commission undertook the work with no point to prove, and no group to defend.

It has taken much time. Members of the Commission have each given five weeks of time, and some more, and each at great sacrifice. We decided not to make a trip to the foreign field. This was based upon our conviction that the mass of data that was available here at home both by correspondence and by testimony of missionaries, was all, and more, than we could assimilate in the time at our disposal, and based also upon the hope that we could do the task satisfactorily by this method, and thus save the expense of a foreign trip during this year when the money was so much needed on the field itself. We are glad to report that the expense of our work to the denomination despite the widely scattered personnel of the Commission and our necessarily high cost of travel, and despite the large amount required for testimony and its transcription, and the traveling expenses of witnesses, will not exceed twenty-five per cent. of the amount authorized for the use of the Commission.

The Commission has collected and studied a great mass of material. We made the following announcement through the denominational press:

*"Resolved, That the Commission on the Affairs of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society invite and receive all information, charges, and supporting evidence submitted to it in writing and shall, at its option, hear any qualified person who may request such hearing or whom it may wish to hear."*

We have received many complaints, and have studied criticisms which have been made publicly and privately. We asked that such material be submitted to us together with names of witnesses supporting these contentions, through whom we might verify the statements. We have had extended correspondence and have tried to collect testimony bearing on both sides of controverted points. We have read masses of correspondence from the files. We have taken testimony from missionaries from every great mission field, and have heard and interrogated all the Secretaries, and representatives of the Board and its critics. More than four volumes of such testimony have been collected.

Our Commission has been of one mind in reference to the method and conduct of our investigation, and has worked together in delightfully fraternal spirit, and thus a very difficult task has been made much easier for the members of the Commission.

We have listened to and investigated many complaints and criticisms. We have found some of these exaggerated, some not substantiated by evidence, and some worthy of most careful thought and consideration. We have tried to weigh them all judicially, without personal bias and in the light of loyalty to Christ, to the missionaries, to the missionary task, and to our constituency. In the attempt to get at the facts we have been shown every courtesy by the Board, its Secretaries, missionaries, employees, and others.

We may state, as a general conclusion, that the denomination has reason to thank God for the great mass of the leadership in its missionary endeavor, and large reason for the confidence it has always reposed in that branch of our work. About the vast majority of our missionaries there is no question. We have been led to renewed conviction as to their evangelical faith and efficiency in service. We have been in a unique position from which to see our entire field, and our hearts have been thrilled by the evidences of the working of God's Spirit through our missionaries.

On the other hand, we have found certain conditions which we believe the denomination must face, and which should be changed. To these we call attention in the report. These conditions do not constitute a large element when contrasted with the whole extent of our foreign missionary work, but we wish the denomination to give them proper emphasis. To give them so little consideration as to ignore them and refuse to face their meanings, is to court grave danger. To give them so much emphasis that we cast doubt and suspicion over all the work would be equally tragic.

We must not ignore criticism that comes from honestly troubled hearts, yet we must not magnify it until it furnishes an excuse for our naturally selfish human nature to withhold sacrificial support from our great missionary enterprise.

#### THE SELECTION OF MISSIONARIES

Our Commission was instructed to make inquiry into several matters. First, as to the "conduct, policies, and practices of the Board of Managers and our Secretaries in the selection of missionaries for our foreign field." Criticism has been made charging that the Secretaries and the Board favored candidates of a certain type of thought, and sent out appointees who were not in accord with the "evangelical faith as held historically by Baptists."

We carefully investigated their methods in the selection of missionaries. The Board, by the published statement of its Candidate Secretary, holds high ideals for itself, as will appear from the following quotation:

"No factor in the success of the great work is of such paramount importance as the wise choice of the men who are to carry it on. The Board of Managers feel, therefore, under the deepest obligation to use their utmost wisdom and discretion in dealing with the young people who present themselves for foreign service. It is manifestly their duty to assure themselves of the soundness of their character, of the genuineness of their Christian message, of their personal fitness and the adequacy of their preparation for the particular task to which they go."

The Board, through its officers and its Secretaries, testifies that it has tried carefully to live up to these ideals. The procedure is essentially as follows (we quote further):

"The Candidate Department in the first place secures from the applicant a statement concerning his past history, his family, his church relationships, his education, his Christian experience, his motives in desiring foreign service, his past occupation, and a mass of other data. In recognition of the prime importance to the work of right view-points as to Christian truth, the teachings of the Scriptures, and the fundamentals of the faith, he is required to write a special letter to the Board embodying his opinions upon these points. With the statement indicated the applicant furnishes the names of five or more persons among those who know him best, to whom inquiries are addressed as to his fitness for the work. These inquiries are of a very specific nature and ask for a straightforward statement as to his personal qualities, his temperament, his ability to work with others, his soundness in the Christian faith, his preparation, and his past record of service."

Next, the Candidate Secretary and usually two or more members of the Staff make his personal acquaintance. All papers, when collected, are reviewed by the Officers' Council, and the candidate, if approved, is then invited to meet the Candidate Committee of the Board. His statements on belief and other matters have meantime been duplicated and placed in the hands of the members of the Candidate Committee before the meeting,

for their study, but such copies are not usually supplied to all members of the Board. In addition to the written statement he is asked for an oral statement and is questioned by the Committee. This is in the nature of an informal conference. No notes are kept of these questions and answers. At its conclusion the candidate retires. The vote is then taken, and if approved, he is presented to the Board. Here he again makes an oral statement and is subject to questions. If this examination is satisfactory the Board appoints. Serious objection could not reasonably be taken to the method outlined by the Board if followed with sufficient care. It does seem, generally, to have been their order of procedure.

We do not find evidence which sustains the criticisms that the Secretaries and the Board have knowingly appointed those of a liberal type of thought because they were liberals, or refused others because they were conservative. They state that several applicants have been rejected because they were too liberal, and none, so far as we have found, have been rejected merely because they were too conservative.

#### GROUND FOR CRITICISM

However, while we have not found this criticism sustained, we do feel there is ground for criticism that in some cases there has been evidenced a tendency to underestimate the value in a missionary of thoroughly sound, evangelical Christian views. We feel that there are two places in this field where our work can be strengthened with profit to all.

First, in weighing the qualifications which candidates have for missionary work, more emphasis should be put on the necessity in the missionary of a strong, evangelical Christian faith which he can put forth as his message in warm, enthusiastic affirmations.

Second, more care could be exercised by the Secretaries and Board to be sure that they really know what the candidate's views are, and that these views accord with the general conception of the gospel as proclaimed by Baptists, so that such a missionary will truly represent us and not become a cause of misunderstanding and suspicion.

Our first suggestion grows out of our feeling that in certain appointments an enthusiasm created by gracious personality and certain other valuable qualifications tended to preclude a sufficient inquiry into the real content of the message to be delivered. We know that soundness of doctrinal views alone is no adequate qualification for a missionary, but we know, equally well, that in selecting a person to represent us as evangelical Christians and Baptists, where such an one is to be largely responsible for laying the foundations for the Christian faith in a non-Christian land, his ability truly to reflect us in the substance of his gospel message is a matter of profound moment.

We have had to face the problems the Board faces. It is difficult in any case to understand each other in exact definitions of faith. As Baptists, we have never put the emphasis there. It is even more difficult for a youth, early in life, before wide experience has come, to state himself accurately, and we all would have a natural hesitation in quenching the



spirit of service in youth, by a seemingly too great emphasis on doctrinal conformity.

But we are convinced that the Board and its Secretaries can, with profit, recognize more fully that in the selection of appointees to represent us all, if such appointees are to command the enthusiastic and loyal support of the denomination they must reflect, not some small segment of belief, or some extreme on either side, but must be exponents of a gospel message that fairly reflects the doctrinal position and spirit of the great mass of the denomination. If we needed to make our point about the content of the message more clear we would point out what we all probably admit, that there are many of whose personal qualifications, or even of whose Christian message we had no doubt, who would make good Methodist or Episcopal missionaries, but we would not necessarily feel, therefore, that they should be appointed as Baptist missionaries. If differing views on denominational matters would ordinarily deter us from appointing a Lutheran or an Episcopalian as a Baptist missionary, who, if appointed, might be a cause of division, we can see how wide divergence from, or repudiation of, the essentials of the evangelical gospel message would be an even greater cause of division.

Baptists have emphasized the right of the individual to interpret the Scriptures by the guidance of the Spirit, and they have freely acknowledged that a large degree of liberty is consonant with such a principle, but that is not saying that when as a result of such a principle an individual Baptist is led to conclusions far different, on central convictions, from the vast majority of the denomination, he should then be chosen to represent the denomination as a whole, on our mission field. We believe this is true as a principle, at all times, but it is made even more apparent just now in the conditions that have arisen out of controversy.

We are led to make these recommendations, also, because while we agree that the method outlined by our Board in selecting its candidates is admirable, yet we feel that it has not worked completely enough to insure in all cases the Board's actually knowing what a candidate's opinions really are, and, therefore, whether they are generally in harmony with the ideals that the Board, itself, and the denomination considers necessary.

This feeling grows out of the fact that in a few cases appointees have gone to the field whose statements in writing and on file were satisfactory as far as they went, and on them they were accepted, but they soon made it evident in their work that they held views that we cannot construe to be in general harmony with the statement put forward by the Board itself. We do not accuse the appointees of being unwilling to state their views, indeed, they have done so with great frankness and sincerity when later asked for them in detail, but we feel that by the exercise of greater care the full views might have been ascertained at the beginning and thus embarrassment saved the appointees, the Board, and the denomination.

A statement of belief is asked of each candidate for appointment and



if anything appears there that raises a question, the Committee, we are told, goes into the matter in an oral examination. No record of these questions and answers is kept, and, therefore, we cannot decide how thorough they are, but in the light of later statements of doctrinal belief, admitted by Board members and Secretaries to be unsatisfactory, we believe our suggestion that the procedure could be strengthened at this point, is warranted. If one who is proposing to be a missionary does not hold views that would enable him to represent acceptably the denomination on the foreign field, the time to let him know it is before appointment, not afterward, with consequent pain to him and embarrassment to all. We recommend, therefore:

First, that the written statement of belief presented by the candidate be furnished to each member of the Board prior to the meeting when the final examination is to take place.

Second, that some notation be kept by the Board of the points raised in the oral examination, particularly where the answers made by the candidate clear up any questions raised by the written statement.

Third, that the records of the candidate's statements be sufficiently complete to indicate what his views are on the great doctrines of the Scripture.

#### RETENTION AS MISSIONARIES

In the second place we were asked to "ascertain and report the policy, if any, that the Board of Managers had adopted in regard to the appointment and retention of persons as missionaries, who do not accept, or have repudiated or abandoned, the evangelical faith as held historically by Baptists."

The Board announced at Milwaukee, in the address of its Chairman, that in its appointment and retention of missionaries it was operating on what it chose to call an "inclusive policy," which we took to mean that it would appoint and retain missionaries of varying theological beliefs provided they came within certain limits which the Board regarded as "the limits of the gospel." It based its adherence to this policy upon certain facts which were cited:

1. That the denomination, itself, is constituted of individuals who are allowed a wide degree of theological difference,
2. That the test of membership in the Convention is not put on theological grounds,
3. That representatives of widely differing theological views are members, occupy the platform and take part in the deliberations of the Convention without a theological test being applied,
4. That the denomination appeals to all for support, accepts money from all, thus implying that in some fair way representation should be given to these various groups in the work of the denomination.

The Board, however, stated that this "inclusive policy" had its limitations. We quote from that address:

*"Liberty must be limited, and it must be limited by loyalty, loyalty to Christ as risen Saviour and Lord, loyalty to the gospel of divine grace,*

loyalty to the great Baptist principles which bind us together. Liberty must never degenerate into license or into indifference to dangerous error, but must always be exercised in our denominational sphere within the bounds of the Christian and Baptist faith."

Still another quotation:

"Guided by the facts that Baptists have always been known as evangelicals, and that the gospel is the most important message of the Scriptures, we have demanded that all our officers and missionaries be loyal to the gospel. We will appoint only suitable evangelical men and women; we will appoint evangelicals and we will not appoint non-evangelicals. And by the gospel we mean *the good news of the free forgiveness of sin and eternal life (beginning now and going on forever) through a vital union with the crucified and risen Christ, which brings men into union and fellowship with God. This salvation is graciously offered on the sole condition of repentance and faith in Christ and has in it the divine power of regeneration and sanctification through the Spirit. The only reason we have for accepting this gospel is our belief in the deity of Christ in whom we see the Father, a faith founded on the trustworthiness of the Scriptures and the fact that we have experienced this salvation in our own hearts.*"

The Board further says:

"This is not a paper policy. It has been and is our practical program. A good share of our time and energy during the past year has been used in investigating every reasonable charge against the evangelical status of the few missionaries called in question. We have repeatedly refused candidates who did not seem to know our gospel. We have welcomed all who did know and love the gospel and had the other necessary qualifications for missionary work."

That the Board, in general, has followed this "inclusive policy" seems clear. The limits indicated were not formulated in writing until last year prior to the Convention. Board members testify, however, that the statement represents, in general, the limitations to the inclusive policy that they had usually considered binding. The Board has, therefore, taken its stand on a policy that it will not appoint any but evangelicals and has given its definition as to what, for its purposes, that term means.

We do not attempt to pass upon the question as to whether the statement they put forth is a sufficient definition of the "evangelical faith as held historically by Baptists." We have proceeded on the assumption that it is what they stated—their definition of "an evangelical" beyond which they would not go in appointing and retaining missionaries.

In a previous section we have indicated our feeling that greater care should be exercised to be sure that the Board knows that these limits are not being exceeded in its appointments because we feel that in a few cases appointments had been made which would be difficult to construe as coming within these limitations.

## COMPLAINTS OF WRONG TEACHING

When we turn to inquire further as to "the retention of persons who do not accept, or have repudiated, the evangelical faith as held historically by Baptists," we find that the Board does not have any regular or formal way of periodically inquiring as to the beliefs of its missionaries after appointment. This is not to be wondered at in the light of ordinary Baptist practise. Information on these subjects we are told comes in an incidental way to the attention of the Secretaries of the Board. Ordinarily serious departure in these matters come to their attention through complaints.

The Board has usually taken the attitude that "only formal complaints made and signed by responsible parties will be looked into." We find, however, that in practise they have gone further than that in order to learn the facts for themselves. Where public criticism has been made as to the views held by missionaries, even though formal and signed complaints have not been presented, the Board has made investigation through Committees appointed for the purpose which have undertaken correspondence or conference with the missionaries about whom complaints have been made.

As an illustration of their procedure in case of formal complaint we cite the following case where the record is now complete. In this case complaint as to erroneous doctrinal views arose from the field. Formal and signed charges were presented. The missionary was asked for his full and formal statement which he sent. Shortly thereafter he came home on furlough and was called before the Board and a hearing was held on those charges. A vote was taken to dismiss the specific charges as not sustained. By some of the Board members this was interpreted as a vote to return the missionary to the field. By others it was not so interpreted, and by a second and later vote it was determined not to return him to the field without further examination. Finally, after a vote of the "Conference" composed of missionaries on the field where the missionary had worked, which advised against his return, the resignation of the missionary was accepted by the Board. In another case, not yet closed, where complaint has been formally made, the missionary has been called home for conference and further investigation undertaken.

The Board takes the attitude that it should act deliberately in order to protect the missionary from mistaken, or unjust, criticism. This attitude it bases on two grounds:

First, that the missionaries have ventured practically their all in a service as our representatives, and for which the denomination holds the Board responsible, and,

Second, that the missionaries are many times far away and without the usual access to normal means of defense.

To some this attitude on the part of the Board has been an irritation. To others it seems only just.

To us it seems fair if it does not preclude the Board's doing final

justice to both the missionaries and the cause. No workers among all those who serve in our denomination are entitled to more complete assurance that they will get full justice and be protected from unwarranted suspicion and criticism. This they are entitled to because of both the nature and measure of their service. Our Board would be untrue to its trust if it did not take this protective attitude.

That, however, certain missionaries have laid themselves liable to just criticism and necessary investigation by the Board seems to us to be clear from quotations which we now make. These are extracts from statements of certain of the missionaries about whose beliefs formal complaint has been made:

Dealing with the subject of the person of Christ one writes:

"But the unique element of Jesus' nature does not lie in his being the 'only begotten' Son of God. He is not that by his own teaching. Rather, he is the only perfect one among the countless millions of sons of God who have been born into our heavenly Father's earthly home."

"Jesus owes many a debt to men who had not obtained the perfection that he had in his relation to God."

In dealing with the person of Christ as related to his death he writes:

"In setting an unbridgeable gulf between the glory of Jesus and our own possibilities, it seems to me that men are opposing themselves diametrically to his teaching and desires, and are to a large degree rendering his sacrificial life and death vain."

On the inspiration of the Scriptures and in arguing to show that they are not infallible he writes:

"Surely it is clear that the Bible, part for part, is not an infallible book. . . . There is many a book, many a sermon, many a poem of our day as God-inspired and as God-filled and helpful as many of the Books of the Bible and more so than some. God is still speaking to his children through the voice of his prophets."

Of sin he writes:

"Today we have come to look upon wrong-doers not so much as sinners as unfortunates."

Of atonement he writes:

"When we see ourselves in our true position as the growing, erring children of God, is it not clear that such a thing as an atonement, a making good for us by another, could not possibly be acceptable to our Father, or even considered by him? Seeing that we are a family together, not only is it not derogatory of God and Jesus to abandon the idea of the atonement, but it is testifying to the perfect quality of God's fatherliness."

"It is not primarily the death of Jesus that saves us. It would not have been necessary under all circumstances."

Of final salvation he writes:

"But what about those children who desert the heavenly home? Who, when they know their Father's desire is otherwise, deliberately turn away



and follow the demands of their lower natures? Is there any hope for them? [In a later paragraph his answer is found:]

"Jesus will keep on and never give up until every last one is found. There is no man, no matter how vile, without some solid good, some of the stuff of God in him. There is some invitation of God to which he will respond, although he may have to hear it in the next world. God will never turn his back upon his children, neither in this world, neither in the world to come."

Another writes:

"I wish I might say that I have a firm faith in eternal life. It would be a comforting belief. I have resolved to live as though life were eternal—but I have failed to find convincing evidence that such is the case, or that such is not the case. I must leave this question in abeyance till further light appears. I do regard Paul's teaching in 1 Corinthians 15 :19 as contrary to Jesus' own ideals. 'If we have only hoped in Christ in this life we are of all men most pitiable.' Also verse 32 of the same, 'If the dead are not raised, let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die.' That is not my philosophy. Whether we are to be raised or whether death ends all, it is still worth while to live the Christ life—to love God and men, to suffer for others, to serve and sacrifice. If death be the end, then we have lived as sons of God; if death be, as I hope, the entrance to a new life, it is well."

We have noted in a number of instances also a hesitant and negative attitude on vital truths, for example, a missionary when asked this question, "Was Jesus Christ a man, unique man, but man only, or was he something more than a man?" writes,

"I was not prepared to answer with a categorical 'yes' or 'no' for it is one of those questions that cannot be answered in that way."

This same missionary when later questioned before the Board is quoted as saying in response to the question as to whether or not he believed in the Virgin Birth: "I think not." His reply when asked if he believed in miracles, was "I think not." When asked if he believed in the bodily resurrection, his final answer was "I think not," and when asked if he believed in the inspiration of the Scriptures he said, "I think not."

Other quotations might be given to illustrate this point.

Those who have expressed views such as the above are not many compared with the whole number of our missionaries. We do not contend that some other members of Baptist churches may not give the same answers but it is our feeling that:

First, they do not represent what the great mass of our people hold or have held on these subjects;

Second, that these views can hardly be construed as coming within the limits set by the Board itself;

Third, these and others somewhat like them indicate a trend of thought which if carried to its limit will break down the great evangelical convictions at the heart of our missionary enterprise;



Fourth, that in addition to the question of our convictions, it is also a bad policy to select and retain missionaries who have a negative or hesitant message on the great central conceptions of our faith. Such a person lacks an essential requisite of a good propagandist for any cause; namely, the gift of putting his message in enthusiastic affirmations, based on solid convictions;

Again, such a missionary is bound to become a source of misunderstanding between workers on the field;

Still more, such a person will not draw the loyal and united backing of the members of our constituency for our great missionary enterprise.

That the Board recognizes these facts and is endeavoring to exercise greater care is evident. In each of the above cases investigation has been inaugurated, and in one case relationships have been terminated by the acceptance of a resignation.

#### LIFE VS. BELIEF

There has been constant insistence by the Board and its Secretaries that a missionary should be judged by his life and the fruits of his labors, as well as by his beliefs. We recognize the perfect justice of this claim, indeed, it was originally made by Christ himself, and we have tried in our deliberations to weigh at its full value the evidence of a man's character, spirit, and efficiency. It is only fair, therefore, to say to the denomination that about no man on the field have we had more uniform testimony as to his "Christlike life" and efficiency of service than about one missionary regarding whose beliefs most constant and justified complaint has been made.

This may serve to make more clear the difficulties which the Board faces when it tries to do what it announces as its policy, to "weigh both message and Christlikeness of life" in appointment. His outstanding "Christlike life" coupled with a pressing need on the field was undoubtedly the reason for the above appointment and probably tended to preclude a very careful inquiry into theological views that might have discovered then things which later appeared and were a surprise to the Board itself. We would not for a moment lessen the emphasis on the value of the character, spirit, and efficiency of a missionary, but we would reemphasize what we referred to in a preceding paragraph, that this should not preclude a proper estimate of the content of the gospel message he is to deliver, the value of which will be determined, as the Board states, by "a faith founded on the trustworthiness of the Scriptures and the fact that we have experienced this salvation in our own hearts."

Ere we leave the part of our report which has to do with the Board's procedure in the case of missionaries against whom complaints have been made, we make these suggestions to the denomination, and the Board, and to the critics of the Board and its missionaries.

We remind the denomination again of the general conclusion which we stated earlier in this report, namely, that not only are the great mass of our

missionaries faithful, self-sacrificing, and devoted, but about their doctrinal belief no serious question can properly be raised.

In our investigation we have gathered information from every one of our great missionary fields. It is true we have found in places evidences of beliefs so extreme that in our judgment they do not come within the limits laid down by the Board. These holding such beliefs, however, are a very small group, comparatively.

We feel that it is unfair that the great mass of our missionaries about whom no questions are raised should be crippled in their work by the withholding of contributions in an effort to discipline the few. Particularly is this true since our Board has assured the denomination that in such cases where formal, signed charges are preferred, it will carefully investigate them and, if they are found to be true, it will act accordingly.

On the other hand, we recognize that this solution of our problem rests, of course, on the confidence which all parties should be able to have—that any complaint brought by a reputable person, in regular form, to the attention of the Board and its Secretaries will receive perfectly fair consideration, unbiased by differing points of view. The responsibility for the creation and maintenance of this confidence rests, of course, on the Board and its Secretaries. We realize how difficult has been the position of the Board in the disturbances of recent years, and we would urge upon them a further realization of the need for the most careful and judicial handling of all cases and the avoidance of even seeming partiality in word, or act, or attitude that may retard in the slightest the encouragement, development, and maintenance of this confidence in their actions, on the part of all groups in our constituency and that, in their just desire to protect the missionaries they should not seem to defend them to the extent of failing to reform any situation which may need correction.

We address this word to the critics of the Board and its missionaries. It must be clear that while the right of complaint must be preserved, those using it must, of course, realize the responsibility involved and restrict it to well-defined cases in which they are clear as to the facts, else the time of the Board will be turned from the constructive work in regular fields so constantly awaiting their attention,\* to be wasted on the running down of complaints, with the consequent creation of an atmosphere of suspicion and inquisition that would ruin confidence between the Board and its missionaries and eventually weaken our entire work.

#### EDUCATION VS. EVANGELISM

Many complaints and criticisms have come to our attention, based upon the contention that the Foreign Mission Society has stressed education out of all proportion to its evangelistic endeavors. We have received wide testimony on this subject. It is freely admitted that in the last ten years a far larger proportion of money and time has been invested in educational development than in preceding years. The explanation given is that this has been due:

First, to the growing demand for trained national leaders, based upon the conviction that the missionary enterprise in each nation must eventually rely upon such native Christian leadership.

Second, that the only way to supply such leadership is through adequate schools.

Third, that for the past ten years there has been insistent need for the staffing of the institutions which have been inaugurated.

However, the testimony of the Secretaries, and others connected with our foreign work, is to the effect that from now on the emphasis should naturally be placed more upon the evangelistic work because the pressing needs for the staffing of the institutions is more nearly completed. We agree thoroughly that in order to establish a proper balance between the educational and evangelistic work, the time has come to put a far larger emphasis on evangelism.

In conclusion, we desire to give the denomination some general impressions on different subjects, that have come to us, as a result of our year's investigation and deliberation.

1. We remind our Baptist constituency of the grave dangers to truth and the kingdom attendant upon the public use of sweeping generalizations in criticism, based upon some one point often not even verified, and the circulation, either publicly or privately, of unsubstantiated rumors damaging to our work, or workers. We have been in a situation well calculated to reveal the evil effects of such a course of action including the irremediable injustice thus wrought.

2. Another impression is related to our educational work. The original purpose for the founding of our Baptist schools was, and the present chief justification for their appeal for denominational support is, the training of an adequate lay and clerical Christian leadership for our churches. And as this is related to the present inquiry, it must be borne in mind that in securing trained candidates for the foreign field, the Board is largely dependent upon our schools here at home.

The Board has said: "We will appoint only suitable evangelical men and women. We will appoint evangelicals, and we will not appoint non-evangelicals." It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the schools recognize their responsibility to train and send forth men and women who fulfil these requirements and who will consequently go out having a warm-hearted, positive, and evangelical Christian message.

Finally, we would leave with the denomination the impression that is deepest of all with us; namely, the vision of a great work being carried on for the Master in this great missionary enterprise through the sacrifice of time and life by thousands of our fellow Baptists.

Many of them are going out into the hard and dangerous places, ministering to the bodies and souls of needy men and women in the name of our common Lord, and in response to his command, and receiving little in compensation but the joy of service and the fellowship with the living

Christ. Engaged in a task that is no more theirs than ours they have volunteered to do their part, which is infinitely the hardest, believing that they can depend on us to do our part and give them comradeship in prayer, in understanding, and in sacrificial support.

As a result of the work done so far our fields are, today, the scenes of the outpouring of God's blessing in unprecedented ways. This work must go on unhindered. The challenge of their sacrifice and the Master's command must be met. Real causes of honest misunderstanding here must be determined and corrected. Honest conviction must be honored, but "agreed to differ but resolved to love" we must patiently and prayerfully attempt to rise above partisanship and seek to find the solution of our problems which is solely in accord with the "Mind of Christ."

That this is all that counts we know. That it can be found we are certain. We will not, we are sure, while we move toward that final solution, be willing to jeopardize the enterprise that has been built up by the faithful labors of more than one hundred years of missionary sacrifice.

Signed,

Commission on the Affairs of the American Baptist Foreign  
Mission Society:

A. W. BEAVEN, *Chairman*,  
MRS. H. F. COMPTON,  
JUDSON A. CRANE,  
JOHN F. HERGET,  
J. C. MASSEE,  
MRS. JOHN NUVEEN,  
H. F. REMINGTON, *Secretary*.

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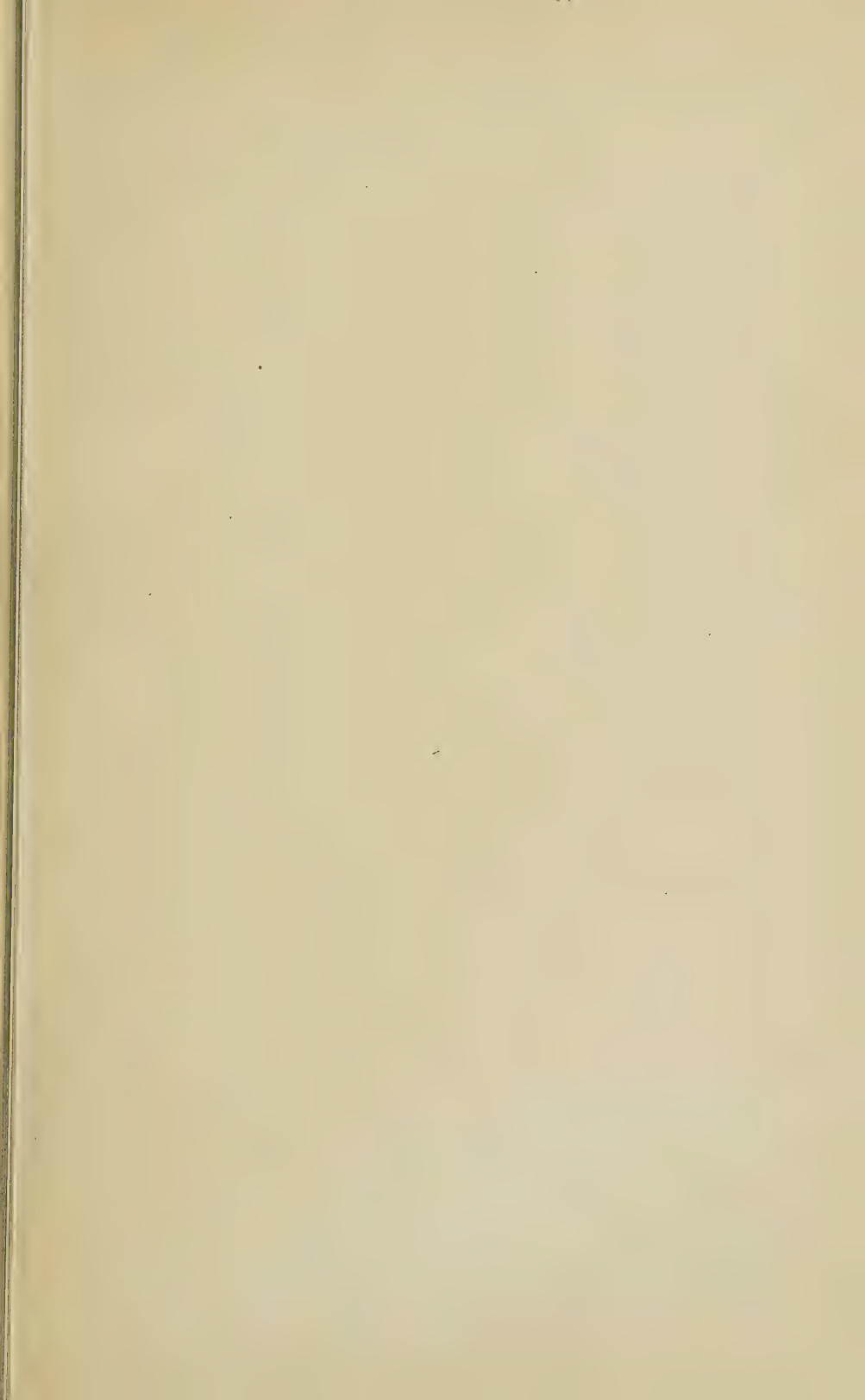
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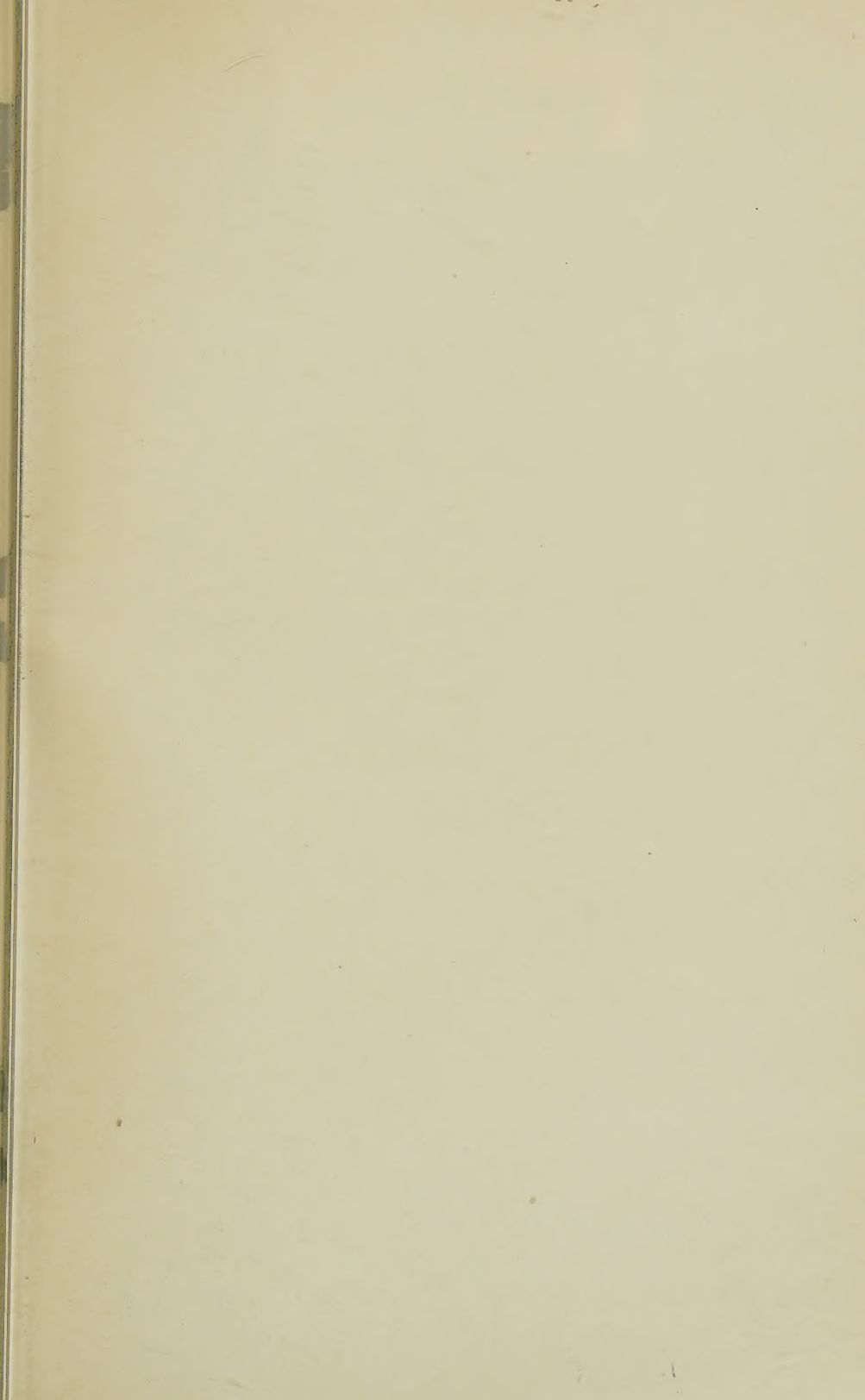


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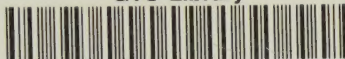












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# Save the Foreign Fields

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Because of diminishing receipts one or more entire mission fields or 20 or more stations in various fields must be abandoned. This means that vast multitudes must be deprived of the opportunity of hearing the Gospel. The only remedy is larger gifts.

In the face of this impending tragedy, the Convention at Seattle requested the two Foreign Mission Societies to seek \$263,662 in extra gifts in order that the threatened fields might be saved for this year.

Will you by a special love-gift help to keep the messengers of Christ on these fields?

Contributions to the Lone Star Fund must be in addition to your regular gifts for the denominational work and cannot be credited to the quota of your church.

Correspondence may be addressed to P. H. J. Lerrigo, Home Secretary, or to Mrs. L. J. P. Bishop, Administrative Secretary. Checks should be made payable to George B. Huntington, Treasurer, or to Miss Alice M. Hudson, Treasurer, 276 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN  
MISSION SOCIETY

WOMAN'S AMERICAN BAPTIST  
FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY